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Free the World over. Single Copies, 4d each;  
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## MALT EXTRACT AND COD LIVER OIL.



FIG. 1.

**A** PERFECT amalgamation of Cod-liver Oil with an active Malt Extract. Free from taste of Cod-liver Oil. The assimilation of the Oil is rendered easier, whilst the active Malt Extract promotes the digestion of farinaceous foods.

Put up in handsomely coloured cartons, as Fig. 1, in bottles bearing a tinted lithographed label, as Fig. 2, or in plain cartons printed in black, all bearing Customer's name and address, for orders of not less than 3 doz.

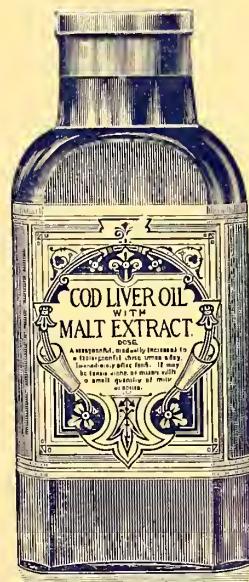


FIG. 2.

		As Fig. 1.	As Fig. 2.	In Plain Cartons Printed.
Malt Extract and Cod-liver Oil, 6 oz. (Fluid)		—	6/- per doz.	—
"	8 oz.	9/- per doz.	8/- "	9/- per doz.
"	10 oz.	—	10/- "	—
"	12 oz.	12/6 "	11/6 "	12/6 "
"	16 oz.	16/6 "	15/6 "	16/6 "

With Hypophosphites, as Fig. 2, or in plain Cartons, 1/- per doz. extra.

DESIGNS REGISTERED.

# Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



## Prize Medals

LONDON, 1851.  
PARIS, 1855.  
LONDON, 1862.  
PARIS, 1867.  
LONDON, 1885.  
ADELAIDE, 1887.  
MELBOURNE, 1888.



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# FRUIT ESSENCES (from *Fruit*). PURE AND METH. ETHERS. MERCURIALS AND BISMUTH SALTS. PHOTOGRAPHIC AND PROCESS WORK CHEMICALS CAMPHOR. NICKEL SALTS AND CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

# MAY & BAKER, LIMITED

GARDEN WHARF,  
CHURCH ROAD,



BATTERSEA,  
LONDON, S.W.

# THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899

Businesses for Disposal  
Businesses Wanted  
Premises to Let  
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.  
For Bargains see pp. 118-119 of this Supplement.

Partnerships  
Situations Vacant  
Situations Wanted  
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THE SUPPLEMENT THIS WEEK IS CIRCULATED TO THE ENTIRE TRADE.

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

## MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO.

32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

**VENDORS** have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without any additional fee.

**PURCHASERS.**—Applicants are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified *free of charge* in a classified register kept for that purpose.

**VALUATIONS.**—Valuations having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. Orridge & Co. trust that the *lengthened period* during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—£1,800.—**LONDON, N.**—Good class Retail and Dispensing Business, held by vendor many years; returns average nearly £1,800 yearly, *profits about 50 per cent. gross*; handsome shop and good house; particulars on application; reference will facilitate.

2.—£750.—**LONDON (Suburb, S.)**.—Old-established Business, first-class position; present rate of returns about £150 per annum, has been a much larger but recently neglected; can be easily improved; handsome shop; good house and garden; valuation terms will be accepted.

3.—£700.—**LONDON, S.W.**.—Retail and Dispensing with Post Office; returns between £700 and £750 yearly; the shop has been established many years, and in the hands of a pushing man can be very largely developed; good roomy house, very moderate rental; price £500.

4.—£1,300.—**LONDON, W.**.—Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail; old-established concern; increasing yearly; returns last year over £1,300, *very good profit* (about 60 per cent.); one or two good proprietaries are held; good stock; good house, easily let if wished; held on lease; all particulars on application; £1,000 required.

5.—£500.—**LONDON, S.E. (Suburb).**.—Comfortable Business, Light Retail and Dispensing; established about 12 years; returns increase yearly, last year over £500, *profits half*; shop is well fitted, and good stock; house is good sized; has garden and store; rental very moderate; price £400, or offer for prompt transfer.

6.—£1,300.—**LONDON SUBURB (Southern).**.—Very attractive locality good educational advantages. Dispensing and Retail, with handsome shop; returns £1,300; *net profit £400 last year*; good residence; all particulars at interview; price £1,200.

7.—£250.—**LONDON SUBURB, S.W.**.—Ready-money Retail; very nice situation, close to station; buildings extending rapidly; practically no opposition; present returns £5 per week; good well-fitted shop; convenient well-appointed house; price £200.

Particulars of any of the above  
**N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.  
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.

**ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL LONDON, E.C.**

# F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

## BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

VALUATIONS.—The long and varied experience of F. J. BRETT in Valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should secure his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stocks carefully taken.

£1,750 returns.—NORTH MIDLANDS.—Very old-established Light Agricultural Retail, fair Dispensing and Prescribing, in small market town; very little opposition; excellent residence; net profit £350; price £850.

£400 returns, Branch.—MANCHESTER (Busy City Thoroughfare).—Did £600 when personally attended to; energetic man would do well; price about £300.

£450 returns.—STAFFS.—Light Retail and Prescribing; price £150.

£750 returns.—LANCS.—Good old-established concern; easy distance of Manchester; vendor selling through ill-health; price £600.

£600 returns.—LONDON, W.—Dispensing and Light Retail; Branch; energetic man could vastly improve returns; price £250, or valuation.

£1,000 returns.—LONDON.—Good-class Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and own preparations; mostly cash; good house, lease; price £750.

£1,200 returns.—DERBYSHIRE.—General Retail, Prescribing, and own Specialities; profit quite up to the average; will bear full investigation; price about £1,000.

£420 returns.—DEVON.—Light Retail, in good-class town; large house, garden, conservatory, &c.; price £300.

£500 returns.—NOTTINGHAM.—Well-fitted Light Retail, Prescribing, and fair Dispensing; steadily increasing; valuation about £400.

£600 returns.—WORCESTERSHIRE.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; net profit £200; has never had personal attention; valuation £350.

## WANTED.

F. J. BRETT has numerous inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

# JUDD & MANNERS

CHEMISTS' VALUERS,

Transfer Agents, Partnership Negotiators, Arbitrators and Accountants,

## 76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

KENT (Market Town).—First-class Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £2,250; very profitable; price £1,650, or valuation could be arranged.

MAIN ROAD MARKETING THOROUGHFARE, LONDON.—Cash Retail; returns £12 weekly; price £550; long lease, at £50 per annum.

MARKE TOWN, SURREY.—Country Retail and Dispensing nicely-fitted double-fronted shop; returns £130; net profit £350; nice house; price £900.

GLoucester (Market Town).—Good class Retail Dispensing and Prescribing, with good sale of own proprietaries; fine shop and house returns £700; price £450, to immediate purchaser.

YORKSHIRE.—Middle-class Prescribing and Dispensing with some Dentistry; double-fronted corner shop nicely fitted; returns £630; net profit £150; price £450; low rent; this business offers scope for improvement.

MIDLANDS.—Good all-round Retail trade; double-fronted and nicely fitted; low rent; returns £250; net profit £260; price £700.

SOUTH COAST (Favourite Health Resort).—First-class Dispensing and Prescribing with some Dental work; old-established; very nicely fitted and heavily stocked; good house; returns £900; price £700.

FASHIONABLE SEASIDE TOWN.—Good-class Prescribing and Dispensing Business; returns £540; net profit £200; price £400; the business can be made to do more than double without much trouble.

LONDON, W.—Retail, Dispensing, and a little Prescribing; fully fitted and stocked; returns £10 weekly; price valuation of stock and fixtures.

LONDON, S.E.—Light Retail; rapidly-improving business, now doing over £500; long lease; price to immediate buyer £350.

LONDON, S.E.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Shipping: Cash trade returns £1,200; good prices and several Specialities; long lease; price £900.

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheet Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificates given

# MESSRS. BERDOE & COMPANY

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.—EASTERN COUNTY.—First-class Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business, returning nearly £4,000, with scope for considerable increase; cash required about £3,500, which is about the value of stock and fixtures suitable for two friends.

2.—YORKSHIRE.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £2,000, and making a net profit of £450; excellent position; price £1,400, or by valuation.

3.—ESSEX (Market town).—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £850; net profit £320; good house; same hands many years, retiring from Retail; price £600, or offer.

4.—SURREY (most charming locality).—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £900, net profit £300; convenient house and good garden; price £825.

5.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £800, at excellent prices; handsome fitted shop, heavily stocked; good house; price £750, stock and fixtures £700.

6.—SUFFOLK.—Unopposed Business; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £450, increasing; low rent; good house and garden; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £270.

7.—CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Unopposed Business; Light Retail a Prescribing trade; population 2,000; rent £18; good house and garden price £5 and valuation.

8.—LONDON, W. (few miles out).—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £1,300; net profit £425; good house, long lease; price £850.

## IMPORTANT TO VENDORS.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co. desire to inform Vendors that in placing businesses in their hands for disposal, they are NOT required to sign an agreement which makes them liable to pay two or more commissions on the sale being effected.

On referring to the form Messrs. Berdoe & Co. issue to Vendors for the purpose of submitting details, it will be found that their terms have not been altered during the past 28 years.

Messrs. BERDOE & CO., Chemists' Valuers, 35 Jewry St., Fenchurch St., City

ESTABLISHED 28 YEARS.

**BUSINESSES WANTED.**—Messrs. Berdoe & Co. have a number of clients requiring Businesses returning £500 to £4,000

# THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

## 9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

£2,600 returns.—**STAFFORDSHIRE.**—Price £300, or valuation of stock and fixtures; well-fitted shop (by well-known fitters), in best position in the town.

£700 returns.—**NORTHERN CITY.**—High-class Pharmacy, in fashionable suburb; steadily increasing business, with Doctor's patronage for Dispensing; convenient dwelling-house; pleasant neighbourhood.

£800 returns.—**LANCASHIRE TOWN.**—Genuine old-established Retail Business; rent £30, with house; price, valuation; also Mineral Water Works at option of purchaser; part purchase money might remain on approved security, if desired.

£1,314 returns.—**SUBURBS, NORTHERN TOWN.**—Good-class Pharmacy; 7,000 prescriptions annually; appointment (optional) which pays rent; good house; separate entrance.

£750 returns.—**NORTHERN SEASIDE.**—Profit £250, after paying Assistant in season; rent £50; corner shop, well fitted, electric light; price valuation.

£1,618 returns.—**N.W. ENGLAND.**—Profit £640; high-class Business in pleasant neighbourhood; price £1,300; house, separate entrance round corner.

£500 returns.—**LANCASHIRE TOWN.**—A really nicely-fitted Pharmacy, with convenient house; rent £25 on 7 years' lease; electric light; mahogany fittings, all up to date; no reasonable offer refused, on account of owner having engagement to accept at once.

£700 returns.—**MIDDLESEX.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Family trade; rapidly increasing; convenient house, large garden; rent £30, on 14 years' lease; price valuation.

£1,000 returns.—**STAFFORDSHIRE.**—Profit net £300; Mixed Retail and Local Wholesale, easily worked; rent £40, with stable, which would let for £10; rates £4; price valuation about £400.

Particulars of Businesses of various sizes and localities; free on application.

### NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address—“TOMTOM.”

Telephone No. 3965, National.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of “The Chemist and Druggist,” should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**BIRMINGHAM (near).**—Large busy country town; good Mixed Cash Business (Branch), Light Retail, Prescribing, &c., centrally situated; only wants personal attention to greatly increase the business (always been under managers); net profits last year about £200; will accept valuation of stock and fixtures (about £350); nothing for good-will. Apply, “Proprietor” (303), Office of this Paper.

**ESSEX.**—For immediate Disposal, a Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Business, coupled with Gilbey's Agency, situate in a country town, within 1½ hours from London; established 50 years; returns about £800; stock and fixtures at a valuation; rent moderate; a lease will be granted. Address, “Alpha” (27/18), Office of this Paper.

**EAST LANCASHIRE.**—For immediate Disposal, a thorough reliable, up-to-date Retail, Dispensing, and Proprietary Business; good residence attached to shop; splendid opening for business man; present owner unqualified; a bargain to a cash customer. Apply 27/32, Office of this Paper.

**GLoucestershire** (few miles from Bristol); Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £626, exclusive of patients; shop is well fitted and stocked; convenient house; sole cause of sale, illness; price £500 or offer; can be doubled. 28/19, Office of this Paper.

**HULL.**—£150.—Cash Retail and Prescribing Business in working-class district in Hull; doing from £5 to £6 weekly; capable of increase; Extractor could do well; practically no patents; large house in perfect condition; rent £25 and taxes; lease; price £150. Apply, “Exothecum” (30,39), Office of this Paper.

**IN THE WEST OF LONDON.**—Open Surgery, corner shop; would suit Chemist and Dentist; no other near; highly respectable neighbourhood; the owner retiring from Retail. Apply, Mr. Jones, Chemist, 8 Shepherd's Bush Green, W. (Opposite Uxbridge Road Station).

**LANCASHIRE.**—Old-established Chemist's Business; returns about £400 under unqualified Assistant; could easily be increased; rent £18; price £150; good chance for beginner. F. Heywood, Chemist, Heywood.

**INCOLNSHIRE.**—Good Family Retail and Agricultural Business, with local Wholesale, situate in the market place of a good market town; returns for the last four years average £1,000 to £1,200 per annum; good residence and excellent business premises attached to the shop; rent exceptionally low; lawn, green-house, &c.; cash buyer only treated with; no agents need apply; valuation about £1,000. Apply, “Genuine,” Loft-house & Saltmer, Wholesale Druggists, Hull.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Genuine sound Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £700; good profits; been in same hands over 30 years; illness cause of sale; good residence, held on lease. X. Y. Z., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**MANCHESTER (Suburb).**—Light Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business; established 30 years; returns £20; net profit over £200; good house, low rent; handsomely-fitted shop, well stocked; price £450 or offer; satisfactory reason for selling. “Cotton” (28/20), Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER (Outside).**—Brisk Retail Business for Sale at once; unopposed; on busy main road; population over 9,000; established 16 years; rent £s. weekly, with good house and cellar attached; large sale of specialities, &c.; well-fitted shop with large plate window, 73 x 98; 34 sq. ft. plate mirror in W. case; owner retiring; reasonable offer taken. Apply, “Max,” c/o Hague Drug Co., Denton, Manchester.

**MANCHESTER.**—For immediate Disposal, old-established Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; no opposition; good corner shop; tram route; owner retiring; last year's net profits over £300; price £250; rent £23. Apply, in first instance by letter only, to “Medicus,” 1 Raby Street, Brooks's Bar, Manchester.

**NEAR ST. PANCRAS STATION.**—Smart up-to-date Pharmacy; good house; returns £700; absolute net profit over £200; price £385 or offer; good reasons for selling. Address, “Optimus,” 388 Granville Square, London, W.O.

**NORTH COUNTRY.**—Profitable Cash Business for immediate Disposal; well fitted and stocked shop, with good house attached; suitable for beginner; satisfactory cause for sale; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, 27/30, Office of this Paper.

**NORWICH.**—In busy thoroughfare; good General Business; returns over £450; shop well fitted and stocked, with convenient house adjoining; rent £40; proprietor leaving the City; valuation or reasonable offer. 28/39, Office of this Paper.

**NOTTS.**—For Sale, by valuation or otherwise, a corner shop in an improving district; owner unqualified; capable of much extension; well fitted; a splendid opening for beginner; a bargain to a cash customer. Apply, 12/40, Office of this Paper.

**NOTTS (Dukeries).**—£360 returns, increasing; thickly-populated neighbourhood; personal attention required, hitherto been under management of unqualified Juniors; proprietor leaving the trade, desires to sell immediately; good 7-roomed house, private entrance; established 28 years; capital chance to start cheaply; will sell at any reasonable offer. 29/32, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH WALES.**—For immediate Disposal, a genuine Ready-money Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; established 60 years; returns £1,100, good profits; full investigation invited; sufficient reason given for selling; to an immediate purchaser, price £900; house and warehouses, owned by vendor, can be had on lease at moderate rent; shop (plate-glass front, 11 ft. by 7 ft.) well fitted and stocked; private entrance to house. Apply to “Pimento,” c/o Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, London.

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Old-established Dispensing and Light Retail business, in Country market town; heavily-stocked and well-fitted shop and warehouses, excellent house and garden; only changed hands once in 60 years; illness cause of sale; introduction given; returns about £950; price £900. “Specs” (27/11), Office of this Paper.

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Profitable Light Retail Business; busy thoroughfare, centrally situated; noble, double-fronted shop, plate-glass windows; nicely-fitted shop; good house (recently papered throughout), private entrance, rent £35, lease; present returns, improving, almost £8 weekly; valuation, no goodwill, about £250; desirable investment; chance seldom met with. “Sapo” (31/24), Office of this Paper.

**DISPENSING** and Retail Business, with well-established Proprietary; good profits and capable of great increase; price, to be arranged, about £800 or £900; enclose references. “London” (33/3), Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST'S** Business for Sale, with or without a long lease of the premise, at a ground-rent; if only Business purchased a rack-rent lease could be granted; price £40. Apply, R. S., 83 Haverstock Hill, N.W.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued).

**DENTISTRY.**—Good opening for those registered, or otherwise, in important market and residential town; increasing; South-west of England; advertiser, doing middle-class practice, leaving England, would give up practice for £20, only the price of furniture for disposal; opposition practically nil; expenses very low. 31/10, Office of this Paper.

**FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL**, in good neighbourhood, together or separately, a high-class Dispensing Business. Prescriptions average over 100 a week, net profit £350; also a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, net profit £260; suit man used to first-class trade; fullest investigation; vendor taking larger business. Apply, A. B., c/o Messrs. Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester.

**FOR SALE**, a Provincial Wholesale, situated in centre of a populous and rapidly-increasing district, with good connection amongst Surgeons and Confectioners; returns between £4,000 and £5,000, can easily be doubled; stock and fixtures by valuation; only moderate goodwill required. Apply, "Wholesale" (30/28), Office of this Paper.

**GENUINE** Country Business to be Disposed of; ill-health cause of selling; old-established; small town; no opposition; large shop, well fitted and stocked; low rent; returns £400, full prices; Dentistry and Prescribing would double returns. Apply, 29/36, Office of this Paper.

**To CHEMISTS AND DENTISTS.**—A unique position for a good Prescribing Chemist and Practical Dentist; best position and business in a town of 40,000; peasant and rapidly-increasing district; main road, trams pass every few minutes; large convenient lock-up shop, well fitted; returns nearly £900; good prices, several well-selling proprietaries; fullest investigation; sole reason ill-health; price £750. Particulars, "Galen" (29/28), Office of this Paper.]

**UNOPPOSED** Light Country Business; well-fitted shop; excellent situation; healthy neighbourhood; returns over £700; Post office may be transferred also; value £70 annually; no agents. "Immediate" (25/33), Office of this Paper.

**UNOPPOSED** Light Retail and Prescribing Business, 12 miles from London, main line of rail; population 4,000; now under management; capable of doing double present trade; rent £20; nice house, warehouse; price £360; such a concern as this is seldom to be met with. 28/21, Office of this Paper.

**£60 ALL AT.**—Good opportunity for a young fellow with small capital, anxious to commence business; shop was opened by a lady—unqualified—as a drug store; no poisons or prescriptions. Further details of A. H. Solomon, 75 Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.

**£560 RETURNS**—Old-established good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business for immediate Disposal; excellent position; increasing net profit over £200; price about £425. 33/12, Office of this Paper.

**£160** Cash will purchase genuine Cash Retail and Prescribing Business in thickly-populated neighbourhood 15 minutes from City; double-fronted shop, well stocked, and in thorough going order; returning about £300 under Manager; very few Patents; several good Proprietaries; comfortable house; rent £32; an exceptional opportunity to beginner; fullest investigation. 33/21, Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**ADVERTISER** wished to purchase a small genuine Business in a healthy district within easy distance of London; one capable of increase. Address, "Confidential" (33/9), Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER** is open to purchase for cash a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, showing net profit of £300 to £400, or would entertain a partnership, with view to succession; locality no object if business is right. Particulars in confidence to R. H., Claremont, St. Catherine's, Lincoln.

**BUSINESS** wanted, London preferred, and lock-up shop; purchaser prepared to pay cash down for a bona-fide business, or will enter into partnership or accept management. 28/34, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, to purchase a Business turning over £3,000 to £4,000 per annum, at good profits; handsome price given for goodwill; Principals only dealt with, no agents; strictest secrecy. "Zehra" 174/7, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, to purchase for Cash, a sound Retail and Dispensing Business, turning over about £800, well situated in busy town; moderate rent. Advertiser wishes to meet with a suitable Business immediately, and requests only those who can offer a genuine concern to reply; strictest confidence guaranteed. "Excelsior" (30/32), Office of this Paper.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist, aged 28, requires Partnership in a genuine business in London or suburb; income from same must not be less than £200 per annum. "Antitoxin" (29/22), Office of this Paper.

## TENDERS.

### GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

**THE REASURER and Governors** invite Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Dressings for Twelve Months from April 1st, 1899.

Further particulars, with form of tender, may be obtained on application at the Superintendent's office. Tenders, duly sealed, are to be sent in to the Counting House not later than March 11th.

E. C. PERRY, Superintendent.

Guy's Hospital, February 21st, 1899.

## FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL**, the entire Fixtures and Fittings of a Chemist's shop, including Counter-cases, Dispensing-screen, Window-fittings, Shop-rounds, &c.; the fixtures are nearly new and in perfect condition. Davies, Chemist, Glyndoch, Swansea Valley.

**FOR SALE.**—Five Hot air Drying Ovens, each 3 ft. x 4 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 5 in., and having 18 runners for trays, with air propellers and air-heater; in use only two months; each oven can be worked independently. Apply to Secretary, The Mereley Manufacturing Syndicate (Limited), 248 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

## TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**TO STORE CHEMISTS**, House and Shop to Let in good-class neighbourhood; part of stock and fixtures would suit Chemist; rent £100. B., Bagnorth, Derby Road, Croydon.

**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUG COMPANIES**; old-established (60 years) Chemist's Shop to be Let, 41 Southside Street, Plymouth; fine opportunity for good Shipping business; moderate rental. Apply, 30 Wesley Avenue, Hyde Park Road, Plymouth.

**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**—In a leading and business thoroughfare, House and Shop to Let, with immediate possession, where a Chemist's Business has been carried on for several years; a rare opportunity for a young man commencing business. For particulars apply, 248 Freeman Street, Grimsby.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

*The Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist" wishes it to be understood that he is not in any way responsible in respect of Advertisements answers to which are to be sent to this Office.*

*Assistants applying for any of the Situations advertised below are recommended in no case to send Original Testimonials. If they send Photographs or any Documents which they wish to have returned, a Stamped Addressed Envelope should be enclosed.*

## RETAIL.

**AYLESBURY.**—Qualified Assistant, with good references; outdoors; abstainer preferred. Wood, Chemist, Aylesbury.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Vacancy for smart Junior (outdoor). References, height, photo, salary required, and full particulars to Hedges & Son, Cash Chemists, 10, 11, 12 Dale End.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Junior or Improver; February 20; General Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing; gentlemanly, with good address must be active and willing; time and assistance for study; outdoors dinners and tea provided, Sundays excepted; one seeking permanency preferred. State age, height, references, salary required, enclose photo (to be returned), Walter Scott, 316 Wheeler Street, Birmingham.

**BOURNEMOUTH.**—Qualified Assistant wanted. State age, height, references, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo to Gilbert & Hall, Chemists, Bournemouth.

**BRIGHTON.**—A Junior Assistant, about 22 (indoors), accustomed to a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; abstainer; a week half-holiday, on duty alternate Sunday evenings. Address, with particulars, age, height, salary required, and reference, enclosing photo, to M. Vizer, 154 Marine Parade, Brighton.

**C**APE TOWN.—Assistant required, immediately, of good experience, holding Minor qualification neat and accurate Dispenser, and writes a good legible hand; aged about 23; salary, 1st year £12 per month; 2nd year £13; 3rd year £14; sleeping accommodation provided; second-class passage paid out, conditional on a 3 years' agreement being signed. Candidates, who must hold undenialable references, address, "Cape," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 69 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

**C**ARDIFF.—Assistant wanted for the Counter, accustomed to Store trade; must be well recommended. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required (outdoor), photo, Duck's Drug Stores, Cardiff.

**C**ARDIFF.—Energetic Junior wanted; expert Tooth Extractor and keen pushing salesman; hours, 8.30 to 9; Sunday evening 6 to 8, alternate; close Wednesday 2 P.M., Saturday 11 P.M.; send photo and particulars of career; £2 week; outdoors. Hagon, Chemist, Cardiff.

**C**ARDIFF.—Branch Manager wanted; s/o charge; references to last three situations required; 35s. week; house free, and commission on increased returns; affable manners essential; state number in family, when disengaged, and send photo; hours, 8.30 to 8 P.M., Saturday 11 P.M.; close on Wednesday 2 P.M.; no Sunday duty; artisan trade. Hagon, Chemist, Cardiff.

**C**HIPPENHAM.—Drug and Grocery.—An Assistant (qualified preferred), accustomed to both trades, is required by John O. Ooles, Chemist, Grocer, and Wine and Spirit Merchant, Chippenham, Wilts. State full particulars, age, references, previous experience, salary required, and when disengaged.

**C**ROYDON.—Wanted, about the middle of March, Assistant, with at least Apothecaries' Hall qualification; if with some experience of Hospital Dispensing an advantage. Apply, stating age, height, and salary expected, to Dix, Lancaster & Co., 8 High Street, Croydon.

**E**ASTBOURNE.—Junior, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing trade, about 23 to 25. State age, experience, salary, &c., and enclose photo (to be returned) if convenient. J. F. Andrews, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.

**E**AST DULWICH.—Wanted, energetic Manager, married, for small Retail and Prescribing business. Davics, Chemist, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**E**LY.—Assistant, accustomed to good-class Country business (with Agricultural); good opportunity for Photo-trade experience; no Sunday or night duty; half holiday; qualification not essential; indoors; permanency offered to good man if desired. Photo and particulars to J. A. Gardiner, Ch. mist, E'y, Cambs.

**E**XETER.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors); good-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; good salary to responsible all-round man. State full particulars, Stocker, Southernhay Pharmacy, Exeter.

**F**OLKESTONE.—An experienced Assistant, outdoors, first week in April, for Light Retail and Dispensing; aged 24 to 27; permanency. Apply, stating full particulars, to J. J. Giles & Son, Chemists, Folkestone.

**F**OR THE EAST.—Good opening for a thoroughly competent qualified Manager, with first-class City experience; about 25 to 30; must be energetic, active, and capable. Apply, by letter, to Dakin Brothers, 87a Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**G**LAMORGAN (Market Town).—Assistant wanted, aged about 22, accustomed to Dispensing and General trade, of industrious, obliging, and steady habits; good references; hours light; no Sunday duty; another kept. Apply, with usual particulars, to J. D. B. (30/37), Office of the Paper.

**G**LOUCESTER.—Wanted, for a permanency, a Senior married Assistant, to live in the business house; a neat and accurate Dispenser, qualified, and without, or only young, children; state full particulars, age, height, salary required, with photo; references must be satisfactory. Apply to J. Ward, Chemist, Gloucester.

**H**ASTINGS.—A gentlemanly Assistant wanted at once; one used to South Coast business preferred; aged 23 to 28. Sidney Smith, 2 Cambridge Gardens, Hastings.

**H**ASTINGS.—Wanted, in or out door, a good Junior as fourth hand, well used to a light Dispensing business; this offers unusual opportunities to a suitable man of an insight into valuable adventitious branches of a chemist's business. Detailed particulars and of experience to J. Griffiths Richards, Chemist, Hastings.

**H**ULL.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, about 20 (indoors), in a first-class Retail and Dispens'n; business; one accustomed to Shipping business preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and references enclosing carte, to Metcalfe & Son, Pharmacists, Hull.

**I**NDIA (N.W. Province).—Wanted, a good Assistant, well up in all branches of a Chemist's business; Major qualification preferred; salary, 1st year 150 rupees per month; 2nd year 175 rupees per month; 3rd year, 200 rupees per month; free quarters; second-class passage paid out; required to start as quickly as possible. Candidates, who must hold undenialable references, address, "India," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 69 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

**I**VERPOOL.—An Assistant (outdoors), almost exclusively for putting up stock, for a good-class Retail business; one used to this kind of work preferred; no qualification required. Apply, stating salary required and all particulars, to R. J. Elliot, Chemist, 69 Church Street, Liverpool.

**L**ONDON, E.—To Students.—Wanted, a youth to Dispense for a Surgeon, in the evening, in return for board and lodging; comfortable home. Apply, with full particulars, to 26/29, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, S.E.—Dispenser (male), outdoor, wanted by Surgeon in S.E. Suburb, 8 miles from London Bridge; 30s. weekly; state age and references. Apply 26/28, Office of this Paper.

**L**ONDON, S.E.—An Assistant; indoors; qualified; London experience; about 26. State height, experience, salary, &c., enclose carte (to be returned), L. C. Whelton, 93 Walworth Road, London, S.E.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Wanted, early in March, a competent and well-trained Junior Assistant; indoors. Apply, stating usual particulars, with photo if convenient, to Foster & Dallas, 1 Lavender Hill, S.W.

**L**ONDON.—Junior Assistant, about 21; good Dispenser and Counter-man. Apply, giving full particulars, to J. A. Ball, 126 Upper Street, Islington, N.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Wanted, an Assistant at once; used to a good-class Dispensing and Retail; one with a knowledge of Photography preferred; interview if possible. Apply, W. Bowden, Store Chemist, Wimbledon, S.W.

**L**ONDON, S.E.—Junior (indoors); must have good references. Apply, with full particulars as regards salary required, references, &c. (personal application preferred), to C. Bunker, 135 Great Dover Street, S.E.

**L**ONDON, W.—Junior Assistant; with provincial experience preferred; outdoors. Apply, S. F. Gos., Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.

**L**ONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant, not over 24, wanted for Dispensing and Family business. If writing, please send photo and full particulars. Phillips & Co., 215 and 217 Lewisham High Road, S.E.

**L**ONDON, N.W.—An Assistant about 22; well up in Dispensing. J. W. Taplin, 96 Oravon Park Road, Harlesden, N.W.

**L**ONDON, N.—Junior required at once, where one other is kept; accustomed to a brisk ready-money trade; bedroom found, board out. Apply, with full particulars, H. B., 161 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, N.

**L**ONDON, S.E.—Immediately, qualified Assistant; indoors; no Sunday duty, close Thursdays at 5. Apply, W. H. Hooper, 59 High Street, Peckham, S.E.

**L**ONDON, N.W.—Wanted, an Improver or Junior. Apply, with usual particulars, to D. Thomson & Co., 137 Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

**L**ONDON, N.—Wanted, Junior, about 21 years of age. State age, experience, when disengaged, and salary expected, M., 346 Essex Road, London, N.

**L**ONDON, E.—Wanted, at once, an experienced qualified indoor Assistant; comfortable home; liberal salary and commission to a good man. Apply, between 10 and 11.30 A.M., or 2 to 3 P.M., to 100 Commercial Road, E.

**L**ONDON, N.W.—Junior, abstainer; indoors; at once; about 19 or 20 years of age; hours 8 till 10, and alternate Sunday evenings; at liberty Thursday afternoon and evening; salary £30. Apply personally, or enclosing carte, stating height, age, references, &c., to Mr. Taplin, 91 Hampstead Road, N.W. One only kept.

**L**ONDON, N.—At once, a Junior Assistant, good at counter; indoors; early evening weekly; half-holiday fortnightly; time off daily; Sunday duty every fourth Sunday. Please address full particulars to "Chemist," 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

**L**ONDON, S.W.—Assistant for first-class Dispensing business; indoors; thoroughly reliable and experienced; state full particulars and salary required. C. Lowe & Co., Surbiton, S.W.

**M**AILSTON.—Wanted, an Improver or Junior Assistant in a good-class country business, where 3 or 4 are kept. Apply, stating references, salary required, and all particulars, with photo if possible, to Corfe & Son, Chemists, Maidstone.

**N**EAR London.—An Assistant; good Extractor; permanency; to live on business premises; unfurnished room. S. S., c/o Newberry & Sons, 1 and 3 King Edward Street, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

**N**ORTH WALES.—Junior Assistant wanted. Apply to "Chemist," 26 High Street, Carnarvon, North Wales.

**N**ORWOOD, S.E.—An Assistant wanted, qualified preferred, for good-class Dispensing business; two kept. Please state age, experience, reference, when disengaged, salary required (indoor), if an abstainer, and enclose photo if convenient to J. G. Atkinson, 25 Westow Hill, Upper Norwood. Also Junior or Improver in about a month.

**O**AKENGATES.—Wanted, Junior or Improver. Send particulars and salary required, to A. H. Ferriday, The Pharmacy, Oakengates.

## SITUATIONS OPEN—cont.

## RETAIL—continued.

**R**EADING.—An active Assistant for Store trade; must be a good Counterman; outdoors; moderate hours. Frank Mays, Chemist, 5 & 6 Gun Street, Reading.

**S**ANDWICH.—Junior wanted, at once, for good-class Country Retail; indoors; must be quick and reliable; easy hours; comfortable home. Send photo, which will be returned, and state salary required, references, height, &c., to T. Read, Sandwich, Kent.

**S**HAFTESBURY.—Wanted at once good Junior Assistant, about 21 or 22 (indoors). Apply, stating age, height, experience and salary, and enclose photo (to be returned), F. Richards, Chemist, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

**S**ITTINGBOURNE.—Junior Assistant or Improver in good-class country Retail; short hours; comfortable home. J. E. French, 128 High Street, Sittingbourne.

**S**OUTHAMPTON.—Wanted, two Junior Assistants, outdoors, one for Dispensing and Counter, the other for Stock and Laboratory; qualified preferred. Bates & Co., Southampton.

**S**OUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Wanted, Branch Manager; South Staffordshire; qualified; live on premises; married; abstainer preferred; must have good references; liberal salary to thoroughly capable man. Apply, "Remedy" (17/23), Office of this Paper.

**S**TAFFORD.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing; state age, height, and salary required; indoors; enclose photo. Marson & Son, Stafford.

**S**TAFFORD.—Wanted, good Junior Assistant (indoors). When writing, please give full particulars, age, height, experience, salary required, &c., and, if possible, send photo, which will be returned. Fowke & Son, Chemists, Stafford.

**S**TOKE-ON-TRENT.—Wanted, steady, reliable Assistant, qualified; Extractor; outdoors. Address full particulars with photo to E. A. Harris, Chemist, 1 Liverpool Road, Stoke-on-Trent.

**S**WINDON.—Wanted, a steady and reliable Assistant, about 21, for a good class provincial business (indoors). Please state full particulars to J. H. Green, Chemist, Swindon, Wilts.

**T**AVISTOCK.—Wanted, a trustworthy Assistant about 21 years of age in a light Retail and Dispensing Business. Apply, with all particulars, to Doble & Son, Tavistock, Devon.

**U**XBRIDGE.—Junior or Improver; indoors; one only kept; enclose photo with all particulars. Poll, Chemist, Uxbridge.

**Y**ORKSHIRE.—Wanted, at Easter, a qualified Assistant, about 26, for a good-class Country business. Please send all particulars, stating age, height, salary required (outdoors), married or single, to "Radix," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

**C**HEMIST.—Required, Assistant dispenser, for Store trade; must be duly qualified; aged under 25. Apply by letter, stating full particulars of previous engagements, qualification, age, and salary required, outdoors (West end), to "Chemist," Chas. Tayler & Co.'s Advertising Offices, 154 to 157 Fleet Street, E.C.

**D**ISPENSER wanted, by Medical man; ou'd or; age from 25 to 30; experienced, but qualification not absolutely necessary, in London suburb. State terms, 33/26, Office of this Paper.

**D**ISPENSER at the Glamorgan County Asylum, Bridgend; must be fully qualified, and have a fair knowledge of Photography; salary £120 per annum; must live within 2 miles from the Asylum. Apply, stating age and qualifications, and enclosing copies of three recent testimonials, to the "Medical Superintendent," not later than March 5th.

**J**UNIOR Assistant, accustomed to a select Retail and Dispensing business; quick and accurate Dispenser. State full particulars, with photo, 29/37, Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR Assistant wanted for large town in Yorkshire, also an Improver or Turnover Apprentice; both indoors. Applicants will please forward photo (to be returned) and usual particulars, to 30/2, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, a Lady Assistant for a high-class Retail and Dispensing business; must have the Minor qualification. Apply, with full particulars of age, experience, references, and salary required, to "Dispensing Chemists," c/o Messrs. Barrou, Harveys & Co., Wholesale Chemists, Giltspur Street, London.

**W**ANTED, a qualified Assistant, with view to Management. Apply personally, or, if by letter, send photo to Lewis & Burrows (Limited), 22 Great Portland Street, W.

**W**ANTED, a qualified single Assistant, under 30; must have good references and be a good Counterman; salary 50s. a week (outdoors); hours 9 to 10 15, one evening a week off, Sunday duty one in three, in evening. Apply 28/37, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, Assistant, qualified or unqualified; indoors; must be good Dispenser; one accustomed to a country business preferred. State age, reference, and salary required, A. B. (30/19), Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, English Assistant, qualified, must speak German, for an easy situation in the City: permanency. Apply by letter, with usual particulars, to M. E. B. L. (35/19), Office of this Paper.

## PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

**W**ANTED, a qualified Dispenser (male); one who has had experience in Institutional Dispensing preferred; the hospital has 46 beds and there are about 1,000 out-patients per week; hours 9 to 6; salary £100 a year; there is an Assistant Dispenser. Applications stating age, with copies of testimonials, to be sent in to the Secretary, before 6th March.

## BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

**W**ANTED, for the Pump-room Baths, a Manager who is thoroughly acquainted with the working of a public Bathing establishment where all modern baths are given, including Turkish, Douche, &c. The person appointed will have the entire management of the Institution, and must devote his whole time to the duties of the office. The salary will be £4 per week, without residence.

Applications, with two or three recent testimonials, to be forwarded to the undersigned, marked "Application for Bath Manager," on or before March 10, 1899.

H. CONSETT PASSMAN,  
Town Hall, Leamington.  
February 14, 1899.

## DISPENSERS IN ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITALS.

**R**EQUIRED, immediately, two Dispensers holding the Major or Minor qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society, or the Certificate of Qualification required by Sec. 1 Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875 for temporary service in naval hospital at home; age not under 20 nor over 25.

For further particulars apply to The Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy, Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.O.

## WHOLESALE.

**N**EWCASTLE.—Salesman wanted for the Counter of Photographic and Optical trade in Newcastle. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 206, Post Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**A**NALYST.—Required, in the Analytical department of a large Manufacturing Firm near London, capable Assistant, with experience in examination of Drugs, Chemicals, and Manufactured Pharmaceutical Products, qualitatively and quantitatively. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars, age, salary required, &c., to D. E. H., c/o T. Dixon's Advertising Offices, 195 Oxford Street, W.

**J**OHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER, LIMITED, require a representative for the West of London; will applicants for the post please give full particulars as to experience, age, connection, &c. and say what salary and expenses expected? a recent photo should, if possible, be enclosed; only applicants with a sound connection amongst the Medical Profession will be considered.

**L**ADY-PHARMACIST, qualified, to superintend in the packing department, handing of preparations containing poison. Applicants will please state age, experience, and salary required to "Poison," care of Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

**P**ILL DEPARTMENT.—Wanted, a man experienced in Pill-making; not necessary that he should be able to coat. Apply, Y (194/53), Office of this Paper.

**T**RAVELLER for Glass Bottles, experienced and with good all round knowledge of the trade, wanted; highest references. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars of previous career, to Johnson & Joergens, 4, 5 & 6 Bury Court, E.C.

**T**RAVELLER wanted, to represent manufacturing house introducing goods to Chemists and Doctors; one with Retail experience preferred. Reply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to King, 15/3/22, Office of this Paper, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**T**RAVELLER—Brady & Martin have a vacancy for a Traveller to call on Medical men; applicants must have had a good general Pharmaceutical and Scientific training and experience, and to save time will please give full particulars of age, training, qualifications, experience, whether married or single, and enclose, if convenient, recent photograph (to be returned). Address, Brady & Martin, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**W**ANTED, Chief Chemist and Manager of Works, by a leading London firm of Manufacturing Chemists, employing several hundred people. The qualifications necessary for the position are high and well-grounded scientific knowledge and attainments; good practical experience in carrying out Manufacturing Processes; exceptional power of organisation and administration, tact, good judgment; capability to direct and control scientific workers engaged in the manufacture of Medicinal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products; a gentleman with University training and degrees preferred; the position commands a liberal salary; replies will be treated in the strictest confidence, if so desired. Address, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to "Manager," c/o Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57 Coleman Street, London.

**WANTED**, in a Manufacturing Business in a Provincial town, a young man who has passed his Major; salary to commence with, £80; opportunity of advancement. Address, P. S., c/o W. H. Payne Co., 35 Walbrook, E.C.

**WANTED**, qualified Chemist to travel for Wholesale Manufacturing trade, with view to Partnership; good opportunity for smart man with £500 to £800 capital, as advertiser has his hands too full with other business, and would give management to suitable man. Apply, A. (23/20), Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, an Analytical Chemist, of exceptionally high and proved ability and accuracy, with good experience in testing Medicinal Chemicals, to take up the position of Chief Analyst at the works of a leading London firm of Manufacturing Chemists; a gentleman who has taken University degrees preferred. Address, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to "Analyst," c/o Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., Solicitors, 57 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

**YOUTH** wanted, accustomed to the Wets department, by London Wholesale Druggists. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, &c., to 33/16, Office of this Paper.

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

**GRAVESEND**.—E. Millhouse has a vacancy for an Apprentice; indoors; passed Preliminary preferred; a half-day holiday a week; comfortable home; time allowed for attending classes. 26 New Road, Gravesend.

**JOHNSON LOCKWOOD**, Chemist, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks, has a vacancy for a gentlemanly youth as an Apprentice; indoors; comfortable home; time for study; hours 8 to 8; one who has passed Preliminary or its equivalent preferred.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

### RETAIL.

**QUALIFIED**; outdoors or Branch; 30; married. 33/4, Office of this Paper.

**PART-TIME**; London; West-end experience; qualified. 15 New Street, Neath.

**LOCUM** or Branch Manager; qualified. "Chemist," 40 Eccleston Road, Ealing, W.

**LOCUM**; whole or part time; highest references. F. Ford, Daisy Road, Birmingham.

**DISENGAGED**; 6 ft.; 25; qualified; 7½ years' experience. H. W. S., Dudley House, Grantham.

**MANAGER**; Assistant; married; good all-round experience. R., 17 Palace Road, Norwood.

**MANAGER**; aged 38; qualified; married, no family. "Chemist," 20 Stirling Street, Grimsby.

**QUALIFIED**; good provincial business; good references. Williams, 8 Grove Road, Brixton, S.W.

**DISPENSER**; Dispensary, Doctor, or Manager small Retail. G., 99 Harringay Road, Harringay.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; 8 years' good experience; good references. H., 91 Hoxton Street.

**JUNIOR**; 21; Liverpool or district; outdoor; Photography. "Salol," 98 Edinburgh Road, Liverpool.

**QUALIFIED**; first-class experience; disengaged; outdoors. Address, H. (29/14), Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM**; qualified; abstainer; disengaged March 2. H. Boden, c/o Mr. Oram, Chemist, Romsey.

**JUNIOR**; 19; abstainer; good Dispensing experience; Photography. Evans, 13 Walters Road, Swansea.

**JUNIOR**; doctor's Dispenser; Liverpool; outdoors; good experience. "Statim," 1 Anfield Road, Liverpool.

**MANAGER** or Assistant; qualified; 4½ years last situation. Weaving, Ryefield Wick, Abingdon.

**ASSISTANT**; competent to take charge; excellent references; disengaged. 30/16, Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**; 25; tall; good references and experience; disengaged. "Zeta," 9 Odessa Road, Forest Gate, E.

**ASSISTANT**; 12 years' good experience, town and country; outdoor preferred. S., 6 East Street, Dorchester.

**MANAGER**; 31; qualified; experienced; energetic; Store preferred; "Drugs" (32/26), Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST'S** son, Junior, 19½, wants Dispensing experience; seaside preferred. Blades, Chemist, Leek.

**JUNIOR**; tall; just completed apprenticeship in good-class business. "Dispenser" (28/10), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**; aged 25; 4 years last situation; knowledge of photography. G., 29 Douglas Street, Deptford.

**ASSISTANT**; 24; 5 ft. 7 in.; unqualified; London experience. A. "Minor," 10 Albion Street, Hyde Park, W.

**JUNIOR**; aged 22 years; 5 years' experience good-class; Retail and Dispensing. A. E., 28 Selborne Street, Liverpool.

**MANAGER** or Senior; qualified; 15 years' West-end experience; disengaged. Morris, Resugga, St. Erme, Truro.

**EXPERIENCED** Dispenser; Apothecaries' Hall certificate. "Alpha," c/o Dr. Glissan, St. George's, Wellington, Salop.

**MANAGER** or Assistant; qualified; married. "Alpha," C. Thompson, Local Secretary, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

**JUNIOR**; 22; 6 years' experience; disengaged; time for study; excellent references. Harper, Newbury Park, Ledbury.

**MANAGER**; Qualified; temporary or permanent; present reference 3 years. M. P. S., 355 Wandsworth Road, S.W.

**MAJOR** (?6), 5 ft. 10 in., requires Managership; good experience and references. Bastow, 17 St. Mary Street, Weymouth.

**LOCUM-TENENS**; qualified; London and Provincial experience; disengaged. "Homo," 49 Roundhill Crescent, Brighton.

**MANAGER**; qualified; 28; good all-round experience; permanency desired. "Benzoin," 134 Forest Lane, Forest Gate, E.

**BRANCH-MANAGER**, Assistant, or Locum; unqualified; good references; unmarried. Geo. Reed, Earby, Yorkshire.

**DISPENSER** (Lady); Apothecaries' Hall certificate; S.E. district preferred. M. F., 6 Martell Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

**LOCUM-TENENS**; qualified; aged 23; disengaged end of March. Address, Bate, c/o Mr. Tiley, 35 Market Place, Burslem.

**ASSISTANT**; 23; good references and experience; disengaged; London preferred. Dauncey, 7 Arthur Road, Holloway, N.

**QUALIFIED**; tall; married; aged 30; London Store experience; disengaged Feb. 25th. Address, 31/18, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**; qualified, registered, experienced; Extractor, Prescriber; Bookkeeper; in or out. 32/18, Office of this Paper.

**DISPENSER** and Surgery Attendant to Surgeon or Institution; Minor qualification. "Statim," 40 Copley Street Stepney, E.

**BRANCH** Manager or Outdoor; qualified; married; All references. "Pharmaciens," c/o Roberts, 3 Marlborough Square, Chelsea.

**AS** Junior, in a good-class Dispensing Business; 3 years' good experience; aged 20; tall. Davies, 22 Caroline Street, Bridgend.

**QUALIFIED**; 30; Branch Manager or outdoors; 14 years' experience; disengaged. "Vibrona" (31/1), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**; aged 23; unqualified; six years' London experience; outdoor preferred. "Phenazonium" (28/23), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant; 13 years' experience; London preferred; good references; aged 26. "Minor" (16/13), Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** in good-class business; aged 22½; good experience and references. G. W. Hands, 53 St. Peter's Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

**LADY-DISPENSER**; Apothecaries' Hall Certificate; Doctor, Institution, Voyage. Moore, 50 Bulningham Mansions, Kensington, London.

**ASSISTANT** (26), unqualified, requires Retail experience; disengaged middle March; town or country; 5 ft. 9 in. T., 32/17, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** (30), married, seeks permanency; 14 years' experience, 6 West-end. "Statim," 64 Lower Addiscombe Road, East Croydon.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

## RETAIL—continued.

**A**SSISTANT; outdoors; abstainer; 20 years' practical experience (not dispensing); unqualified. "Chemicus," P.O., Great Missenden, Bucks.

**M**ANAGER; Assistant; 29; qualified; all-round experience. Terms and particulars to "Alpha," 67 Stockton Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

**J**UNIOR; 23; 7 years' experience; Photography: good Extractor; indoors; good Counterman. "Rhei," Redland House, St. Mark's Road, Bristol.

**A**SSISTANT; 23; 6 years' first-class London experience; excellent references; disengaged middle March. Middleton, 30 Broadway, Crouch End, N.

**J**UNIOR; 21; 7 years' experience, 2 years' first-class London; desires engagement, Edinburgh or Glasgow. Adamson, 1 Claremont Road, Surbiton, S.W.

**M**ANAGER (Branch or otherwise); qualified; good all-round experience; nominal salary; light duties. "Minor," 10 Clarence Place, Docks, Cardiff.

**M**ANAGER; 28; qualified; outdoors; partnership or succession might be entertained; South coast preferred. "Phena," 105 Fentiman Road, S.W.

**L**ONDON; part-time or short hours engagement; good Dispensing experience; 24; disengaged. W. Barrett, Hingstone House, Cornwood, Ivybridge.

**L**OCUM or Manager, M.P.S.; disengaged; South Coast preferred; good all-round long experience. "Chemist," c/o Mr. Valler, Castle Street, Brighton.

**J**UNIOR, aged 20, desires London engagement; good references; time for study; near College preferred. "Chemicus," 331 West Green Road, Tottenham.

**M**ANAGER or Locnm, where Junior is kept; qualified; 54; varied experience; outdoors; disengaged. "Chemicus," 18 Heyworth Road, Clapton, N.

**A**SSISTANT; Wholesale or Retail; well up Photography; local Wholesale; 11 years' varied experience; 26. "Statim," 27 Vine Street, Norton, Malton.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant; accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, with usual particulars, to F. York, 1 Nelson Terrace, Southend.

**D**ISPENSER seeks situation with chemist as Improver; 5 years with medical men; Preliminary; salary no object. Jones, Hansworth House, Penygroes, R.S.O.

**W**ANTED, a situation as Improver in a good Dispensing and Retail establishment; small salary for first three months. Apply, A. (29/12), Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER, Assistant; 26; London and country experience; outdoors preferably; best references. "Statim," Albinia Villa, South Furzham Road, Brixham.

**N**EAR LONDON.—Branch Dispenser or other post; long and varied experience; Extract, Prescribe; temporary not objected to. L., 32 Spondon Road, South Tottenham.

**I**MEDIATE (outdoors), thoroughly experienced Assistant; 34; abstainer; not Dispensing; unqualified; London preferred. W., 5 Waterloo Street, Hove, Brighton.

**M**ANAGER or Assistant; Dentist or Chemist, or combined; qualified; many years' London and provincial experience; married; references, &c. X. (8/13), Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER, Chemist and Dentist; 30 years' experience; disengaged shortly; unexceptional references; abstainer; good Prescriber. Turner, 216 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N.

**M**ANAGER, Branch; 24 years' experience; Extractor, Dispenser, good Prescriber; introduce Proprietaries; married, no family. J. O., 331 West Green Road, Tottenham, N.

**M**ANAGER, non-resident, or would co-operate with Capitalist (qualified or otherwise), in starting much-needed Pharmacy (S.W.). X., 77 Louisville Road, Tooting, London, S.W.

**M**ANAGER; qualified; London and provincial experience; excellent references; single; 25; would put capital in genuine concern. N., 160 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

**D**ISENGAGED March 17th; Branch Manager or Locum; Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor; Town, provincial, and foreign experience; aged 41; highest references. Briggs, 38 Beauchamp Street, Cardiff.

**G**ERMAN qualified Assistant; speaking French, little English, knowledge of English Pharmacy; aged 26; 8 years' best experience in Germany, Switzerland, and the Riviera; excellent references. Address, M. (25/5), Office of this Paper.

**N**OTTINGHAM (or near).—As Assistant; aged 29; over 15 years' London and provincial experience; thorough knowledge of Postal and Telegraph duties (S.N. instrument); disengaged. Oliver Hooley, 163 Bobber's Mill Road, Nottingham.

**Y**OUNG Man, tall, and of gentlemanly appearance, with many years' first-class London and country experience, desires a permanent engagement as Manager or other responsible position, with a good firm, where opportunity for advancement as capacity was proved would be afforded; outdoors preferred; highest references. "Chemist" (28/2), Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

**C**LERK; 17; Bookkeeper; 2½ years' reference. L., 107 Baddow Road, Chelmsford.

**A**S Clerk or Traveller; young, experienced; now disengaged. 33/14, Office of this Paper.

**Y**OUTH, 17½, to Wholesale or Retail; outdoor, and salary required. D. (30/19), Office of this Paper.

**E**XPERIENCED Invoice Clerk requires situation, Wholesale preferred. B. (26/32), Office of this Paper.

**P**ERFUMER, or as Assistant, wanted by young man; 7 years' experience. E. L. (26/31), Office of this Paper.

**S**ITUATION required by young man as Clerk (20); experienced; moderate salary. 27 Dover Street, West Hartlepool.

**W**HOLESALE.—As Junior Wet or Dry Counterman; aged 20 ½ years' Retail experience; London preferred. 30/21, Office of this Paper.

**S**URGICAL Instruments, Sundries.—Advertiser has had first-class experience as Manager and Buyer; open at once. Apply, 30/8, Office of this Paper.

**D**RUG, Sundry, and Perfume Houses; one of each can be thoroughly represented in Ireland, on commission, by applying to "Reliable" (25/T), Office of this Paper.

**W**HOLESALE: young man, energetic, requires situation as Wet counterman; 3 years' experience; also 4 years' practical Retail. W., 7 Vesy Street, Poplar, E.

**C**ONTINENTAL Traveller, calling upon Chemists and Grocers, requires engagement; expenses and commission; highest references "Eritia," Prado, Cannes, France.

**A**N Analytical Chemist, having a good office in London (near Roy Exchange), and time at his disposal, is willing to represent Wholesale Provincial house or good business concern. 33/15, Office of this Paper.

**T**RAVELLER.—Representative, North ground, seeks engagement with a first-class house; Drug or Sundries, or would be willing to accept a few good commissions. Apply, B., Fulford House, Valley Drive, Harrogate.

**T**RAVELLER, calling upon Chemists, Grocers, &c., Midlands, Easter Counties, and South Wales, seeks re-engagement, Drugs, Sundries &c.; energetic, trustworthy; highest references. J. H. T., 146 Green Road, N.

**A**PRINCIPAL, covering the best towns in England, and well known to the leading buyers, would like to take up the Sole Agency or introduce, on commission, a Proprietary amongst Chemists and Stores. Address, W. G., 72 Mark Lane, London, E.C.

**T**RAVELLING Representative, disengaged shortly, wishes to represent first-class London or provincial firm of Manufacturers Chemists; well received by Doctors and Chemists. Apply, stating term "Scalpel" (30/22), Office of this Paper.

**G**ENTLEMAN, versed in all branches Medicine and Pharmacy present interviewing Doctors throughout Scotland and North Counties, is open to introduce specialities; good connection with Doctors and Chemists; salary and part expenses required. Apply, "Medico" (29/26), Office of this Paper.

**F**OREIGNER, of Chemist and Druggist line, who has had long practical experience in the management of an important manufacturer of Essential Oils, and who thoroughly understands the newest methods of extraction and distillation of Essential Oils under reduced pressure; a preparation of Concentrated Soluble Essential Oils and the manufacture Mustard Oil by an artificial process, on a large scale, is open for an engagement as Assistant or Manager. 240/22, Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MANUFACTURING** Chemist, with a Distributing Business, who would like to merge it into a large Company, may hear of something it will meet his views by addressing "Progress" (25/19), Office of this per.

**5,000 HANDBILLS**; half given to your own copy, and 500 Samples with name and address on to any Chemist being Sole Agency for "Sulpholds"; own name and address on article, is making it your own Proprietary; over 50% profit; minimum retail Christie, Baker & Co., 53 and 54 Paternoster Row, E.C.

**GENCY** for a few European or Colonial Pharmaceuticals or Druggists' Sundries; our wide and personal acquaintance with the Drug Trade the United States and Mexico offer the best possible means to sell goods; correspondence from reliable Manufacturers and Dealers invited. Those among business address, R. & F. Schweickhardt, St. Louis, U.S.A.

**ARGAINS** in Shop-Rounds.—12 doz. assorted gold-labelled rounds, £6 10s.; 6 30-oz. oil bottles, 15s.; 12 20 oz. syrup bottles, 12s.; 4-lb. pink jars, labelled, 42s.; 5 ft. second-hand upright case, mirror-tr., 60s.; 4 4-gallon carboys, 11s. each; 2 6-gallon ditto, 14s. each. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

**COMPLETE** Fittings for Chemist's shop; 12 ft. run of drug drawers, glass labels and glass knobs; shelving, cornices, and lockers; 8 ft. hogany and glass wall-case; 12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass counter; dispensing-screen, mirror-centre, with counter and sponge-case under; fume case and desk; bent plate-glass counter case with display and wing-shelves; £25 the lot; in first-class condition and ready for immediate despatch. Philip Josephs & Son, 54 Old Street, London, E.C.

**CHEMISTS' shop-furniture**—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edges glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; hogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; flat-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; uplote shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works; 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6695.

**CHEMIST'S** high-class fittings at low prices:—14 ft. range of mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled-glass labels, cut-glass knobs, 15s.; 12 ft. mahogany-top and plate-glass fronted serving-counter, 10s.; ditto, 10 ft., £9.; 6 ft. mahogany and bent plate-glass counter, display-shelves and velvet-lined trays, 97s. 6d.; 5 ft. ditto, 80s.; cheap also for window-enclosures, alterations, wall-cases, dispensing-screens, shelves, incised facias, wood letters: Chemists fitted complete; estimates free. Mills, Shop-fitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Street, London, E.C. (late 203 City Road).

**DAISY (LIMITED)**, Leeds, will be happy to advertise (at reasonable rates) in Chemists' Lists, &c., &c.

### SULPHUR TABLETS AND SULPHUR & SARSAPARILLA TABLETS.

**TWO** Cwt. at 36s.; One at 38s.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cwt. at £1 1s. 1d., carriage paid. Sulphur and Sarsaparilla, 45s.; Two Cwt. 42s.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cwt. £1 4s. 6d. Samples free. A sample 7-lb. box free for 3s. 9d. Splendid show priced cards and labels free. White, Chemist, Leicester. Large buyers special quotations.

### ROUSE'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS.

**FOR** the Use of Chemists, their Assistants, and Apprentices. Contains between 4,000 and 5,000 references. The most complete work of its kind; clears up doubtful and obscure points; prevents mistakes; safe-guards against accidents; invaluable at the Dispensing and Retail Counter. Price 1s., post free, from the compilers, Rouse Bros., 61 Charlotte Street, London, W., or through any Druggists' Sundriesman.

No Pharmacy complete without it.

### PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

**SPECIAL** Preparation, personally and by correspondence, for Minor and Major Exams, at the CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY, 27 Chancery Lane. Strong Staff of Tutors, including Mr. Hocking, B.Sc., a Major man, "Square" Silver Medallist; Mr. Lee, B.A., B.Sc. (Honours, Lond.); Mr. Dallas, M.A. Cantab. (Wrangler). Our recent successes will compare favourably with other schools. A special class is now reading for Prelim. Call or write. Say what you require and we will meet you.

MR. G. E. SKERRY, Principal.

**100% PROFIT FOR THE CHEMIST,**  
**INCLUDING** handsome Window Show and superior Mechanical Window Attraction, offered to all Agents for CURIO WAFERS, the absolutely safe and certain Cure for Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, &c.

P.A.T.A., no cutting.

Why stock grosses of inferior goods when we offer above advantages for 1 dozen order (9s.)? Write, Curic Company, Leadenhall House, London, E.C.

See C. and D. Diary, 1899, page 373.

READY EARLY IN MARCH. Post Free 1s. 6d.; Cloth Boards, 2s.

### STIRLING'S

### SYNOPSIS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA,

Comprising an Abbreviated Description of the Animal and Vegetable Substances of the B.P., 1898. Also of the Non-Official Drugs mentioned in the New Minor Schedule.

JOHN GOWER, Publisher, Waterloo, LIVERPOOL.

## Summary of Principal Contents of to-day's issue of "The Chemist and Druggist."

MR. TIPKE calls attention to an error in the B.P. pernicious test for hypophosphites.

WITCH-HAZEL ESSENCE is no longer to be allowed to go stamped if recommended as a medicine.

GLASGOW CHEMISTS approve of the Pharmacy Bill suggestions by vote, and disapproved by voice.

MORE DISPENSING-DIFFICULTIES have been discussed by Liverpool students, and several other useful notes.

IF the proposed Pharmacy Bill became law as it stands, sole druggists would not be permitted to sell medicines.

THE HOME of the C. & D. is the subject of an illustrated article, which gives our subscribers an insight into Cannon Street.

A MINCING-LANE FIRM have summarised the condition of the cinchona and quinine market to show that matters are a critical condition.

LEGAL ACTIONS in regard to Sen-Sen, St. Raphael wine, saccharin patents, and "Royal" baking-powder have been decided in the High Court.

CORRESPONDENCE in regard to the Pharmacy Bill suggests, and especially on the proposed surrender of the dows' clause, is prolific.

TRADE is quiet this week, most of the price-changes being minor articles. Crude camphor is dearer, opium is reddening, and quinine flat.

COMPANY-PROCEEDINGS in regard to Celladema (Limited) and Triticine (Limited) are reported, also meetings of Unioeca and Sanitas shareholders.

THE NEW POISON-REGULATIONS have brought us many eries and suggestions, which are dealt with. Edinburgh chemists also discussed the matter this week, and had a useful exhibition of bottles, &c.

THE FORMULA for the new French matches is given.

WOMEN are now to have a chance in German pharmacy.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY reports itself to be flourishing.

DR. HEWLETT'S remarks on antitoxins before the C.A.A. are reported.

THE NEW "SQUIRE" is reviewed. It shows considerable progress and many important alterations.

THE IDEAL PHARMACY BILL which the Pharmaceutical Society drafted in 1884 is epitomised and criticised.

M. CHAVRET, the author of the French anti-cutting scheme that failed, has been talking to our Paris correspondent.

CAPE COLONY is still in the throes of poison-law reform. The latest proposals are to much increase the list of poisons. Some strange things have got into the list.

PHOTOGRAPHING LIGHTNING with the assistance of the Hertzian Waves was the subject of a demonstration by a London chemist before the Royal Photographic Society.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY proposes a few changes. Professor Thorpe succeeds Professor Dewar as President, Dr. Wynne is to take Mr. Groves's place as Editor, and Dr. Scott gets the Secretaryship vacated by Dr. Wynne.

COLLEGE NOTES tell of the doings of and in several schools of pharmacy. At the dinner of the Square School, on Wednesday evening, Mr. C. Umney declared that the arrangements for the revision of the B.P. are unsatisfactory.

MR. NEWSHOLME, the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, addressed Bradford chemists on Tuesday on the improvement of local organisation. His idea is to appoint as many local secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society as there are M.P.'s.

# EXCHANGE COLUMN-BARGAINS

## TERMS.

**DEPOSIT.**—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount, which is payable by the purchaser.

*Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formula, Addresses Wanted, and Articles Wanted.*

**1 2d.** per word with name and address. **1d.** per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than **6d.**

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE**. and crossed **MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

**C. & D.** for 1898 complete; what offers? **ANDERSON**, Chemist, Crouch End, N.

**C. & D.** 1888 to 1898 inclusive, clean; what offers? **GREEN**, 210 Lambeth Road, S.E.

What cash offers for *Pharmaceutical Journal*, posted Tuesdays? **A. E.**, 213 High Street, Poole.

**Squire's "Companion,"** 16th edit., almost new; first best offer. **J. F. ANDREWS**, 4 Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.

**Hooper's "Vade-mecum" (Gry)**, excellent condition, cost 12s. 6d., take 7s. 6d. **LEA**, Chemist, Lady's Lane, Northampton.

**"Pharmaceutical Journal,"** posted Tuesdays, for **C. & D.**, or offers. **"ACTOR,"** 31 Stork Road, Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.

**"The Dispensatory,"** unsoiled, cost 37s. 6d., take 21s., carriage paid. **"MEDICUS,"** 35 Thompson Street, Oldham Road, Manchester.

**Stop**; contry chemists; invaluable; **Low's "Agriculture,"** 21s., take 10s. 6d.; unsoiled, illustrated; bargain. **LEA**, 9 Lady's Lane, Northampton.

**Martindale**, 7th edit., 2s.; **Squire**, 16th edit., 3s.; **British Pharmacopœia**, 1867, with Additions, 2s.; ditto, 1885, 2s. 6d.; post paid. **BUTLER**, Chemist, Reading.

**"Chemist and Druggist,"** July, 1886, to December, 1898, 5 vols., bound; **Squire's "Companion,"** 1890 and 1894; **Pharmacopœia**, 1885; **Martindale**, 7th edit.; all clean and perfect; what offers? **HOWLETT**, 198 Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.

**Chemistry** books, perfect, latest editions: **Jago's "Inorganic Elementary,"** 2s. 3d.; **Furneaux's "Inorganic,"** 1s.; **Valentine's "Qualitative,"** 5s. 6d.; **Clay and Fenton's "Qualitative,"** 3s. 6d.; **Woodward's**, 1s. 3d.; **C. & D. Diary**, 1899, 1s. 9d.; **Giles's "Key Cesar,"** 1s. 3d.; fancy name and coloured design for a dentifrice, 10s. **BUCKPITT**, 10 Grosvenor Villas, Bath.

Rare opportunity for first-class books; best offers accepted for Sutton's "Volumetric," 17s. 6d.; **Watts's "Manual of Chemistry,"** 9s.; **Cripps's "Galenic Pharmacy,"** 8s. 6d.; **Prantl's "Botany,"** 9s.; **Remsen's "Organic,"** 6s.; **Thom's "Botany,"** 6s.; **Wills's "Materia Medica,"** 5s.; **Oliver's "Systematic Botany,"** 4s. 6d.; "Art of Dispensing," 3s. 6d.; "Poison Laws," 2s. 6d.; **Pilley's "Qualitative Analysis,"** 3s.; **Wright's "Physics,"** 2s. 6d.; **Stirling's "Materia Medica,"** 1s. 6d.; **Leaper's "Chemistry Tables,"** 1s.; excellent condition and latest editions. **BRIDGES**, 74 Park Lane, Norwich.

### APPARATUS.

**Cocking's £10 10s.** rotary pill-machine, capacity 20,000 per hour, £3 MAISHE, Chemist, Bristol.

Set dental forceps and key, plated; equal new; cash offers. M. Bathurst Street, Blackburn.

Fine model of Crossley's gas-engine, 2 fly-wheels, mitre-gear, &c., beautiful made, fittings silver-plated, runs at very high speed, drives mo dynamo, &c.; accept 18s. 6d.; photograph 1d. **SQUIRE**, 12 Cr Road, Hampstead.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

**1 gross 7½d.** Frogs at 4s. 9d., paid London. **GREEN**, Chemist, Rochester.

**17 doz. 6d.** Aspinall's enamel, various tints, clean; what offers? **BEN WIGAN**.

**5 doz. 1s.** Aspinall's enamel, varicous colours, 30s., carriage paid. **CO Chemist, Nottingham.**

**2 doz. 1s. 6d.** tins Wilson's food, new style, 5s. 6d. doz, or best of **MCBRYDE**, Chemist, Gatshead.

**Overstocked.**—8 doz. 1s. 1½d. Daisy powders, 8s. per doz., carriage 1 doz. lots. **COX**, Chemist, Kettering.

**Lacto-maltine**, 3s. size, 20s. dcz.; also 6d. and 1s. **Jeyes' fluid**, 3s. and 6s. 6d. doz. 10 New Road, Rotherhithe.

**4 doz.** Ovaline soap 2s. boxes; 6 dozen ditto 1s. 6d. boxes; 2 doz. 1s. Nutroa food; all clean; what offers? **GRIFFITH**, Chemist, Shep Mallet.

**Overstocked.**—16 doz. 1s. boxes Ovaline soap: 3 doz. 1s. 6d. ditto; 1 2s. ditto; not soiled; take £6 10s., less than half face value. 3, Office of this Paper.

**8 doz.** Armour's pepsine pellets, 6s. doz.; 1 doz. electrozone, 7s. 6d.; meditrina, 18s.; 2 4s. 6d. **Rooke's elixir**, 6s. 4d.; ambrosia, 4 1s. 2s.; 5 2s. 6d., 8s. 4d.; carriage paid; stamp to return cash if necessary. 29/9, Office of this Paper.

**24 1s.** Mellin's emulsion, 12 carriage paid, 8s.; the following (some soil) at half face-price, any lot carriage free, approval: 3 Bybin; 2 8. **Squire's food**; 18-oz. **Benger's pancreaticus**, for dispensing; 1 16. ditto; 2 4s. 6d. **Rooke's elixir**; 1 1s. ditto; 3 2s. 9d. **Woolcock's rheumatic-mixture**; 2 **Clarke's lotion**; 3 **Roche's emulsion** V.V.V.; 4 **Hall's relieves**; 3 **Hall's renewers**; 1 **James's fever-pow** 4s. 6d. **PENNINGTON**, Chemist, Wigan.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

2 lbs. pulv. opii tunc. opt., 10s. lb.; 8 oz. morph. mur., 4s. 6d. oz.; 2 oz. cocaine mur., 9s. oz. 29/8, Office of this Paper.

Syrup. rheados.—We are open to contract for large or small quantities; samples and prices on application. BOND SMITH BROS., Potton.

## FORMULÆ.

Worth attention; 12 up-to-date formulæ, 5s., 6 3s.; specimen, cure for neuralgia, 1s.; don't hesitate; worth pounds. "CHEMIST," 9 Lady's Lane, Northampton.

## SHARES.

50 Southall Bros. & Barclay; 1 Camwal; what offers? 29/21, Office of this Paper.

What offers? 50 £10 shares in White & Pike (Lim.). WEBSTER, West Bromwich.

500 Siegel ordinary, paying 10%; price 16s. each; financial year ends 31st March next. 30/24, Office of this Paper.

## SHOP FITTINGS.

0 and 40 oz. gold-labelled shop-rounds; cheap. CLAYTON, Chemist, Oxford.

wan-necked carboy, holding 4 gall.; 2 handsome specie-jars, 21 in. high: offers. DOBLE, Tavistock.

Mahogany-top counter; 3 nests mahogany-front drawers, written; bent-glass counter-case, good condition. 59 East Road, London, N.

5 drawers, 12 ft., glass labels and knobs; 3 show-bottles; 2 sets scales and weights; 2 upright-cases, desk, slow-combustion stove. ANDERSON, Chemist, Stockport.

Arch 1st; fixtures, shop-rounds, glass cases, and stock of chemist on main road; exceptional chance for young man starting. ROBINSON, 33 Milton Street, Nottingham.

handsome 20-in. globe-lamp for sale, ruby glass, richly gilded, perfectly new, with bracket complete, £3 10s., worth nearly double. HUMPHREY, 121 Charing Cross Road, London.

Chemists commencing.—To be sold in March, valuation or otherwise, the entire fittings, fixtures, glass cases, bottles, globes, mirrors, of a modern fitted shop in Birmingham. Particulars from B. H. SOUTHALL, Birmingham.

Chemist's shop-fittings; splendid mahogany drawers, 5 rows deep, with mahogany top, about 23 ft. long, in good condition; shop-rounds and shelves, counter and drawers, about 25 ft.; sundry glass cases, &c.; owner retiring from business. Apply, 275 Anlaby Road, Hull.

Shop-fittings (bargain).—To be sold, at once, the entire fixtures of a chemist's shop, in very good condition; shop measures 23 ft. by 19 ft. about 150 drawers, mostly mahogany, dispensing-screws, and several counter and other cases; must be sold at once. Apply, WILLIAMSON, Chemist, Oswestry.

Chemist's shop-fittings; 13 ft. run of drug-drawers, mahogany; 100 ft. belving; mahogany counters with nests of drawers; desk and perfume case; show-cases; 250 shop-rounds; large carboys; window-casing; stock; all good condition; together or separate; reasonable. BOWER DRUG CO., Earby, via Colne.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

North Dohson's black-leg drinks, £1; £2 2s. pocket Kodak, new, with lens, £15s. WATERS, Amble, Northumberland.

5s. for *Pharmaceutical Journal* and *B. & C. D.*, posted weekly; 12 tooth-forceps. GRIFFIN, Chemist, Kidderminster.

Water-bed, full size, good condition. Offers to FROST & HARRISON, Lee.

Opium, 9s. lb.; Warner's No. 120 pills, 4d. gross. 33/8, Office of this Paper.

Water-bed, 36 in. by 48 in., only in use 4 days, new; what offers? Address, Miss BATES, 25 Tyson Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

C. & D. Diaries, 1894 to 1899, 7s.; 3 doz. Dent's toothache-gun, 3s. 6d. doz.; splendid value, loofahs, 2s. doz.; free; offers for C. & D. posted Saturdays. HUBBLE, Workington.

Dental goods for sale.—Dia teeth, rubbers, compo, vulcanisers, lathes, tool-cabinets, pair female heads advertising-blocks, chemist's pestle-mortar. 101 Queen Street, Newton Abbot.

Specie-jar, handsomely labelled (sulphur), height 21 in., circumference 35 in., complete 10s., package free; Dr. Turner's "Chemistry," 5s. 6d., perfect; bargains. LEA, Chemist, Lady's Lanc, Northampton.

8 oz. otto rose; gilt wood letters, "Cast Pharmacy," No. 162, 18 in. in length, never used; sample of otto 6 stamps; offers; cash or photo set for either. "MARANTA," c/o 194 Grove Road, Victoria Park, E.

X-ray outfit for sale, price £10; human skeleton, price £5; steam-engine and boiler, about 1-h.p., £12 10s.; Duke binocular field-glass, by Steward, cost £6 6s., price £4; magic-lantern apparatus; exchanges entertained. SPENCE, Bath Street, Ilkeston.

5,000 chemical fly-papers, 9s. 1,000; 15 gross elastic bands, No. 16, 9d. gross; 1 gross each 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d. Putz brass polish helmet, 5s., 10s., 15s., and 18s. gross; 3 gross of sets metal connections for enemas; 400 copies of C. & D.; 2 2s. 9d. Moonseed bitters; what offers? BEEBY, 26 Woodhouse Street, Leeds.

## WANTED.

Good microscope, also wall show-case. SPENCE, Bath Street, Ilkeston.

Good books on recipes; Beasby, &c. A. MASON, London St., Faringdon.

B.P. or Squire's, 1898. State lowest price. G. HALTON, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Camera, a No. 4 cartridge Kodak. SHORT, 95 Great Saffron Hill, London.

Camwal ordinary and Idris A preference shares. THORNLEY, Ilfracombe.

At once, chemical balance, also metric weights. WOOD, Abbey Place, Pershore.

Fixtures (cheap), new or second-hand, for small shop. WEARY, Chemist, Devonport.

Barnet's or No. 2 soda-water machine. Z., 1 Sussex Mansions, Maiden Lane, W.C.

100 gall. of old season's cod-liver oil; must be cheap. LYLE & CO., Berwick-on-Tweed.

Old electric lamps and scrap platinum. P. ROWSELL, 9 Derwent Grove, East Dulwich, London.

Student's microscope, suitable for pharmaceutical exams. FRANCIS & CO., Chemists, Wrexham.

"Chemist and Druggist" for February 2, 1889. P.C. to R. THOMAS, 13 Upper Baker Street, N.W.

Rotary pill-cutting machine, cut 30 2-gr.; send sample of pills cut on it, and price. HOLLOWAY, 124 Gooch Street, Birmingham.

Recipe for removing copying-ink stains from manuscript-paper without injury to same; liberal terms. 25/22, Office of this Paper.

Machinery for spreading surgical plasters on cloth in lengths; steam heat preferred. "PLAISTERS" (25/23), Office of this Paper.

To purchase, the fittings of small chemist's shop or branch that is being closed. Particulars to "ACACIA" (27/4), Office of this Paper.

THE  
**New Regulations for the Storage of Poisons.**

**SOUTHALL'S  
 POISONS SAFE-DEPOSIT.**

(REGISTRATION APPLIED FOR.)

To prevent the necessity of buying new poison bottles, you may use your existing shop rounds by placing them in SOUTHALL'S SAFE-DEPOSIT, which is adaptable to the ordinary shelves of any Pharmacy.

The illustrations below show the Safe-Deposit both open and shut; it is opened by unlocking, when the flap B drops, and any bottle may be taken out and replaced as from your present shelf; it is closed by raising and pushing to the flap, which locks automatically. For greater security the flap is labelled in accordance with the bottle in each division.

It is suggested that the separate poison label should be attached to the lower part of the bottle, as shown in the illustration, so that it will be hidden from view except when the Safe-Deposit is open.

Thin cloth-covered wooden pads are supplied to accommodate any irregularities in the height of the bottles.

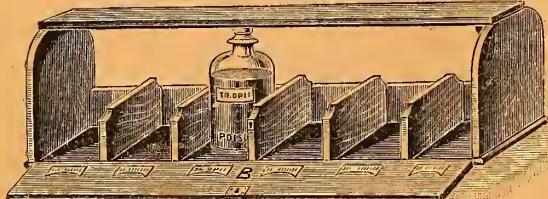


Fig. 1. OPEN.

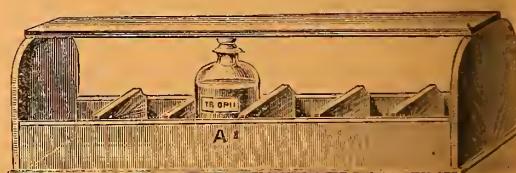


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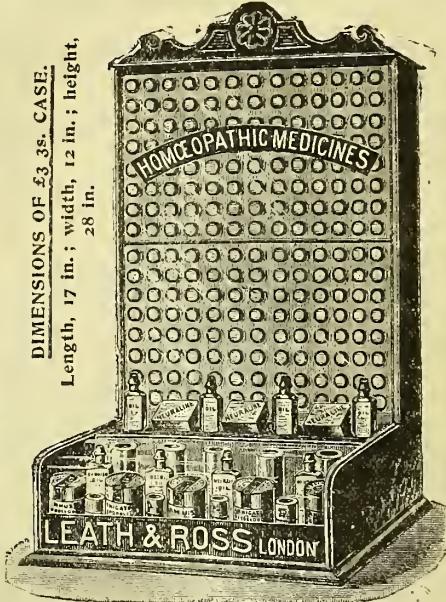
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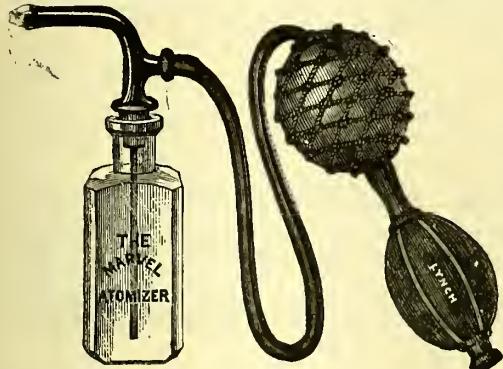
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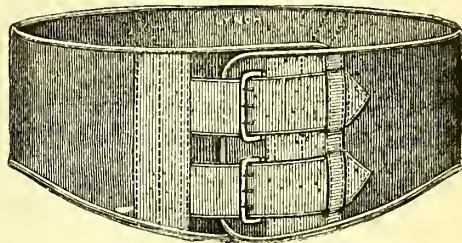
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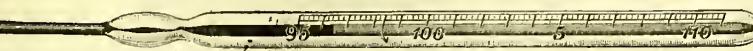
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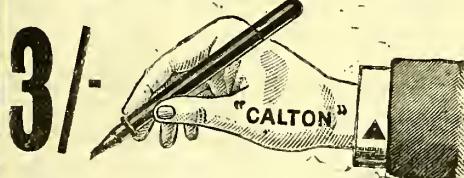
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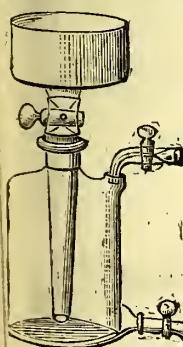
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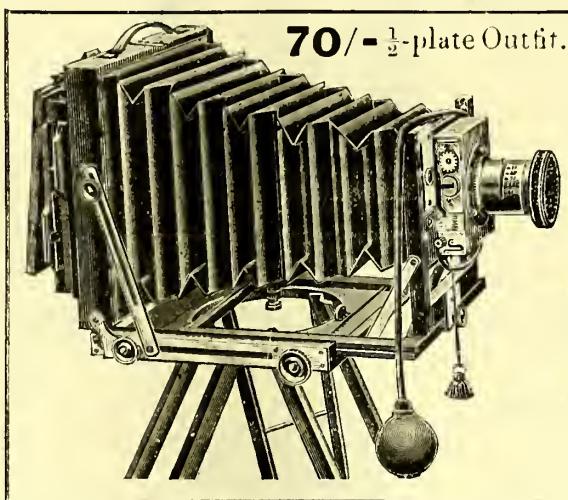
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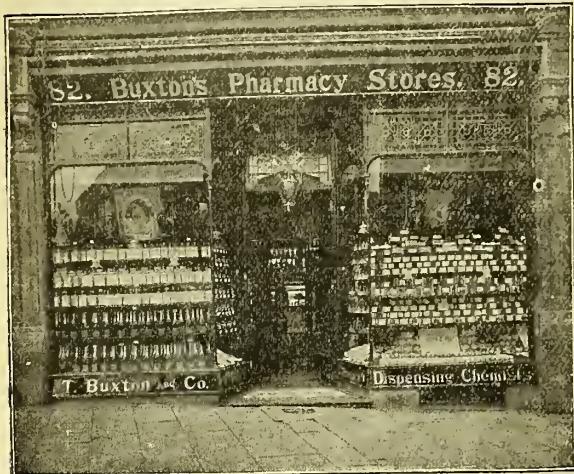
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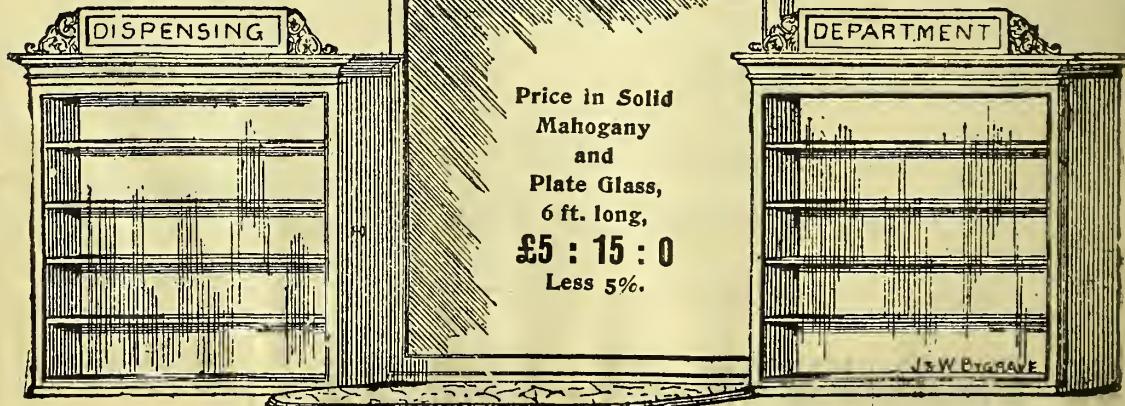
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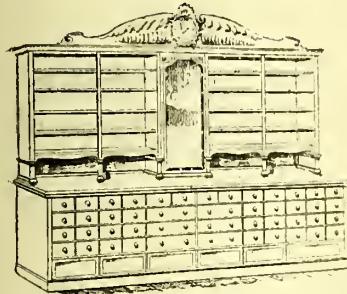
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Pleasantly perfumed and free from Poisons.**One ounce of "Crinoclena" makes a pint of  
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4-oz. Boxes, 2s. 6d.; 8-oz. Boxes, 4s. 6d. Post free.

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MARKING INK**, as supplied to Steam Laundries.  
Writes freely and remains jet black. Positively irre-  
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1-drachm Bottles, in Wood Case, 2s. 6d. per dozen; 3 dozen  
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GENUINE ONLY WITH STAR AND CRESCENT.

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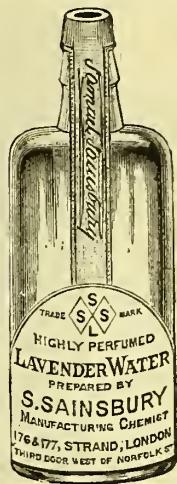
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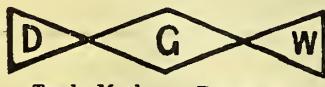
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THE ORIGINAL SUPERFATTED AND FAMOUS  
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“Otto,”  
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COLD CREAM SHAVING SOAP.

Messrs. GIBBS have herein succeeded in giving their customers a Shaving Soap which is far ahead of anything yet produced.

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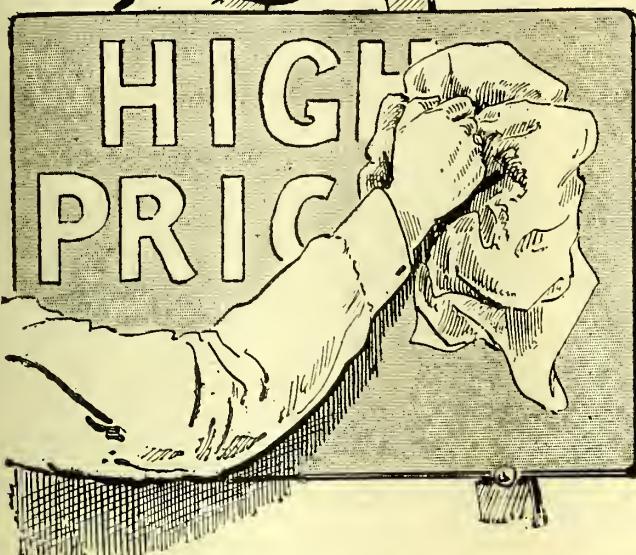
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Sample Tablets forwarded on receipt of stamps to cover postage.

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Are those who do not allow themselves to be entrapped by the

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**CAN SELDOM BE MATCHED & NEVER BE BEATEN.**

**Fictitious Cheapness**

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**HEADQUARTERS for SOAPMAKERS**

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**DYES ANY COLOUR.**

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**The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value.**  
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*The Only Soap prepared with*

## **YOLK OF EGG.**

**A Profit of 33 per cent.**

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Box of 3 Tablets.	Per Tablet.	Box of 8 Tablets.
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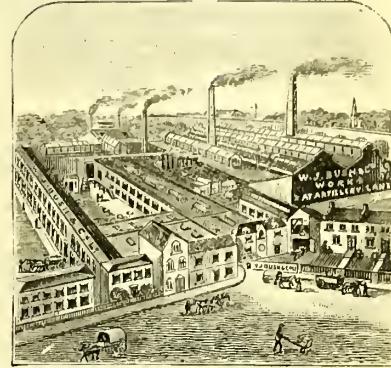
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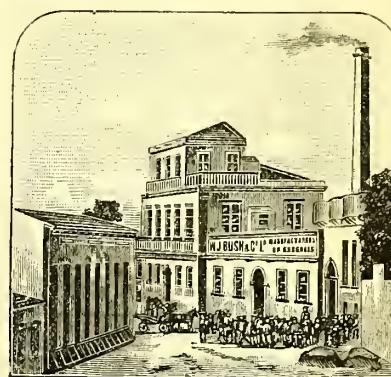
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# JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

**Opposite the Jülichs Place, COLOGNE.**

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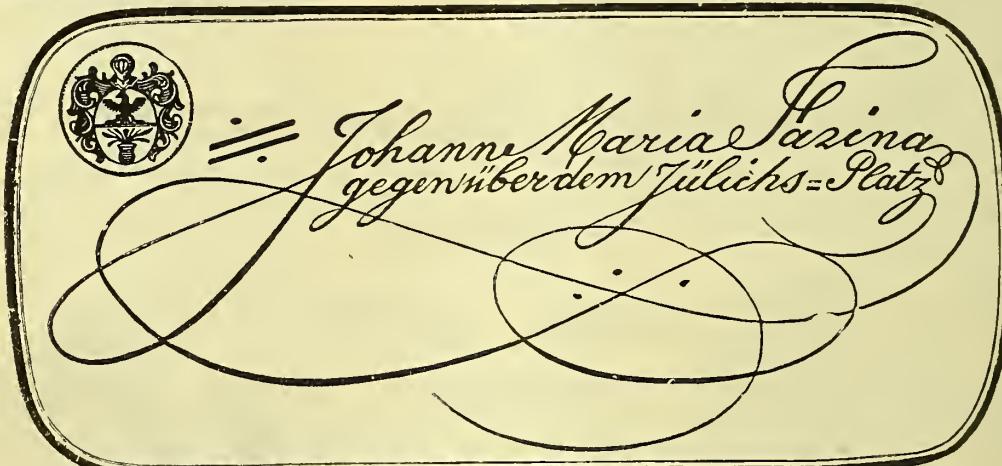
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By Appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious  
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I have the pleasure to hand you my Price List at foot, and would call your special attention to the facsimile of my Label as under. I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery for the protection of my Trade Mark, all of which have been decided in my favour.



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I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

The superiority of my Eau de Cologne having been proved to the public by the above-mentioned highest distinctions, I have not taken part in any Exhibition since 1873.

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I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense, full particulars of which may be obtained of my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:

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,, 3. Double ditto	plate	..	..	..	6 "		
,, 4. Wickered Bottles (small)		..	..	..	8 "		
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ESSENTIAL AND EXPRESSED OILS  
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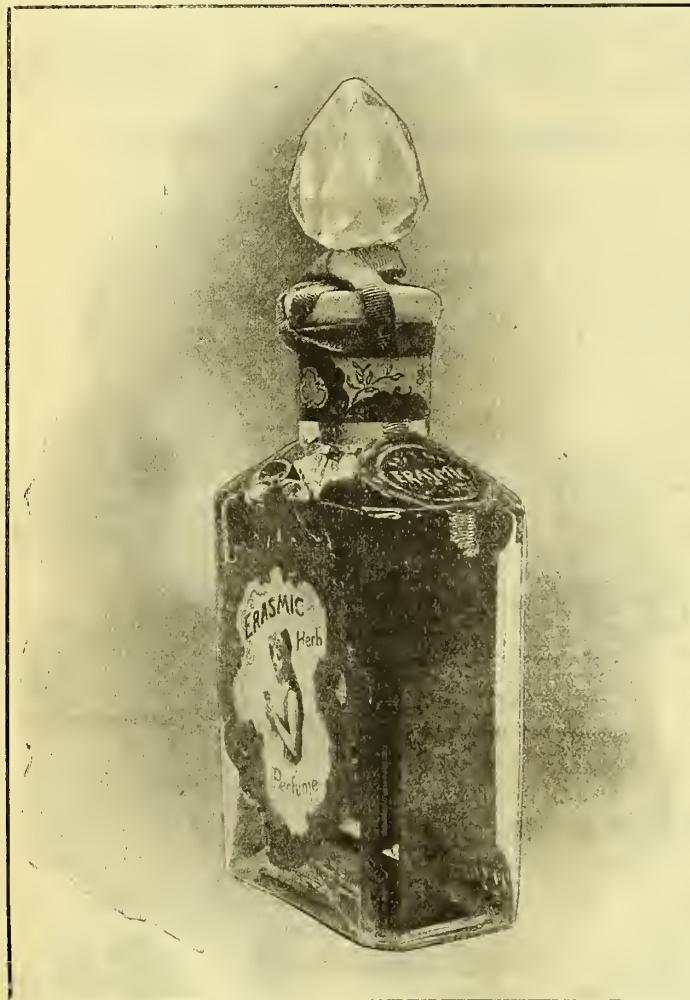
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**1-oz. BOTTLES, 13/6 less 5 per cent.,**

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All claims for refund must be made ON FORMS SUPPLIED for the purpose, and be accompanied by the wrappers taken from the public in exchange for free samples.

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### **ERASMIC SOAPS**

are announcing to the public that they are prepared to give in exchange for **Peerless Erasmic Soap Wrappers**, Free Samples of **Erasmic Perfume**, according to the following scale:—

**FOR 3 WRAPPERS 1 BIJOU SAMPLE BOTTLE, VALUE 3d.**

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Arrangements have been made to give the trade a profit on the samples they may distribute to the public, the company selling these at the following prices:—

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Are recognised  
by all  
Connoisseurs to  
be the finest and  
truest to nature.

**Retail at 3/-, 3/6,  
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**RHINE  
VIOLET  
SOAP,**

**2/6 per tablet.**

**RHINE  
VIOLET  
SACHETS,**  
**2/6 each.**

*Of Equal Strength and Quality are*

Mühlens' Marshal Niel.  
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The 4711 Cologne  
is used in the  
highest circles  
all over the  
world, and there  
is no other brand  
to equal it.

**Sold in 1/- and  
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ALSO IN—

$\frac{1}{2}$  Pint Wicker,  
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and in  
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Glass-stoppered  
Bottles.

**MÜLHENS'**  
**4711 COLOGNE SOAP**  
RETAILS AT  
**1/- per Tablet.**

# N°4711 Eau de Cologne

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# SPONGES SPONGES

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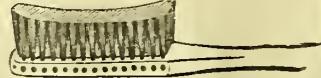
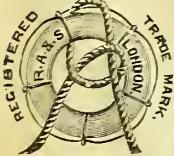
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AT LOWEST PRICES.

Write for Quotations.

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THE "EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH.



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**WARRANTED LONDON MADE.**

These Brushes are Manufactured on an entirely new principle.  
In addition to the ordinary means of securing the bristle, holes are drilled  
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By this original process every knot is so securely fastened that it is im-  
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BRUSHES.**

See pp. 72 to 75, Winter Issue, 1898; also Diary  
1899, pp. 554, 555, 556, 557.

## MASON'S PERFUMED CARBOLIC ACID

For the Slick-room and Toilet.

In 1/- and 2/6 Bottles only, 8/- and 20/- per doz. respectively.

## “ODORINE.”

A Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash, prepared with the Purest Carbolic.

In 1/- and 2/6 Sprinkler Bottles, 9/- and 20/- per doz. respectively.

## PERKS' PERFUMES.

Various kinds, sizes, and prices.

## MARSHALL'S CUBEB CIGARETTES.

For Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc.

6d. Boxes, containing 10, per doz. 4/- | 1/- Boxes, containing 28, per doz. 9/-

*Above Prices are subject to Discount.*

PLANTEN'S Empty Gelatine Capsules.

“NUN” Eau de Cologne.

W. P. Adshead & Co.'s Preparations.

Critchley's “Starch Gloss.”

## ABSORBENT AND MEDICATED COTTON WOOLS, LINTS, GAUZES, BANDAGES, &c.

C. E. MASON & CO., <sup>107</sup> Whitecross St., LONDON, E.C.

## OLEA ÆTHEREA SINE TERPENO

HAENSEL'S SPECIALITY SINCE 1876.



LEMON, ORANGE (30 times concentrated), LIMES, Bergamot, Lavender, Bay, Verbena (Citrail), Rosemary, Geranium, &c.

London Depot: 19 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, E.C.

## SPURWAY & CIE.

*Perfume Manufacturers,*

CANNES - GRASSE, FRANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

GOLD MEDALS—Philadelphia, 1876; Cannes-Grasse, 1893; Nice, 1884.

## FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS,

PURE OLIVE OILS, POMADES, &c.

SPECIALITY—Finest Quadruple Extracts of inimitable and lasting Fragrance.

London Branch—184 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

# SOZIO & ANDRIOLI

Estd. 1757. **GRASSE.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

## RAW MATERIALS

For Perfumers and  
Soapmakers,

VIZ.:

**ESSENTIAL OILS,  
FLORAL WATERS,  
CONCRETE ESSENCES,  
POMADES,  
PERFUMED OILS.**

## STOCK IN LONDON.

For Samples and Prices apply to the  
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT AND CONSIGNEE—

**FRED<sup>K.</sup> BOEHM,**

16 Jewry Street,

**LONDON, E.C.**

NEW LINES FOR CHEMISTS.

# LANCE PERFUMES

See references in the Winter Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
January 28th, to the Editorial Notices inTHE QUEEN, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, BLACK AND WHITE,  
THE GENTLEWOMAN, THE LADIES' PICTORIAL,  
THE WORLD, TRUTH, etc.

(Patented).

— And also Terms for Competition by Chemists. —

**£20 First Prize, £10 Second Prize, £5 Third Prize.**Will be Supplied through Wholesale Firms ONLY to Chemists. For information apply to  
SOLE AGENTS for United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada):**R. W. GREEFF & CO., 20 EASTCHEAP, LONDON, E.C.**

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT TRADES.

**W. RANSOM & SON**  
(ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY),  
MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,  
Distillers of Essential Oils and Cultivators of Medicinal Plants,  
**HITCHIN, near LONDON.**

## SPECIALITIES:—

SOLID & LIQUID EXTRACTS.  
EXPRESSED JUICES.  
ESSENTIAL OIL OF LAVENDER.SCAMMONY RESIN.  
JALAP RESIN.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

ELATERIUM.

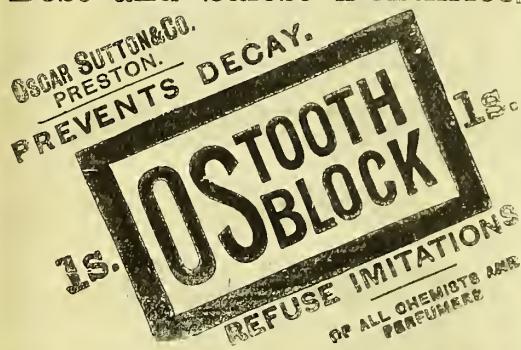
MERCURIAL PILL &amp; OINTMENT.

ALOIN. I. EUONYMIN.  
LEPTANDRIN.  
DRIED MEDICINAL LEAVES.  
ENGLISH DANDELION ROOT.

Medicinal Tinctures and Spirits prepared with Pure British Spirit supplied in Bond for Export.

International Exhibitions—London, 1862; Chicago, 1893. Prize Medals awarded for Pharmaceutical Extracts, Essential Oils, and Dried Herbs of Superior Quality. Also Award at the Paris Exhibition 1867.

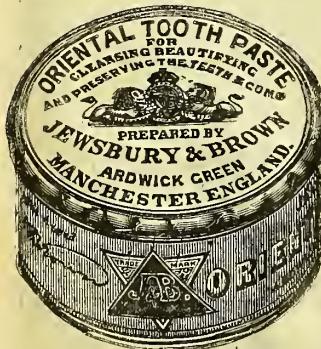
Best and Safest Dentifrice.

**"OLLAPEARL,"**

THE DENTIFRICE OF THE AGE.

ABSOLUTELY NOVEL AND INGENIOUS.

Perfumed and Carbolic, 6d. and 1s. BONUS WITH FIRST ORDER. Write for full particulars to

**THE OLLAPEARL CO., 371 OXFORD ST.,  
LONDON, W.**

## JEWSBURY & BROWN'S Oriental Tooth Paste.

Established over 70 years. Warranted to retain its properties and keep good in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

**JEWSBURY & BROWN,  
ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.**

Particular attention should be paid to the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, facsimile of which is annexed, as numerous imitations are offered.

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Bills and Showcards forwarded on receipt of Address Cards and directions for enclosure.

# JEANCARD, GAZAN & DOUMIN

***Distillers and Importers,***

Distillery at  CANNES (France).  
Distillery at KEZANLIK (Bulgaria).

**13 St. Mary Axe,  
LONDON, E.C.**

Telegrams: "JEANCARD LONDON."  
Telephone Number, 1,955, Avenue.

  
Trade Mark 

## **WHOLESALE.**

## **ESSENTIAL OILS.**

**MUSK, CIVET, OTTO ROSE, AMBERGRIS.**

**VANILLOES—*Direct Importation.***

**BLOCK & STICK JUICES.**

**GELATINES (all kinds).**

**SPECIALITIES, FLORAL EXTRACTS, &c.**

**Write for Price List and Samples.**

**STOCKS KEPT IN LONDON OF ALL STANDARD QUALITIES.**

# (1/-) WOODCOCK'S (1/-)

**(Retail Price One Shilling.)**

**IF THIS IS TAKEN** into stock and listed by Dealers with their other goods, they **MUST** do a trade that will please them. We advertise well in the "Windsor," "Strand," "Pearson's," and best media. We are not greedy, but give a good profit to the Retailer. The "FOAM" will keep in any clime. Our Export trade is increasing every day. Dealers, **BE WITH US.**

# (1/-) FRAGRANT (1/-)

**WE HAVE A HOST** of letters from tradesmen in all parts of the world stating their satisfaction with our "FOAM," especially in hot countries. For bathing and all cleansing purposes its effect is marvellous, and, being in daily use, any enterprising "up-to-date" firm may easily add a big increase to their income by selling it.

# (1/-) AMMONIA (1/-)

**AN EARNEST REQUEST** to all traders in the Colonies, India, Australia, China, Japan United States, Africa, and everywhere. Do, please, write to us for terms, which are most liberal, or address to our London Shipping Agents, **Messrs. J. DICK & CO., St. Andrew's Chambers, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.** We will give you every facility in taking up this line, it will always please your customers, do you and us credit, and increase your business.

# (1/-) FOAM (1/-)

## WOODCOCK'S FRAGRANT AMMONIA FOAM.

**CAUTION.**—*This is not the same as Cloudy or Household Ammonia.*

**WE MUCH REGRET** having had to take up, very strongly, several attempts by dealers to supply their own or other makers' Ammonia instead of ours. This, we hope, is now being discontinued. Our article yields a good profit, and we trust all in the trade will support us.

.....

SOLE MAKERS—

**WOODCOCK'S AMMONIA FOAM COMPANY, LTD.**  
**BIRKENHEAD, England.**

# Important to the Trade.

**SPECIAL.**—With a view to further promote the interests of our numerous customers, we have decided to forward all Goods **CARRIAGE PAID** to any part of the British Isles. Cases will be charged for, and carriage on returned empties payable by customers as hitherto.

EDWARDS & CO.

CARRIAGE  
PAID  
ON  
ALL GOODS  
TO  
ANY PART  
OF THE  
BRITISH ISLES.

CARRIAGE  
PAID  
ON  
ALL GOODS  
TO  
ANY PART  
OF THE  
BRITISH ISLES.



## EDWARDS' **HARLENE** FOR THE HAIR. PRICE LIST.

No. 1 size—Retail, 1/-	...	Wholesale, 11/- per dozen.
" 2 "	2/6	..." 27/3 "
" 3 "	4/6	..." 47/- "

Full Discount of 20 per cent. off Trade Prices to all buyers of £5 and upwards.

TERMS—MONTHLY ACCOUNTS, PROMPT.

**SPECIAL.**  
Full Discount of 20 per cent. off Trade Prices to all Buyers of £2 (nett), Cash with order.  
**CARRIAGE PAID.**

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96 High Holborn, London, W.C.

ANALYTICAL REPORT ON  
**STERN'S PARAFFINUM MOLLE,**  
 ALB. AND FLAY., B.P., 1898.

"The samples of six qualities of White and Yellow Petroleum Jelly submitted to me for analysis fully answered the requirements of the New British Pharmacopoeia for Soft Paraffin (Paraffinum Molle).

"There were no traces of fixed oils, fats, or resin in any of the samples, and no residue on ignition.

"The neutral character and satisfactory consistence of the jellies, and the absence of acrid odour when melted, showed that they had been carefully manufactured.

"In respect to quality they are superior to most of the Petroleum Jellies on the market.

(Signed) "E. J. MILLARD, F.O.S., F.R.M.S., &c.,

Sole Makers:

Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

"33 Lothair Road, Finsbury Park, N."

(1)

**WHITE BEESWAX,**  
 WARRANTED PURE. BLEACHED BY SUN.

**REFINED YELLOW BEESWAX,**

Recognised as the Standard in the United States.

*Write for Sample and Quotation, naming quantity desired.*

**THEODOR LEONHARD, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.**

ESTABLISHED 1852. Cable Address—"LEONHARD PATERSON."

**An Ideal Disinfectant.**

Although there is an almost unlimited number of disinfectants on the market, many of these, whilst good as disinfectants, possess a most objectionable odour, and corrode anything on which they fall. We desire to introduce a disinfectant the smell of which cannot offend the most sensitive, and which will not injure any article with which it may come into contact.

**SNOWDRIFT DISINFECTANT**

is what has long been desired and sought for. It destroys every kind of microbe and germ. It can be used for every purpose for which disinfectants are used, but in addition it is refreshing in the bath, and is extensively used in laundries, both for softening water and also for purifying linen. Finally, it is very cheap, as it can be diluted with water, in the proportion of from 1 to 25 to 1 to 100. Prices and all details on receipt of trade card.

**Send for a Sample.**

SNOWDON, SONS & CO., Ltd.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Millwall, London, E.

# NO BAD STOCK.

Original 6-doz. Case,  
£10 4s.  
3% Discount off  
6-case lots.

## MARIANI WINE

### SANTAL-MIDY CAPSULES.

Wholesale 33/- a doz.      Retail, 3/6 per bottle.

### FRANZ JOSEPH WATER.

Per doz.  
Large. 12/-      Small. 10/-

Original Case.  
25 Large. 50 Small.  
22/6. 35/-.

### JOY'S ASTHMA 2/6. CIGARETTES

### NATIVELLE'S XTALISED DIGITALINE (GRANULES).

The above Specialities are being largely advertised, and inquiries are certain to be made for them. All Chemists are strongly recommended to keep them in stock. To remove all risk, **WILCOX & CO.** guarantee, in remote event of non-sale, to credit unsold goods if returned through Wholesale House in the usual way. (Franz Joseph Water can only be credited if purchased direct from W. & Co.)

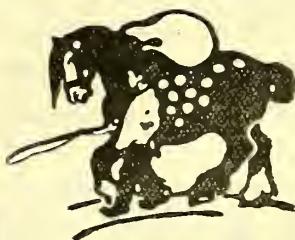
**WILCOX & CO., 83 MORTIMER ST., LONDON, W.,** Dépôt for all FRENCH AND GERMAN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

# PHARMACEUTICAL SUGAR.

—  
This Sugar, guaranteed to be Pure Cane Sucrose, dry, and absolutely free from blue (Saccharum Purificatum B.P.), was introduced in 1888 at the suggestion of Dr. Charles Symes, and has since given every satisfaction to an increasing number of pharmacists. It is supplied in any quantity, small or large, and costs but little more than ordinary household sugar.

—

Macfie s



S u g a r .

**MACFIE & SONS, LIVERPOOL.**

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS—

EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, LONDON. EVANS & SONS (LIMITED), MONTREAL.

SIX GOLD MEDALS and ONE SILVER MEDAL awarded.  
HIGHEST AWARD at CHICAGO.

# COLEMAN'S

## WINCARNIS

Is a delicious beverage and tonic made from Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

## WINCARNIS

*Is a Name Registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.*

## OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Unsolicited Testimonials have been received from Medical Men.

*The following Important Testimonial has been received from Dr. FLETCHER:—*

Applecross, Ross-shire, N.B.,  
July 2nd, 1897.

DEAR SIRS,—Please forward quarter-of-a-dozen "Wincarnis" immediately, as my patient's supply is about done. I trust there will be no delay, as he takes no other nourishment, and has been sustained and gained strength by "Wincarnis" for twelve weeks.

Yours faithfully,  
DUNCAN FLETCHER, L.R.C.P.

## WINCARNIS

Is sold by all Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Patent-medicine Vendors. Ask for Coleman's "Wincarnis," and see that the word "Wincarnis" is on the shoulder of the bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., everywhere.

If there is any difficulty in getting the Wine, write direct to the manufacturers, who will forward

Sample Pint Bottle free by Post on receipt of 33 stamps.  
" Doz. " " Rail " 30s.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

## COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

WINCARNIS WORKS,

LOWER WESTWICK STREET, NORWICH;

AND 24 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

*Sole Proprietors of Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Stout, and also Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Champagne, which is strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty.*

Under certain conditions the cost of a Foreign Wine Licence will be defrayed. For full particulars apply to COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED, Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

# St. Raphaël Quinquina.

THE MOST WONDERFUL TONIC WINE  
IN THE WORLD.



The ST. RAPHAËL QUINQUINA has the largest sale of any similar Wine in France. For Loss of Appetite, Anæmic Conditions, and Nervous Depression, it is the most wonderful Tonic Wine ever submitted. Apart from its marvellous restorative properties, it is also a pleasant and agreeable Wine, and can be used as a beverage with Mineral Water.

Show Cards, Handbills, and all Advertising Matter supplied free.

SOLE AGENTS:

**BOWEN & MCKECHNIE,**  
Grose Street, FINSBURY, E.C.

**PROOF** *not Spirit*

but **WINE.**

It cannot be disputed that we have taken out and paid for

MORE LICENSES

at Somerset House, for the past six months, than any other firm in the Trade.

*Can we be of service to you?*

A postcard will fetch our Price List and full particulars.

**HOLLOWAY'S WINE CO., LTD.**

61 New Oxford St., & Dyott St., LONDON, W.C.

# TWO \* GOOD \* LINES.

PROTECTED PROFITS 30 PER CENT.

MINIMUM SELLING PRICE.

**HALL'S WINE, PER CASE (1 doz.) ... 27/- ... 3/- Per Bottle.**

" " " (2 doz.) ... 31/- ... 1/9 "

**KEYSTONE BEEF WINE**—The ONLY Wine Prepared with The Liebig Co.'s Extract.

" " " PER CASE (1 doz.) 30/- ... 3/3 Per Bottle,

" " " (2 doz.) 34/- ... 2/- "

*Both these Preparations are well Advertised.*

## ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAYS

SENT FREE AND CARRIAGE PAID.

Handbills, Pamphlets, and other printed matter, with own name and address.

Also ARTISTIC SHOWCARDS and DUMMIES FREE, on application to Proprietors—

**STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD., BOW, LONDON, E.**

## *Seasonable Lines.*

**MASON'S**

**WINE \* ESSENCES**

IN ALL FRUIT FLAVOURS.

A Sixpenny Bottle makes a gallon of Delicious Wine—Non-alcoholic.

**MASON'S**

**COFFEE ESSENCE.**

*THE BEST MADE.*

**28 GOLD MEDALS.**

**NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM**

HOMEOPATHIC  
First  
Established

Homeopathic Chemists.

JAMES EPPS & CO.  
(LIMITED),

48 Threadneedle Street,

London,  
Eng.

MEDICINES

NESTLÉ'S

SAMPLE  
FREE

On Receipt of Postcard to  
H. NESTLÉ 48 CANNONS!  
E.C.



SWISS MILK

One  
Quality only, the best.  
Used same as fresh  
Milk for all purposes.  
RICHEST IN CREAM.



TOWER TEA.

The Best and the Cheapest in the World at the Price.

In  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1-lb. Packets only, to Retail at 1/-, 1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/10, 2/-, 2/4, 2/8 per lb. Also in Handsome 1-lb., 3-lb., and 5-lb. Decorated Tins, to Retail at 1/10, 2/-, and 2/4 per lb.

Agents appointed by

TOWER TEA, LIMITED, 5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HAWKSLEY'S  
PATENT  
MILK STERILIZERS (4 kinds)..

"Not the least of their many good points is the readiness with which people . . . learn to use these Sterilizers. The credit must be assigned to the simplicity of the apparatus."

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS.

No. Price, in Box with EXTRA  
Bottle, 1 pint, 10 6/-; 1  
1. pint, 12 6/-.

No. Price, in Box of 2 bottles  
apparatus, with Spirit  
Stove and extra bottle,  
2. £1 5s.

No. Price, in Box with Food  
Warmer and Brush,  
7 bottles, 15/-;

No. 10 bottles, 21/-.

3. With Trivet and Spirit  
Lamp, 3/- and 3 6/- extra.

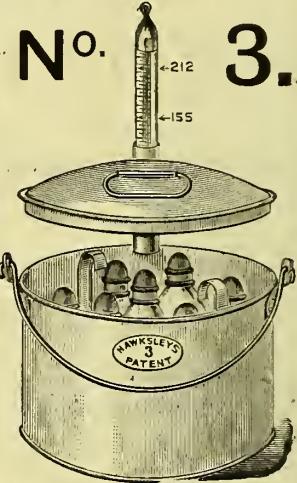
No. 3 is a modification of Dr.  
Budin's method of feeding Infants,  
suggested in the *British Medical  
Journal*, Dec. 7th, where each dose  
of food is in a separate bottle.  
One operation being sufficient for  
one day's consumption.

No. Same arrangement as  
No. 3, but with larger  
4. (8-oz.) bottles for vigorous  
feeders. Price £1 1s.

See Winter Number, page 99.

May be had through any Wholesale House or direct from Sole Maker and  
Patentee—

HAWKSLEY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT  
MAKER,  
357 OXFORD ST., W.



## PERFECTLY PURE BUT NOT INSIPID.

The "LANCET"

AND



The "LANCET" says:

"Vi-Cocoa must be assigned a place in the front rank of really valuable foods, since it is the embodiment of all the numerous principles contained in Malt, Hops, Kola, and Cocoa."

THE  
"BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL"

AND



The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:

"Vi-Cocoa is a very palatable beverage of great stimulating and sustaining properties."

## The "MEDICAL MAGAZINE"

AND



The "MEDICAL MAGAZINE" says:

"Medical practitioners will find a valuable weapon in Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa in combating the various conditions of nervous exhaustion and enfeebled digestion. The ingredients of which it is composed are carefully selected, and of undoubted purity and strength."

## An ANALYST

AND



From MATTHEW A. ADAMS, F.R.C.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.,  
Trinity House, Maidstone; Public Analyst in the County of Kent, and Past President of Society of Public Analysts.

"In my opinion Vi-Cocoa is a happy combination, enhancing the food value of ordinary Cocoas."

## van Houten's Cocoa

Report by OTTO HEHNER, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S.:—"Pure and genuine."  
"Method of manufacture in every way superior."  
"Great strength and digestibility."

Proved Products of 170 years' reputation.

FRY'S  
COCOAS & CHOCOLATES.

Price Lists, &amp;c., on application.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES—

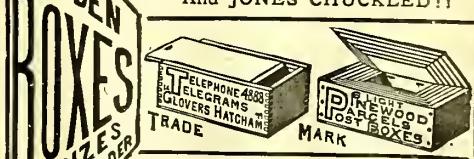
"FRY, BRISTOL." "FRYSON, LONDON."

250 GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

## "A CAPITAL IDEA"!!

Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST. "I'VE DOUBLED  
MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my  
customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood  
boxes."

And JONES CHUCKLED!!



## "CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!

Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested  
boxes, shipped in cases (each containing 3 gross nests),  
are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders  
doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers,  
Messrs. C. H. GLOVER & CO., London Boxworks and Sawmills,  
HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E."

PRICE 16/-  
per doz. nests of 6  
from 5/- to 25/- x 15" to  
9 1/2" x 6 1/2" x 4 1/2". Nests of 6 for Bottles,  
4 oz. to 16 oz., at same price. Since last 1/16.  
Special Terms for Large Quantities to Shippers.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
SPECIALITIES.

## YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

## GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

## GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

## GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each.

## GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER.

Delicious Blanmange in a few minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

## GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

## GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

## GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 1-pint, and quart boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; CO., LEEDS.

## GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; CO., LEEDS,

ANALYTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS;

WHOLESALE &amp; EXPORT DRUGGISTS;

RUG AND SPICE GRINDERS; DRYSALTERS' OIL AND COLOUR MEN;

PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE DEALERS;  
DRUGGISTS', CROBERS', AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN'S ESUNORIES;

TIN CANISTER AND CARDBOARD BOX MAKERS;

PORTERS OF OLIVE OILS, ESSENCE OF LEMON, &amp;c.

For prices and terms of above see Monthly Price Current.  
Special net cash prices quoted for wholesale quantities.  
Arrangements made for packing goods with customer's name  
when quantities are required.

RIDGE'S  
PATENT  
COOKED  
FOOD

SATISFYING.  
STRENGTHENING.  
SOOTHING FOR INFANTS.  
AGREEABLE.  
DIGESTIBLE.  
NOURISHING.

DR. RIDGE'S  
PATENT COOKED FOOD  
Is certified to contain all the  
essentials of a Pure Dietary  
necessary to secure a healthy  
and natural development of  
bone and muscle, a vital  
necessity to growing infants  
and a comfort to all.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD is the  
Oldest, Best, Most Widely-  
known, and has the  
LARGEST SALE in the  
World.

SOLD  
EVERYWHERE.

The public are  
cautioned against  
all imitations.



" Makes them strong to push along."  
Pamphlets and Showcards Post Free on application to  
RIDGE'S FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.

## CHEMISTS

Who stock "FRAME FOOD" DIET and "FRAME FOOD" JELLY, but obtain their supplies through the Wholesale Houses, are requested to send their address to the FRAME FOOD CO. (LTD.) for insertion in the Company's List of Retailers.

The FRAME FOOD CO. will then refer applicants for free samples (many thousands of which applications they receive) to such retailers for further supplies of F. F. Diet or Jelly.

SHOWCARDS, and Leaflets with Retailer's Address printed in red, sent free on application.

Mention this Paper.



BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

Telegraphic Address—"TIGRESS LONDON." A B C Code used.

THE

# ANGLO-CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED

1 & 2 Rangoon St., Crutched Friars,  
**LONDON, E.C.**

4 Albert Square,  
**MANCHESTER.**

# SACCHARIN

We beg to confirm our previous statements to their **FULLEST** extent.

We again draw the special attention of all Consumers to our

**SACCHARIN** "Tigress Brand," **555** times SWEETER than Sugar.

THE PUREST. THE SWEETEST. THE CHEAPEST PRODUCT IN THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED BY PROCESSES DIFFERING FROM ANY OTHER, WHETHER PATENTED OR NOT.

STRENGTHS SUPPLIED: 555 (purest), 475 and 440 (crystals and "soluble") 350, 330, and 300 (pure and "soluble").

WE DEFY ANY COMPETITION BOTH FOR PRICE AND QUALITY.  
EVERY GUARANTEE CHEERFULLY GRANTED.

**Special Prices and Terms for Contracts extending over a certain period.**  
(Delivery as required by customers).

## PATENT SPECIALITIES.

**EUCASIN.** The best Dietetic, containing 95 per cent. Casein. The most nourishing and strengthening food.

**GUAIACETIN.** The latest and most approved remedy for Tuberculosis. Combines the properties of Carbonate of Guaiacol and Carbonate of Creosote in a much higher degree without any of their drawbacks.

**MIGROL.** The most effective and the only harmless remedy for Headache, Toothache, Sick Headache, and all Pains of Nervous Origin.

APPLY FOR SAMPLES AND LITERATURE.

# Carlsbad (NATURAL) Salts



For the treatment of CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH, HYPERÆMIA of the LIVER, GALLSTONES, CHRONIC CONSTIPATION, DIABETES, RENAL CALCULI, GOUT, and DISEASES of the SPLEEN.

## SPRUDEL-SALTS

(POWDER or CRYSTALS).

The Powder has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the most reliable.

### "SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN," OR "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"

(Water) in Cases of 50 bottles.

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature

A Sample of the Salt in Powder Free to Members of the Medical Profession.



**Sole Importers—INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD.**

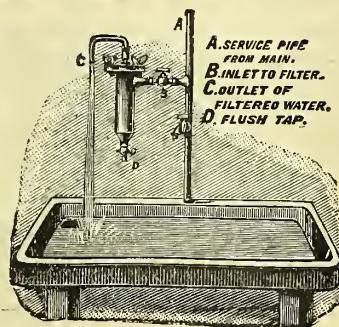
East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames Street, E.C.; and at Liverpool and Bristol.

# THE BERKEFELD FILTER.

In the Berkefeld Filter the filtering medium is in the form of hollow cylinders or candles of various sizes, made of Kieselguhr, a substance which, on account of its enormous porosity, consisting, as it does, of the silicious skeletons of diatoms, is an ideal filtering medium.

The advantages claimed for the Berkefeld Filters are:—

- 1.—They are simple in construction, and can be easily cleaned and sterilised.
- 2.—The filtrate is absolutely free from any suspended matter and from germs, provided proper attention is paid to regular cleaning and sterilising.
- 3.—They give an output of sterile filtrate from 5 to 10 times larger than any other germ-proof filter.



FILTER H (as sketch) to attach to service-pipe	£2 2 0
Smaller size ...	1 10 0
Glass Table Filters from ...	0 8 9

Extract from the Special Report to the "British Medical Journal" on "The Relative Efficiency of Water Filters," by Drs. Sims Woodhead and Cartwright Wood.

"Experiments were carried out with the Filter H, an exceedingly good model, which seems to subserve the functions of a filter better than any we have yet seen described. . . . The output is so large, that there is no reason why such filters should not supply sufficient water for all household requirements."

"We must accordingly conclude from the extensive series of experiments carried out with these Berkefeld Filters that they afford complete protection against the communication of water-borne disease."

Chemists will find these Filters a profitable line, and one they can confidently recommend to their customers.

Counter Filters specially adapted for Chemists doing a trade in Saline and Summer Drinks.

**NO MINERAL WATER PLANT COMPLETE WITHOUT A BERKEFELD FILTER.**

**FULL ILLUSTRATED LIST AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.**

**CORRESPONDENCE AND VISIT TO SHOWROOMS INVITED**

**THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., LIMITED, 121 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.**

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Known, after 25 years' test in the United Kingdom, as the most popular, safest, and best Natural Aperient Water, is now being supplied through the Distributing Wholesale Houses all over Great Britain and Ireland, at prices fixed by the Proprietor, Mr. Andreas Saxlehner, of Budapest, Hungary, which are as follows:—

Per Case of 25 large bottles,	<b>22/6</b>	.....	Per dozen,	<b>12/-</b>
„ „ 50 small „	<b>35/-</b>	.....	„ „	<b>10/-</b>
„ „ 25 large „	<b>21/-</b>			
„ „ 50 small „	<b>32/-</b>		Per 10-case lots.	

For net cash.

London Agency—TRAFalGAR BUILDINGS, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

Bottles	Per Case of 50	22/-
	Half-Bottles	35/-
	Ditto	18/6
	Splits.	25/-
	Bottles and Cases Free.	
	Liberal Discount to the Trade.	

NATURAL  
ROS BACH  
TABLE WATER

ROS BACH SPRINGS, LTD.  
19 Regent Street, London, S.W.

THE VERY LATEST AND BEST IN SELTZOGENES  
IS THE

## “CLINCHER”

SUPERSEDES ALL OTHER SYSTEMS.

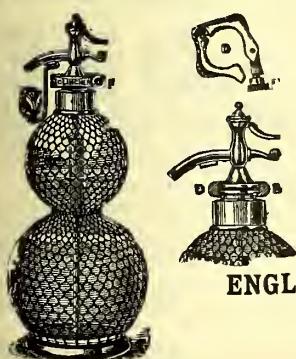
## SYPHONS

ENGLISH MAKE—ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST.

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WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS TO

THE BRITISH SYPHON CO., 2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, LONDON, E.C.





# All Chemists

... should ...

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to consider

that they only Come into Collision

with their own interests by not joining

**"CAMWALL"**

AT ONCE.

The Busy Season  
... is Coming!

Now is the time to

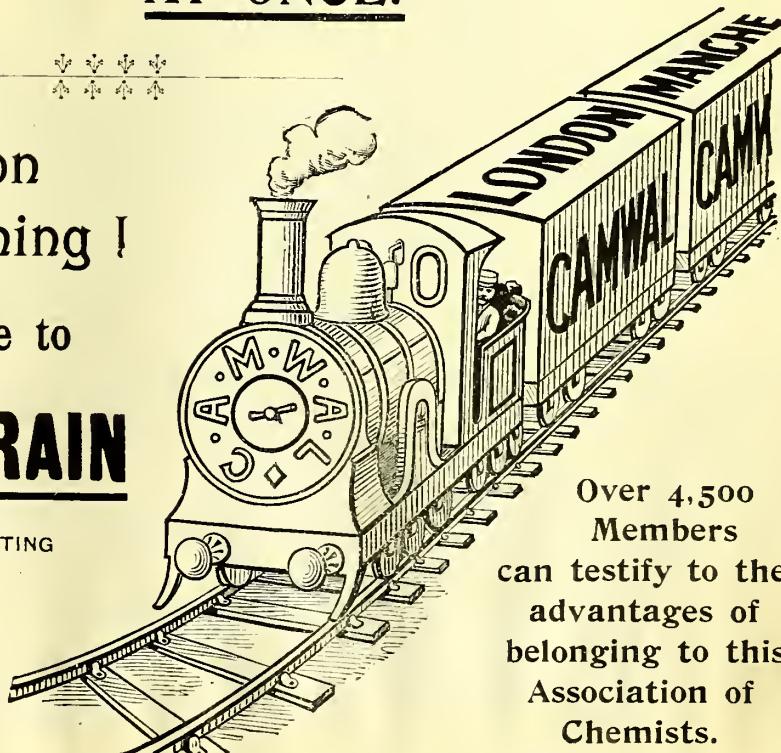
**JOIN THE TRAIN**

OF THOSE WHO ARE GETTING

Handsome Profits

— AND —

Increased Sales.



Over 4,500  
Members  
can testify to the  
advantages of  
belonging to this  
Association of  
Chemists.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.  
TRADE MARK, Registered May 21st, 1887.

## MILD DRINKS.

Cherry. Raspberry. Strawberry.  
Lime Fruit. Blackcurrant.  
Lemon. Orange. Lemon Squash, &c.THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES.—Ch. Eng, Temp. Chron.  
**BECKETT'S**  
**FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS**Winterine. Gingerette.  
Elderberry. Cherry Punch, &c.  
Ginger Lemon. Pepperpot, Oove.

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"First-class beverages."—*The Grocer.*  
 "Have an established reputation."—*Nonconformist.*  
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# A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

# PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.) prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

# ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL CONCENTRATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.) ..	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassia Conc. .. .. ..	4/- per lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Cono. .. ..	4/- per lb.
" Anethi. Concent. .. ..	4/- "	" Flor. Aurant. .. ..	8/6 "	" Pimentæ .. ..	4/- "
" Anisi .. ..	4/- "	" Sambuci Conc. .. ..	8/6 "	" Pulegii .. ..	4/- "
" Camphora .. ..	4/- "	" Foeniculi Conc. .. ..	4/- "	" Rosmarini .. ..	4/- "
" Carui .. ..	4/- "	" Menth. Pip. Conc. .. ..	4/- "	" Rosæ .. ..	8/6 "
" Cinnam. Ver. Conc. .. ..	8/- "	" Ang. Conc. .. ..	8/- "	" Virgin .. ..	10/6 "

The above may be had in 1-lb. or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

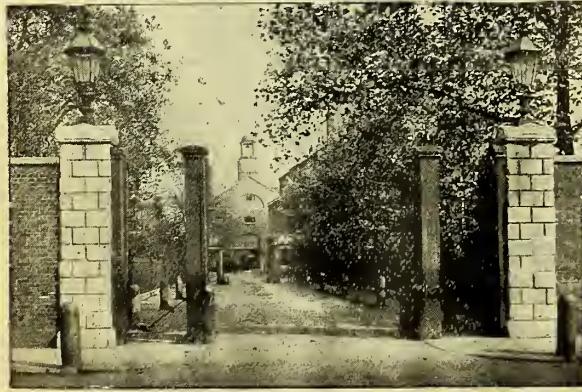
Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the cork, without which none are genuine.

# SUPERIOR ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P.)

Samples of any of the above sent free on application from

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church Street, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

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(Guaranteed Prepared from Liebig's Extract of Meat).

ORANGE WINE, COCA WINE,  
AND  
QUININE WINE.

Samples and Prices on application with Trade Card.

BEAUFOY &amp; CO., SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.

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THE CARBONIC ACID GAS CO.

LEA BRIDGE ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON.

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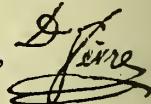
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The Celebrated D. FÈVRE'S  
**SELTZOGENES**  
ARE  
**GUARANTEED TESTED**  
 By 175 lbs. of pressure per square inch.  
 THE TAPS ARE GUARANTEED  
**PURE BLOCK TIN WITHOUT LEAD**

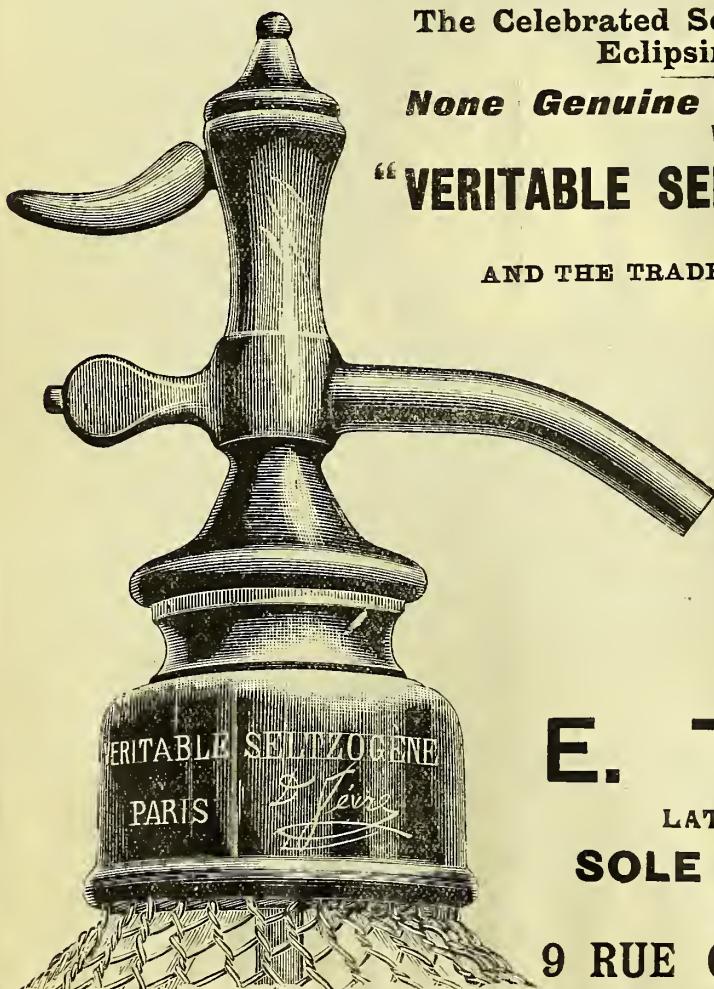
The Celebrated Seltzogene of D. FÈVRE,  
 Eclipsing all others.

*None Genuine unless bearing the  
 Words*  
**"VERITABLE SELTZOGENE D. FÈVRE,"**

AND THE TRADE MARK SIGNATURE,



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



**E. THESSIER,**  
 LATE THESSIER-FÈVRE,  
 SOLE MANUFACTURER.

Established 55 years.

9 RUE CASTEX (Near the  
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# BARNETT & FOSTER

MANUFACTURERS.

## The "COMPACT" CONTINUOUS ACTION

# Soda-Water Machine

For use with the Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas.

Specially designed for use where space is an object, and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, Hospitals, Restaurateurs, Hotel Proprietors, &c. They are ready for work immediately, require no fixing, and produce Aerated Waters of the very highest quality at a minimum of cost.

We guarantee to produce a better article with these than any other system adapted for using the Liquefied Gas, and at a lower pressure, thus effecting an immense saving in bottles, and also reducing risk of accidents.

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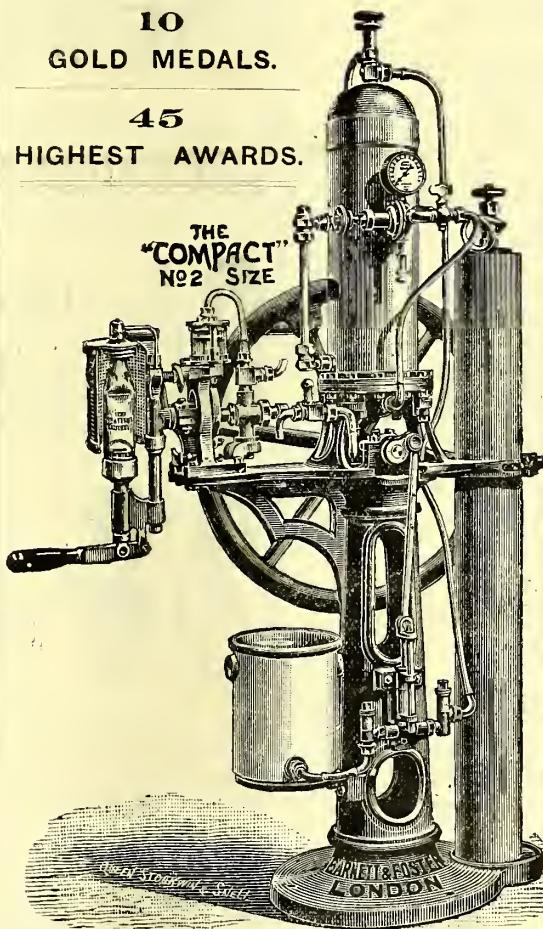
**NO DANGER.**  
**NO MESS.**  
**PERFECTLY RELIABLE.**

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*In use by  
Leading Chemists in all  
parts of  
the United Kingdom.*

**10**  
GOLD MEDALS.

**45**  
HIGHEST AWARDS.



No. 1 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine, and fitted with fast and loose Pulleys for driving by Power. Code word *Abbada* £60

*Two Fillers included.*

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 600 dozen per day.

Ditto by Power, 1,200 dozen per day.

No. 2 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine. Code word *Abbafa*. £48

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Ditto by Power, 700 dozen per day.

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Producing Capacity by Hand-power 200 dozen per day.

Syrup Pump fitted to the Turnover Filling-machine on either of above (add "s" to code word), £2 2s. extra. If fitted with one Filling-machine only, the two largest Machines are charged £8 less than above prices.

*Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of the*

## "Niagara" Bottle and the London-made Syphon

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

*Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.*

**Niagara Works, 26<sup>th</sup> EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.**

# “SOLAZZI” LIQUORICE JUICE

## THE CHEMISTS’ BRAND.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in United Kingdom and British Colonies.

### THE TESTIMONY OF “THE LANCET.”

“The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is useful while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable.”

Recommended also by “The British Medical Journal,” “Health,” “The Chemist and Druggist,” “Food and Sanitation.”

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

## DUNHILL’S LICORICE CAKES.

All  
Chemists  
should stock these,  
the oldest and best known.

Stocked by the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Free samples on  
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Colonial and Foreign  
Agents wanted.

DUNHILL & CO.  
PONTEFRACT.

## ORANGE & LEMON PEEL

Of all kinds, English cut, including

## FRESH BITTER PEEL

For preparing Tinctures in accordance with the new B.P.,  
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WILL BE FOUND THE CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.

All orders will receive strict and prompt attention.

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IN BOTTLES,

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## BEST SELLING CACHOU IN THE WORLD.

6/- { Per Box of—  
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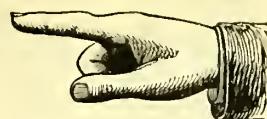
2/6 { Per Box of—  
20 2½d. Pkts.  
SEN-SEN CHEWING GUM.

SEN-SEN COMPANY, 9 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.



# PROFITABLE EXTRAS.



All Chemists desirous of increasing their incomes cannot do better than stock

## HILLABY'S LIQUORICE SPECIALITIES,

which yield a profit of

**40 TO 50 PER CENT.**

These goods being extensively advertised, there is a quick and growing demand for them. Send at once for samples and full particulars.

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**PONTEFRACT CAKES**, packed in 4-lb. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Decorated Tins.

**CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF 30/- AND UPWARDS.**

*These goods are now stocked by Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson; Messrs. May, Roberts & Co.; and Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb.*

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## PRINCE ALBERT'S CACHOU

HIGHEST AWARD COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

These Cachou are supplied only  
In Brass Boxes, of which there }  
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No. 4's at 3/6 doz. (Export).  
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## "BENZINE RECT." JACKSON'S.

SIXPENNY & SHILLING SIZES,  
4s. and 8s. per dozen.

A Genuine

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JACKSON'S CEMENT Chinese Diamond.

*It has stood the test of time in all quarters of the globe.*  
In Bottles at 3/6 and 7/- per dozen.

ADHESIVE,  
TENACIOUS  
AND KEEPS WELL.

JACKSON'S

LIQUID GLUE.

SIXPENNY and SHILLING Sizes, at 3/6 and 7/- per doz.  
BRUSHES INCLUDED.

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**SPECIALITIES** FROM THE LABORATORY OF **THOMAS JACKSON**, Strangeways, MANCHESTER.



# CALVERT'S

Original and Only Reliable

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powder,  
&c.,**Have been AWARDED 85 MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.**

Price Lists, Show Cards, Counter Bills, &amp;c., free on application to the Manufacturers,

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## OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS

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GUARANTEED B.P. 1898. CONTAINS 55 TO 65 PER CENT. EUCALYPTOL.

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138 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., and HOBART, TASMANIA.

## DUSSEK BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

## DISINFECTANTS

SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID,  
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SOLUBLE CARBOLIC ACID,  
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,  
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CARBOLIC CRYSTALS,  
CARBOLIC POWDER,

Containing 10%, 15%, and 20% Pure Acid, in any kind of packages, for Home and Export.

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With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

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GOLD MEDALS,  
1887 & 1897.

Established 1863.

"CROWN  
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## JOHNSON & HOOPER, LTD.

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ACIDS GENERALLY.

## ACETIC ACID SPECIAL.

Sulphites &amp; Bisulphites of Lime, Soda, &amp;c.

CHLORIDES OF CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM & ZINC.  
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NEW AND POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID.  
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More Powerful than Carbolic Acid, and does not stain or burn in use.

## "MICROBMORT" FOR SURGICAL USE.

GERMOL SANITARY POWDER.

GERMOL SHEEP DIP. GERMOL SOAPS.

Samples and Particulars on application to the Sole Manufacturers—

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105 GOLD MEDALS AND OTHER AWARDS.

# JEYES' FLUID

(NON-POISONOUS)

Is the Best and Safest Disinfectant and Antiseptic for Chemists to Stock.

THE MANUFACTURE OF "JEYES' FLUID" BEING SPECIALLY CONTROLLED, ABSOLUTE  
UNIFORMITY IS GUARANTEED.

Sold in Bottles, Tins, and Drums.

## CREOLIN

A Refined Preparation of JEYES' FLUID for Medicinal Purposes.  
Used by the Medical Profession in all Parts of the World.

## JEYES' SANITARY POWDER

The Strongest Dry Disinfectant.

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JEYES' "COAL TAR" &amp; "PURE CARBOLIC" TOILET SOAPS.

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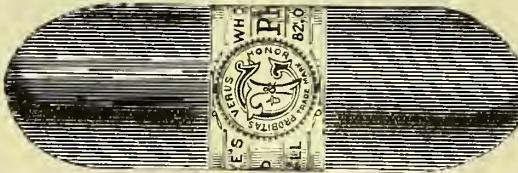
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**HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS,**  
For Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Roaring, &c.  
**HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.**  
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For Wounds.  
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**HARVEY'S EDOS,** or Tasteless Purging Powder.

These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and abroad.

**WALKER, TROKE & CO.**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
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GELATINE-COATED DOG AND FOWL PILLS. SAMPLES FREE.

Airtight & Odourless

SAMPLES & PRICES  
ON APPLICATION.

In  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 lb.  
PACKETS.

**STEELE'S**

Avoid Imitations.

PATENT) CONTAINING (PACKETS

**CHLORIDE OF LIME**

J. C. STEELE & CO., Victoria Street, GLASGOW.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE  
FOR EXPORT.

Will keep for years  
in any climate.

**MOTH . . .  
PREVENTIVES**  
In Various Forms, all  
equally Efficacious.

**ALABASTRINE  
TABLETS.**  
For placing in Wardrobes  
Chests, Cupboards, &c.  
1s. per box.

**CRYSTALLISED  
CAMPHYLENE.**  
For scattering under  
Carpets, into Crevices  
amongst Furniture, &c.  
1/- per tin.



A CERTAIN REMEDY A LUXURY IN THE BATH

Special Terms to Chemists and Wholesale Buyers.

This Unique  
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possesses great  
Stimulating and  
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Properties.

Is highly  
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## INSECT POWDER

*From Closed and Half-Closed Flowers.*

Guaranteed from New Season's Crop. In 1-cwt. Kegs.

Send for our Quotations, and buy only a Genuine Guaranteed Article.

## REFINED CAMPHOR BELLS.

SPECIAL OFFER OF 25% UNDER MARKET.

ASK OUR PRICE BEFORE BUYING, AND YOUR ORDERS WILL REACH US IN DUE COURSE.

Procurable through all Wholesale Houses, or direct from

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FULLY DESCRIBED IN  
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86 PAGES. POSTED FREE.

Illustrated Pamphlets, and also Neat  
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For Trade Prices see the Lists of the  
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SOLE MAKERS OF  
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CELATINE CAPSULED  
HORSE BALLS.**  
Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough,  
Diuretic, Fever, Physio, Worm, Quinine  
Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

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## CHLORINE AS A DISINFECTANT.

**"CHLOROS,"** Hypochlorite of Soda, containing 10 per cent. available Chlorine.  
The presence of 1 part "Chloros" in 100 parts of Sewage will entirely destroy all germs of Cholera, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Swine Fever, Glanders, and of many other diseases.

The presence of 1 part "Chloros" in 10,000 parts of ordinary Sewage will completely remove all smell.

**"CHLOROS"** is a liquid; it yields no insoluble residue, and cannot stop up drains.

**"CHLORIDE OF LIME,"** containing 35 per cent. available Chlorine.

*The Cheapest of True Disinfectants.*

**"SANITARY CHLORIDE OF LIME,"** containing 15 per cent. available Chlorine.

**"SANITARY CHLORIDE OF LIME"** is especially prepared for Sanitary purposes.

**"SANITARY CHLORIDE OF LIME"** does not become wet or sloppy on exposure to the air, and can be handled with impunity.

*SOLE Agents for "Chloros" & "Sanitary Chloride of Lime" to Chemists & Druggists in the United Kingdom.*

**Messrs. EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.**



### HEBDEN'S SILVER GLOSS For LINEN.

#### A NOVELTY AND MARVEL!

*Gives Dazzling Smoothness to Linen, Shines like Silver.*

In 1d., 3d., and 6d. Blocks, of the following Wholesale Houses:—

London.—Maw, Son & Thompson; Bourne, Johnson & Latimer; May, Roberts; Newberry; Barclay; Edwards; Sangers; Suttons; Butler & Crispe; Lynch; Collett & Dods; Potter & Clarke. Plymouth.—Jackson & Co. Coventry.—Wyleys (Limited). Ipswich.—Wiggin & Son, Birmingham.—Ed. Woolf. Hull.—Lothouse & Saltmer. Thirsk.—Foggitt. Manchester.—Woolley & Sons; Oldfield, Pattinson; Heath Bros. Leeds.—Goodall, Backhouse. Liverpool.—Thompsons (Limited); Evans; Ayrton & Saunders. York.—Raimes; Bleasdale. Newcastle.—Ismay. Glasgow.—Munro. McLaren. Dublin.—M. Woolf & Son. Belfast.—T. McMullan & Co. Cork.—Bible Bros. Limerick.—Boyd (Limited).

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**W. C. HEBDEN, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.**



A combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus, and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant, Deodoriser, Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifier.

### CAMPHORTAR

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

### HEBDEN'S CHLORIDE OF LIME

IN  
AIRTIGHT, ODOURLESS, WATERPROOF PACKETS

Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than any other packet.

4 oz., 8/- gross; 8 oz., 16/- gross; 16 oz., 30/- gross.  
SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES  
Samples on application.

Manufactured only by

**W. C. HEBDEN, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.**

# CASTRIQUE

(TRADE MARK)

## WORM SOLVENT.

By Royal Letters Patent.



BEFORE CASTRIQUE.

The New Discovery for Destroying the Parasitic Worm (round or tape) in DOGS, HORSES, CATS, &c.

Castrique is the Best &amp; Safest Vermifuge.

NO SANTONINE, ARECA NUT, OR  
POISONOUS SUBSTANCES.  
NO STARVING REQUIRED.



AFTER CASTRIQUE.

Recommended by all the Fanciers' Papers, and used by the Principal DOG BREEDERS throughout the World.

## WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

LONDON—W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria St.; Butler & Crispe, 82 Clerkenwell Road; F. Newbery & Sons, King Edward St., E.C.; W. Sutton & Co., 76 Chiswell St., E.C.; Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon St., E.C.; John Sanger & Sons, Winsley St., Oxford St., W.; Hovenden & Sons, Berners St., Oxford St., W.

EXETER—Evans, Gadd & Co.  
LIVERPOOL—Evans, Sons & Co.; John Thompson, Ltd.  
58 Hanover Street.  
EDINBURGH—Raimes, Clark & Co.  
DUBLIN—J. Leonard & Co.  
BELFAST—John, Clark & Co.

Sold as Powder and Capsules in Bottles (Retail) at 1/- and 2/6.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE TO ALL CHEMISTS.

TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Proprietor: (Mr.) J. F. CHAMBERS, F.C.S., THE LABORATORY, ARNOLD, NOTTINGHAM.

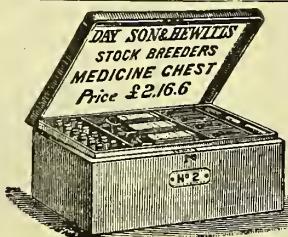
# DAY, SON & HEWITT.

Largest Makers in the World of  
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.



For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2/6, 3/6, and 7/- per Bottle.



Complete in 3 sizes. Sent Carriage Paid.  
Prices—  
£6 6s., £2 16s. 6d., and £1 8s. 9d.



A sure remedy for the Fret, Colic, or Gripes, Inden-za, Loss of Appetite in Horses. For Debility, Scour, or Diarrhea in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep instantaneously relieved.

Price 1/9 per Bottle. 20/- per doz.



For all Feverish Disorders among Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and for Colic, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeite, Loss of Cud, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for Cleansing and checking Feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after Parturition, rendering the milk copious, pure, and wholesome. It acts as a safe preventive of Milk Fever.

Price (Cows), 13/- per doz. Box;  
(Ewes), 3/6 per doz. 3-doz. Box, 10/-

Liberal Discounts to Agents and Foreign Buyers.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

Attractive Showcards and Handbills sent with each order.



For Blood Disorders in Horse, Eczema, Surfeits, Nettle-rash, Ringworm, Itching, Ill-Condition, Off Appetite, Staring Coat, and Sluggishness. Invaluable for Sterility or Barrenness in Horses and Mares, by virtue of its Phosphoric and other stimulating ingredients. Contains no injurious drug, and can be given at all times to all breeds of horses without stopping their work.

Price 5/6 per doz. Packets. 3-doz. 15/-  
Sold also at reduced rates in Tins 10/6 and £1 each.

Royal Animal Medicine Manufactory, 22 DORSET STREET LONDON, W. [Established 1833.]

# JOHN'S GREAT INDIAN CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

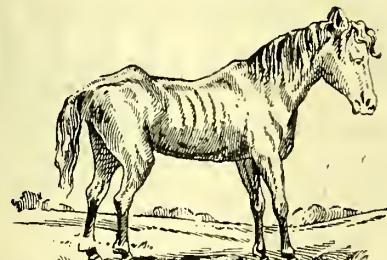
Messrs. A. JOHN & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Agra, N.-W.P., India,

Beg to inform the trade in general that, through the unprecedented success of their Horse Powder in the Indian Empire, and the numerous inquiries they keep receiving from all parts of the world as to where it may be obtained in Australia and England, they have been induced to have a Wholesale Agency in England, where all inquiries may be made as to terms, &c.

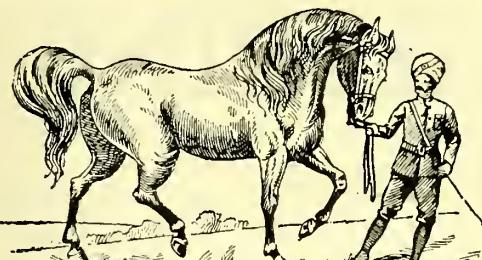
Messrs. A. John & Co. will be glad to hear direct from anyone wishing to become an Agent, and will place every help in their power for advertising and selling same.

English Agents: Colley & Co., 4 Lombard Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; and Long & Son, 65 Western Road, West Brighton; from whom supplies may be obtained.

**Selling Price 2/- per Tin.**



Before using John's condition Powder.



After using John's condition Powder.

# JOHN'S CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

INVALUABLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF  
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY.

**The three glorious attributes of the Horse in India.**

This Powder acts gently, almost imperceptibly, on all the digestive organs; increases the secretions, improves appetite, purifies the constitution of all irritating matter, increases weight, strength and spirit, and creates

## A SPLENDID GLOSSY SKIN.

By its use, the tired, jaded appearance which is so common speedily disappears and the horse looks full of go and mettle.

## TESTIMONIALS.

MESSES. A. JOHN & CO.

DEAR SIRS.—Send me a tin of your famous Horse Condition Powder, the first one I received has done wonders. My Pony was dying and would eat nothing, and was nothing but skin and bone. In a month your Powder cured him, and I was able to play him at polo.

MUZAFFERPORE, 31st July, 1897.

Yours faithfully,  
J. S. S.

4/5/96.

GENTLEMEN.—I bought a Pony who had done 250 miles in four days at Kajauri-Kach only a very short while before. He was then only skin and bones. Three tins of **JOHN'S CONDITION POWDER** and the treatment recommended in the directions made him a different animal.

Yours truly,

J. W. SKUDDERSON, *Capt. Gordon Highlanders.*

Messrs. A. JOHN & CO. beg to draw attention to the fact that they are in a position, having Agents in Bombay and Calcutta, for opening up or extending the Sale of Pharmaceutical and Medical Specialities. We invite correspondence with English Houses wishing to Introduce or Advertise their Specialities. &c., in the Indian Market.

# SCHERING'S PURE FORMALIN

CLEAN, EFFECTIVE, NON-POISONOUS

**Most Powerful Disinfectant & Deodorant**

Awarded the BRONZE MEDAL at the Sanitary Exhibition at Leeds, 1897, and Birmingham, 1898.

# SCHERING'S GLUTOL

(According to Dr. Schleich.)

A New Form of Antiseptic Treatment of wounds. GLUTOL is a fine, antiseptic powder, forming a firm scab within a short space of time, and stopping acute purulent process by liberation of formalin vapour.

FOR LITERATURE APPLY TO

**THE FORMALIN HYGIENIC COMPANY, LIMITED**

9 & 10 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, E.C.



**AWARDED.**

**PATENTED]**

**"OUR OWN."**

[AND REGISTERED.]

*Patronised by Members of the Royal Family and the Elite of Society.*

Recommended by  
the Highest Medical  
Authorities.

On every Toilet Table,  
in every Nursery,  
in every Sick Room,  
this Vaporiser is  
Invaluable.



### RETAIL PRICES.

	PRICE
"OUR OWN," Nickel-plated	15/-
"OUR OWN," Silver-plated	21/-
"OUR OWN," Bronze, with Silver Fittings	25/-

**ALL ENGLISH MADE.**

It is the best means of obtaining and preserving a clear complexion, and is specially recommended for the self-administration of spray remedies in all diseases which affect the skin, throat, lungs, mouth, eyes, ears, and head.

**EAU DE LIS... 2/6 per bottle.**  
**"IO" LOTION 2/6 per bottle.**  
**LOTION DÉTERGENTE, 3/6 per bottle.** } All three preparations are used in conjunction with the Vaporiser.

**The Electric Rouleau-Masseur and Battery complete, price £2 12s. 6d.**  
**PATENT ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH, price 15s.**

Wholesale and Retail Agents for all the Toilet Preparations and Perfumery of the **Société Hygiénique**, 55 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

*Pamphlets for Distribution, Carriage Paid. Write for Full Particulars from*

**THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 6 CONDUIT ST. REGENT ST. LONDON W.**

# WHAT THE CHEMISTS THINK OF DAISY.



THE P.A.T.A.  
FAVOURITE  
LEADS.



In a recent competition organised by the leading paper of the Trade—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—the question was asked: “Which is the most popular Proprietary Article?” The competition was a favourite one, well replied to, and very successful. The results were as follows:—

<b>DAISY</b>	...	...	...	<b>233</b>
Beecham's Pills	...	...	...	69
Kepler's Malt	...	...	...	25
Lanoline	...	...	...	22
Scott's Pills	...	...	...	15
Browne's Chlorodyne	...	...	...	13
Vinolia	...	...	...	13

And 50 other articles with less votes.

DAISY is the most popular Cure for Headache in the British Isles. It gives the customer satisfaction, the chemist handsome profits, and every inducement is given to push. Write us for particulars of moving figures, or a unique splay to draw crowds to the window.

**DAISY, LIM., The Twin Daisy Works, LEEDS.**

# WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The *Universal Provider and Shopping News*, a bright and crispy weekly, unasked and unexpectedly wrote of us in February 16 issue as follows :—

## THE PASSING OF THE DAISY.

"Of all the floures in the mede,  
Than love I most these floures white and rede,  
Soch that men callen Daisies in our toon."  
*Chaucer's Legend of Good Women.*

"MYRIADS of daisies," sang Wordsworth, "have shone forth in flower near the lark's nest, and in their natural hour have passed away." Myriads of another kind of Daisy appear just now to be shining forth in some of our shop windows—at a distance from the lark's nest—which in their natural hour promise to pass away in quite another form of passing to that referred to by the poet, and so beautifully and pathetically described by Burns :—

"Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r;  
Thon'st met me in an evil hour;  
For I maun crush among the stour  
Thy slender stem;  
To spare thee now is past my power,  
My bonnie gem."

The more prosaic "Passing of the Daisy," to which we here allude, is to the surprisingly rapid manner in which the little packets of Headache Powder, to which this name has been given, disappear from the shop windows and shop counters, where they have been stocked, into the pockets of the great British public. Daisy seems, indeed, very practically to have caught on, inasmuch as in a recent competition, under the auspices of a technical contemporary, amongst chemists who retail it, this speciality has just been voted by an enormously large majority, to be by a long way most in demand amongst the multitudinous proprietary articles in which they deal.

Daisy has been medically and chemically vouched to do considerable good in the direction in which it professes to relieve. It is being freely and judiciously pushed; and, as it is placed upon the market upon real smart business terms, it ought to sell well both at home and abroad.

"Of that there is no manner of doubt,  
No possible probable shadow of doubt,  
No possible doubt whatever"

## DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY LEEDS.

Telephone 1990.

American Branch—DAISY, LIMITED, 166 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Telegrams—"Daisy New York."

Australian Agencies—THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., SYDNEY; LANGLEY & CO., COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

Copyright.]

Wires—"Daisy Leeds."

**IT'S CRISP!**  
**IT RATTLES!!**  
**IT'S FOR NOTHING**  
**FOR SOME ONE!!!**

The directors of DAISY, LIMITED, have decided to give a new £5 note to the agent who makes the best window display of Daisy, any time from February 1st to April 30th, 1899.

The competition will be restricted to those ordering 1 gross 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and upwards, or *who have had a Xmas display may have it re-lent, minus the working figure, free.*

Competitors may use the materials we send, add to or substitute anything they choose to ornament the window or advertise Daisy, but the only goods exhibited in the window for sale must be Daisy.

The competing chemists must send at their own cost a photograph of the window, which then becomes the property of Daisy, Limited. The decision will be arrived at from the photographs, and such decision must be accepted as final.

With 12 dozen 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Daisy we loan a splendid assortment of flowers, moss, curtain, plant covers, grasses, scroll posterettes, art chromos, an unique working figure, and we assure a guaranteed profit of 100 per cent. on the bulk of the sales. Further particulars of this lucrative agency upon receipt of your postcard.

Several Consolation Prizes will be given of 1 dozen 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1 doz. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Daisy each.

**DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY WORKS, LEEDS.**

Telephone 1990.

Wires—"Daisy Leeds."

American Branch—DAISY, LIMITED, 166 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

Telegrams—"Daisy New York."

Australian Agencies—THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., SYDNEY; LANGLEY & CO., COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

*Copyright.]*

# DRAW CROWDS TO THE WINDOW.

Our Wheel Display will do it, bring Trade, Popularity, and Profit. But drop a postal for further particulars.

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**DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY LEEDS.**

Telephone 1990.

Wires—"Daisy Leeds."

American Branch—DAISY, LIMITED, 166 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.  
Telegrams—"Daisy New York."

Australian Agencies—THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., SYDNEY; LANGLEY & CO., COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

Daisy, Limited, is by far the largest concern of its kind in the whole wide world. Nearly one million Daisies are made and sold every month, and this stupendous result has been achieved in four short years. Upwards of 50 trade marks in all parts of the world.

**R. HOVENDEN & SONS, BERNERS ST., W.,  
AND CITY ROAD, E.C., LONDON.**

REVISED and ILLUSTRATED  
**CATALOGUE**

500 Pages, and over 1,880 Illustrations, Post Free on receipt of  
Business Card.

**TERMS: 2½ PER CENT. CASH DISCOUNT.**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES.**

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

**FANCY SOAPS, ESSENTIAL OILS,  
TOOTH, NAIL, and HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY,**

TOILET AND SMELLING BOTTLES, SPRAY PRODUCERS, MANICURE GOODS,

*And all Articles dealt in by Chemists, &c.*

**PROPRIETORS OF—**

THE CHERUB FEEDER  
THE EASY HAIR CURLER  
GLISSADERMOS  
BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID  
BOGLE'S MYSTIKOS  
CHURCHER'S DENTIFRICE AND  
MOUTH WASH  
CHURCHER'S SPECIFIC

CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM  
COWVAN'S RAZORS, RAZOR  
STROPS, AND PASTE  
LLOYD'S EUXESIS (The Genuine)  
THE RAZOR SCISSOR  
HOVENDEN'S SHAVING SOAP  
MARRIS'S MARKING INK

SWEET LAVENDER PERFUME  
MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS  
AND PREPARATIONS  
MIDGET PATENT SAFETY  
SHAVER  
THORNTON'S WALNUT HAIR  
WASH  
HERRING'S MAGNETIC BRUSHES

**SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR—**

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE  
BAINS SAVONNEUX (Wheatsheaf Brand)  
BERGEMANN'S SHAVING SOAP  
BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR  
CHAPLIN'S TOILET VINEGAR & BATH POWDERS  
DORIN'S ROUGES, BLANCS, and all other preparations  
FELIX'S EAU DES FEES  
IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR  
LEICHNER'S GREASE PAINTS, & all other preparations  
LOZE'S FILTER PAPER  
MARIE' ANTOINETTE EGG JULEP POWDER

MECHI'S RAZOR STROPS and Paste  
NUDA VERITAS HAIR RESTORER  
PICARD FRERES' POUDRE D'AMOUR  
PICARD FRERES' VALINEROSE  
PINAUD'S PERFUMERY, and all other preparations  
PRAY'S (Dr. J. PARKER) MANICURE GOODS  
ROBARE'S AUREOLINE  
ROBERT FRERES' PERFUMERY  
ROYAL WINDSOR HAIR RESTORER  
SCHWARZLOSE'S HAIR DYE | SKINHEAL  
VOOGD'S RAZORS, SCISSORS, and all other articles

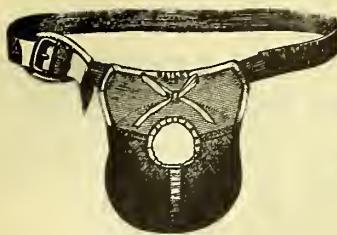


Fig. 2.

# BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

What "**THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**" says:—

Every retailer knows what a worry it is to get a customer suited with a bandage when it has to be picked out of a drawerful of all sizes. Messrs. Bailey's system is to mark every bandage with a number and letter—4B, for instance. By referring to the list, one finds that No. 4 is so-and-so, and the letter B indicates the size. If B is too large, A can be supplied; if too small, then size C. In the case of hydrocele, where a continually increasing size is necessary, it will be seen how very convenient this system is for ordering. Apart from that, there is the convenience in stocking the bandages. Each one is put up in a neat slide-box, labelled at one end with the size and style, thus:—

To repeat,  
quote No. 4<sup>B</sup> SILK.

So that they are easy to pack away, easy to fit, and easy to sell, while the quality is excellent.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT. Containing—

		Fig. 1	Fig. 2	Fig. 2	Fig. 2	Fig. 8	per doz.	8/-
6 No. 1, Cotton, with tape under-straps	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	10/-
6 No. 2, " drawing-strings	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	18/-
3 No. 6, Super. Silk, with "	—	—	—	—	—	—	"	24/-
3 No. 8, " button-bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	24/-

**W. H. BAILEY & SON, 88 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BAYLEAF LONDON."

TELEPHONE NO. 2942, GERRARD.

**THE PATENT STOPPER, BOX & STAMP CO., LTD.**  
13 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

C. HOUGHTON BROWN,  
Secretary.

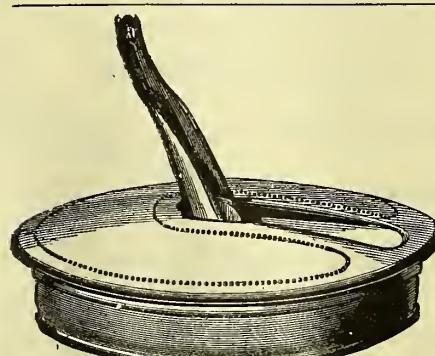
MANUFACTURERS of every description of  
**BOXES, STOPPERS,**  
**POMADE & SCREW CAPS,**  
**CAPSULES, &c., &c.**



SCREW CAPS OR CAPSULES.  
Nickel, Zinc, Tin, or other Metal.



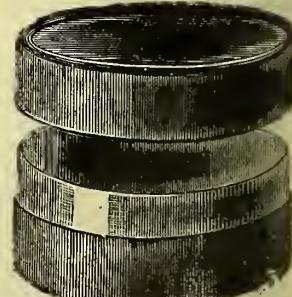
A. PATENT UNION STOPPER.



PATENT LEVER STOPPER.

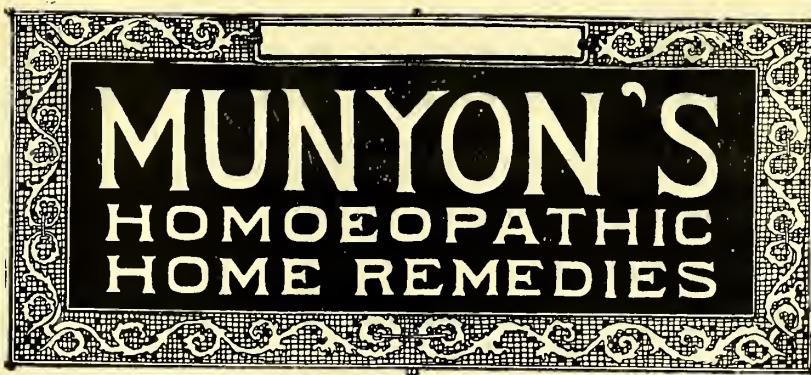


Patent No. 12711.  
THE UNIQUE BOX.



Patent No. 12711  
THE UNIQUE BOX.

Samples & Prices for Wholesale Buyers on application.



# 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> PER CENT. PROFIT. ENORMOUS SALES. PRICES RIGOROUSLY PROTECTED.

Liberal Supplies of Advertising Matter, "Guides to Health," Counter Bills, and Window Signs—Carriage Free.

**Chemists say "Munyon's" sell better and give better satisfaction to their Customers than any other Patent Medicine.**

## READ OUR LATEST TESTIMONIALS:

Mr. W. H. DENNY, a popular Family Prescribing Chemist and Druggist, of 85 Katherine Road, East Ham, writes:—"Munyon's Home Remedies are selling well here."

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ALBION DRUG STORES, 1a Westgate (Market Place), Shipley, write:—"We find your now well-known Remedies sell more freely than ever. Our customers testify daily to their wonderful efficacy in curing disease."

Mr. C. M. BROWN, Chemist, of 24 High Cusegate, York, writes:—"The sale of the Munyon Remedies is always very brisk."

Mr. G. A. BARNES, of the London Co-operative Drug Stores, 14 Courtney Street, Newton Aycliffe, writes:—"I am perfectly satisfied with the sale and profit of Munyon's Cures. My customers speak highly of the cures they effect."

Mr. J. W. BODGIER, a well-known Wholesale Scientific and Dispensing Chemist, of 18 Cowgate, Peterborough, writes:—"We find there is a continual and steady sale of Munyon's Remedies at both our Peterborough and Hunstanton shops. This, no doubt, is partly due to the prominence we have given your advertisements."

Mr. J. T. BERBECK, a well-known Chemist of Lincoln, doing business at 5 Bailgate, and 36 and 38 Canwick Road, writes:—"I beg to say that although we have a steady general sale for your Remedies, I find that a distribution of your Guide to Health always benefits us."

Messrs. CLIFT & CO., of 95 High Street, Dorking, Surrey, write:—"Our clients who have used the Munyon Remedies speak highly of them, especially of the Rheumatism Cure."

Mr. T. PLACE, formerly a prominent Dispensing Chemist of York, and now manager of Mr. George Cloverdale's chemist's shop, at 66 Perran Street, York, writes:—"I have a very good sale of the Munyon Remedies, and of that sale has very much increased."

Mr. W. T. DAWSON, Chemist, of 74 and 76 Prince of Wales's Road, Norwich, writes:—"I beg to say that there has been a steady demand for the Munyon Remedies during the summer and autumn, and that a full stock is always kept by me. I shall be pleased to undertake the distribution of a further supply of pamphlets in this neighbourhood if you will send them."

Mr. F. A. GRAHAM, a well-known Dispensing Chemist, of Norton Road, Stockton-on-Tees, writes:—"I have a steady sale of the Munyon Remedies."

Mr. O. G. DEAN, M.P.S., Chemist of High Street, Chesham, writes:—"We have had a greatly increased demand for your Remedies since distributing your pamphlets."

Mr. A. N. HARRIS, a popular Chemist, of 1 Liverpool Road, Stoke-on-Trent, writes:—"My customers speak very highly of the Munyon Remedies."

Mr. O. HARDY, a very well-known London Chemist, and Proprietor of the Central Medical Pharmacy, 16 Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell, London, in a second letter to the Munyon Company regarding the sales of their Remedies, writes:—"During my thirty years' experience in the chemist's trade in various parts of London I have never found any patent medicine sells so well as Munyon's. My customers speak very highly of their curative effects."

Mr. J. M. HORSFIELD, a well-known Chemist, of 1 College Street Rotherham, writes:—"Please send a complete case of Munyon's Remedies at once, as they are in daily demand."

Messrs. W. B. HUBBLE & CO., well-known and Dispensing and Family Chemists, of Harrington Road and John Street, Workington, write:—"We have all the time a ready sale of your medicines, and the Remedies are well spoken of by our customers."

Mr. W. HINDLE, of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, writes:—"The Munyon Remedies are selling freely here."

Mr. JOSEPH JAMES, a well-known proprietor of the North Bank Pharmacy, 551 and 553 High Road, Tattenham, writes:—"We find the Munyon Remedies are just as popular as ever."

Mr. W. L. MARTIN, 25 Finsbury Road, Wood Green, N., says:—"I may say the sales of the Munyon Remedies have been most satisfactory, and I find the medicine give undoubted satisfaction to my customers."

Mr. J. V. MAINPRIZE, Dispensing Chemist, of the Central Pharmacy, Bridlington Quay, writes:—"We sell a lot of your Remedies, in fact I am ordering every few days."

Mr. J. G. PALMER, a popular Chemist of Diss, writes:—"I am glad to say the Munyon Remedies have a ready sale here. They give every satisfaction."

Mr. JOSEPH RHODES, Dispensing and Family Chemist, of Easthorpe, Mirfield, writes:—"I am well pleased with the success of the sales of the Munyon Remedies."

**DON'T FAIL TO SECURE A £5 CASE AT ONCE FROM YOUR WHOLESALER.**

**47 REMEDIES for 47 AILMENTS, Retailing at mostly 1s. a vial.**

*All communications should be addressed to*

**MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO.**  
121 & 123 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

# SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS

**CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS** of the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;

**THE OXIDISING AGENTS**—Iron and Manganese;

**THE TONICS**—Quinine and Strychnine;

**AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT**—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a **SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION**.

**IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS**, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

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The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

## NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, **FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL**, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, **IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION**, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-); the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

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TRADE  
MARK

**'Tabloid'** BRAND

## Medicinal Syrups.



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London and Sydney.

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G 36



### 'Tabloid' Easton Syrup (*Sugar Coated*)

(Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine)

Is made in two strengths representing, in a soluble form, the amount of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine contained in one fluid drachm (3.5 c.c.), or half a fluid drachm [1.8 c.c.] of the B.P. Syrup. "Much preferable to the syrup."—*Glasgow Medical Journal*.

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1/2 dr., 8s. 6d. and 18s.; 1 dr., 10s. and 24s. per dozen bottles.

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gr. 1-1/2 [0.097 gm.], or gr. 3 [0.194 gm.]

Contains the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Potassium, Manganese, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine. The strengths represent respectively one-half and one fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, containing gr. 1-1/4 of Hypophosphite of Strychnine to each drachm. "Many of the drawbacks of the standard Compound Syrup are surmounted by this convenient preparation.—*The Lancet*.

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(Phosphates Comp.), 2-1/2 gr. [0.162 gm.]  
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Contains the combined Phosphates of Iron, Calcium, Sodium and Potassium, equivalent to 1/2 or 1 drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Phosphates. "An excellent introduction."—*The Lancet*.

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Note New Sizes &amp; Prices.

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<b>SECOND QUALITY.</b>					
White	7/- per tin	15/- per tin	27/6 per tin	58/- per cwt.	52/6 per cwt.
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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.  
Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.  
Irish Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.  
Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic.  
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Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Pharmaceutical Society of N.S. Wales.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania  
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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## POISONS REGULATIONS COMPETITION.

ON page 349 we announce a competition on the new poisons regulations, and offer five guineas in prizes. All *C. & D.* subscribers and their employés may compete.

## MERCHANT SHIPPERS' NUMBER.

HIS important issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on March 11, and copies will be sent to every dealer of druggists' goods in the United Kingdom. Merchants often have great difficulty in discovering the makers of goods on their foreign indents, and the object of this special circulation is to facilitate communication between the manufacturer and the exporter. Full details will be given by the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## Summary.

THE FORMULA for the new French matches is given on p. 313.

WOMEN are now to have a chance in German pharmacy (p. 314).

THE INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY reports itself to be flourishing (p. 310).

DR. HEWLETT'S remarks on antitoxins before the C.A.A. are reported on p. 317.

MR. TYPKE calls attention to an error in the B.P. permanganate-test for hypophosphites (p. 337).

GLASGOW CHEMISTS approve of the Pharmacy Bill suggestions by vote, and disapprove by voice (p. 321).

WITCHHAZEL ESSENCE is no longer to be allowed to go unstamped if recommended as a medicine (p. 321).

THE NEW "SQUIRE" is reviewed on p. 324. It shows considerable progress and many important alterations.

MORE DISPENSING-DIFFICULTIES have been discussed by Liverpool students, and several other useful notes (p. 318).

THE IDEAL PHARMACY BILL which the Pharmaceutical Society drafted in 1864 is epitomised and criticised on p. 326.

IF the proposed Pharmacy Bill became law as it stands, wholesale druggists would not be permitted to sell medicines (p. 328).

M. CHEVRET, the author of the French anti-cutting scheme that failed, has been talking to our Paris correspondent (p. 313).

THE HOME of the *C. & D.* is the subject of an illustrated article on p. 341, which gives our subscribers an insight into 42 Cannon Street.

A MINCING-LANE FIRM have summarised the condition of the cinchona and quinine market to show that matters are in a critical condition (p. 336).

CORRESPONDENCE in regard to the Pharmacy Bill suggestions, and especially on the proposed surrender of the widows' clause, is prolific (p. 336).

TRADE is quiet this week, most of the price-changes being in minor articles. Crude camphor is dearer, opium is hardening, and quinine flat (p. 352).

LEGAL ACTIONS in regard to Sen-Sen, St. Raphael wine, the saccharin patents, and "Royal" baking-powder have been tried in the High Court (p. 328).

CAPE COLONY is still in the throes of poison-law reform. The latest proposals are to much increase the list of poisons. Some strange things have got into the list (p. 327).

COMPANY-PROCEEDINGS in regard to Celladema (Limited) Vimbos (Limited), and Triticine (Limited) are reported, also meetings of Homoea and Sanitas shareholders (p. 331).

PHOTOGRAPHING LIGHTNING with the assistance of the Hertzian Waves was the subject of a demonstration by a London chemist before the Royal Photographic Society (p. 334).

THE NEW POISON-REGULATIONS have brought us many queries and suggestions, which are dealt with on p. 349. Edinburgh chemists also discussed the matter this week, and had a useful exhibition of bottles, &c. (p. 321).

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY proposes a few changes. Professor Thorpe succeeds Professor Dewar as President, Dr. Wynne is to take Mr. Groves's place as Editor, and Dr. Scott gets the Secretarship vacated by Dr. Wynne (p. 317).

COLLEGE NOTES tell of the doings of and in several schools of pharmacy. At the dinner of the Square School, on Wednesday evening, Mr. C. Umney declared that the arrangements for the revision of the B.P. are unsatisfactory (p. 334).

MR. NEWSHOLME, the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, addressed Bradford chemists on Tuesday on the improvement of local organisation. His idea is to appoint as many local secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society as there are M.P.s (p. 315).

## English News.

*Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.*

### Institute of Chemistry.

The annual meeting of the Institute is to be held at 30 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday next, when Dr. Thomas Stevenson, F.R.C.P., will deliver the presidential address. The council in their report state that the Institute has increased in numbers by twenty-four since the last report, there now being 849 fellows and 120 associates on the roll, besides 159 students. During the year 15 new fellows and 17 new associates have been elected, and 21 of the latter grade have been promoted to the fellowship, while 29 students have been registered. Of the 51 candidates who entered for the examinations 38 passed. In thanking the examiners (Professor P. F. Frankland and Mr. Otto Hehner) the fact is mentioned that Mr. Hehner originated a reference library, and lent valuable apparatus to the candidates; the Pharmaceutical Society also lent apparatus, and the Society of Apothecaries made a gift of drugs. Reference is made to the two examinations in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy which have been held, and in which 9 out of 13 candidates passed. It also appears that the council now watch appointments made under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and urge authorities to appoint only those qualified in analytical chemistry. The accounts for the year show total receipts of 1,551*l.*, of which 151*l.* was for entrance fees and 185*l.* for examination fees, the rest being subscriptions and life compositions. The total expenditure was 1,328*l.*, the examination and laboratory account amounting to 179*l.* The assets of the Society amount to fully 7,000*l.* Apart from the reception of the annual report and other matters indicated, the principal business next week will be the election of four censors. The council-nominees are Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., Mr. W. Gowland, Mr. R. J. Friswell, Mr. David Howard, Dr. W. J. Russell, and Dr. W. A. Tilden. The last-named four are at present censors. Officers and members of council will also be elected.

### The Supply of Drugs and Stimulants.

At a meeting of the Selby Board of Guardians on February 20, a discussion ensued respecting the supply of drugs and stimulants. A new workhouse medical officer had been appointed, and a member of the Board said he was strongly of opinion that it would be advisable when medicines were required, either in the shape of drugs or stimulants, that they should be supplied by a local chemist. It was stated that the late medical officer had a salary of 100*l.* per annum, which included the supply of drugs. The Local Government Board had consented to that course, although they intimated that it was undesirable. The consolidated orders laid down that the Board should contract for the supply of drugs in the same way as for other things, and a committee was eventually appointed to consider the question, and report.

### Drug-contracts.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne, have obtained the contract for supplying drugs, surgical appliances, and sundries to the Fleming Memorial Children's Hospital and to the Lady Armstrong Memorial Hospital. They also hold the contract for the Newcastle Royal Infirmary.

### Robbing a Chemist.

As Mr. T. G. Forshaw, chemist, Bradford, was proceeding from business to his residence on the night of February 18, he was waylaid by a tall, powerfully built man, who robbed him of a valuable gold chain and locket. In the struggle Mr. Forshaw received severe abrasions on the left hand and arm. The police are making investigations.

### Stealing from a Chemist.

At Hastings, on February 15, William Martin, aged 10 years, was charged with robbing the till at the shop of Mr. F. Rossiter, chemist and druggist. Evidence showed

that whilst prosecutor's assistant was engaged in the dispensing-department, he heard the rattle of money in the till. He ran into the shop, and discovered prisoner behind the counter, with his hand in the till. A police-constable who was called in found three half-crowns and a florin in the lad's possession. Martin acknowledged having crawled round the counter on his hands and knees, and was ordered to receive half-a-dozen strokes with the birch rod.

### "Sipitee" for Seidlitz.

An inmate of the Canterbury Workhouse, who was in the habit of taking seidlitz powders, had sent another inmate to one of the local chemists for a seidlitz powder. The messenger, in mistake, asked for "Sipitee" powder, which was supplied and taken last Sunday. The victim of the mistake was immediately seized with violent sickness, and but for the prompt aid rendered by the nurses and the doctor and the application of the stomach-pump he might have lost his life.

### Make them Plasterers.

The Lambeth Guardians had under consideration last week the appointment of a dispenser. During the discussion on the question the Rev. W. Hobbs said he observed that the salary fixed was 100*l.* a year. If that was the usual salary of a qualified dispenser, parents had better make their sons plasterers or something of that sort.

### A Coroner on Chlorodyne.

At Fulham on February 17, before Mr. Oswald, Deputy Coroner, the death of John George Secker, aged 32, a gold and silver smith, was investigated. The evidence showed that the deceased had suffered from severe pain in the abdomen, which was attributed to abscess, and to relieve this he was in the habit of taking Freeman's chlorodyne. He seems to have taken this very carelessly. A lodger residing in the house where deceased lived saw him take some. Deceased said it was only a harmless draught, that he took it to ease pain, and that he had taken three bottles the previous week. When he became sleepy and drowsy and could not be roused, witness fetched the doctor, but death took place within an hour. Dr. G. W. Griffiths said death was due to chlorodyne-poisoning. In reply to the Coroner witness said he believed Freeman's chlorodyne contained opium, chloroform, prussic acid, and other ingredients. It was usually labelled "Poison," with the name and address of the seller, but he thought that as it contained prussic acid, which came under the first part of the schedule, the sale should be registered. Chlorodyne was not mentioned in the schedule, but "Prussic acid or its compounds" was.

The Coroner said there was no doubt the deceased had died from taking a poison which was too easily obtained by people. He thought the Pharmacy Act was rather a loose one not to include chlorodyne. The formalities required by the Act had to be observed in the sale of laudanum, or chloroform, but a mixture of the two containing also prussic acid, being called chlorodyne, was not included. It was, however, a very dangerous mixture, which ought only to be dispensed with the greatest caution. Even laudanum itself was sold far too loosely. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

### The Sale of Carbolic Acid.

At an inquest before the Manchester City Coroner on February 16, touching the death of a woman named Elizabeth Walker from carbolic-acid poisoning, the Coroner (Mr. Sidney Smelt) deemed it desirable to send for the chemist who had supplied the acid. In the interval a constable said the chemist had told him that the deceased came to his shop for twopennyworth of carbolic acid, that he had known her for many years, and that she told him it was for disinfecting-purposes. The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that in selling poisons chemists had to use common sense. If a person went to a chemist in a state of drunkenness, and asked for a poison, the chemist's common sense would tell him not to serve that person at any cost; but if the purchaser was sober, and did not show any peculiarity, the chemist was justified in selling. There was no legal restriction on the sale of carbolic acid. They could sell as much as they liked.

Harry Moile Sandford, chemist and druggist, who said he

was manager for the firm trading as J. B. Williams & Co., at 257 Oldham Road, Manchester, deposed to supplying deceased, whom he knew well, with 3 oz. of carbolic acid, on her stating that she wanted it for killing bngs. There was nothing strange in her manner, or he would not have served her. She brought a bottle for the liquid, and he labelled it "Poison." The Coroner expressed himself satisfied, and the usual verdict was returned.

#### Fires.

A slight outbreak of fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Holman & Ham, chemists, St. Sidwells, Exeter, on February 17. The fire was occasioned by a vessel containing acid being overturned, but was extinguished before any great damage was done. An assistant's hand was severely burned.

Fire broke out on February 18 in the lock-up shop of Mr. Hampson, chemist, Leigh. The fire-brigade succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the large supplies of oils and other inflammable materials were reached, but damage to the amount of about 100l. has been done. It is not known how the fire originated.

#### Collecting an Account.

Mr. Ernest Redhead, manager of a branch-pharmacy belonging to Mr. E. Brownbill, chemist, Leeds, was sent on February 15 to collect a long-standing account due to his employer. He was shortly afterwards discovered lying unconscious in front of the creditor's house, and a doctor who was summoned ordered his removal to the General Infirmary. When he recovered consciousness he stated that he had been pushed against a wall and then struck on the head by the man on whom he had called for the money. Mr. Redhead is now recovering from his injuries.

#### The L.C.C. and Chemists' Premises.

The London County Council, on Tuesday last, consented to the following among other plans:—A one-storey building on part of forecourts of Nos. 24, 26, and 28 Gravel Lane, Southwark, on the application of Messrs. Stevenson & Howell (Limited); three temporary wood and glass showcases in front of No. 1 Piccadilly Circus, St. James's, as shown on the plan submitted by Mr. A. Oldcorn; a one-storey building on the east side of Tulip Place, New Church Street, Bermondsey, for Messrs. Mackey & Co. (Limited).

#### Found Drowned.

An inquest was held at Blackpool, on February 19, upon the body of a man named Dobson, described as a chemist, which was found on the seashore. Deceased had been employed at Burnley up to the beginning of this year, and afterwards held a situation in Blackpool, but was discharged for drunkenness on February 9. The doctor, who made a post-mortem, said death was due to drowning, but an open verdict was returned.

#### British Optical Association.

This Association have been holding examinations in London this week at the Holborn Town Hall; several chemists were among the candidates. On Wednesday evening, at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, they held what is probably the shortest exhibition on record. The firms exhibiting were Messrs. J. Raphael & Co., Botwright & Grey, Nitsche & Gunther, and G. Culver (Limited). The exhibition was open from 6.30 to 8.30, one hour of the time being taken up by two papers, by Mr. Browning and Mr. Sutcliffe, and the discussion which followed. A good many chemists were present, among them a contingent from Manchester.

#### Chemists' Shop Wrecked.

On February 21 a runaway horse attached to a spring-cart dashed into the shop-front illustrated in our issue of January 28 (page 128), and belonging to Messrs. T. Buxton & Co., chemists, Clifton. Mirrors and fittings were broken, and much of the stock destroyed.

VOSGELINE, according to *La Revue des Produits Chimiques*, is a gelatin-like substance obtained by the action of alkaline hypochlorites or chlorates upon starch.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Dr. Meredith Rountree Whitla, M.P.S.I., Examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been elected vice-chairman of the Monaghan County Council.

#### Robinson's Kingstown Pharmacy.

Robinson's Medical Hall, Kingstown, one of the pharmacies belonging to Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), has just been completely rebuilt and refitted. The oak fittings were all supplied by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, and in design and finish are not to be surpassed in Ireland. The front of the shop consists of an imposing mahogany-framed crescent-shaped window, divided with three compartments by bavelled mirrors, surmounted by a handsome screen of bevelled plate-glass and head-lights. On the right of the window is the shop entrance, and on the left a private entrance, the whole front being recessed 12 inches back from the line of the street, and paved—both the porches and recess outside as well as the interior—with Mosaic pavement. The business is under the personal control of Mr. T. W. Robinson, L.P.S.I.

#### The Doctor and the Pharmacist.

At a meeting of the Kilmallock Guardians on February 16, a letter was read from Mr. B. Hinchy, pharmaceutical chemist, Kilmallock, in reply to some strictures passed by the Medical Officer (Dr. McNamara) on the prices charged by Mr. Hinchy for some surgical dressings supplied by him to the Union. The doctor had stated that surgical bandages could be supplied at 1s. a dozen and Gamgee tissue at 2s. per lb. retail. Mr. Hinchy said that he thought too much of his reputation to offer bandages of the shilling-a-dozen sort for sale, and Gamgee tissue even in 5l. lots could not be bought at 2s. wholesale. He was aware that Gamgee tissue was made in Germany, but chemists were cautioned in the trade journals in double-leaded type to note "that large quantities of inferior German dressings are being imported and sold to chemists." He had no experience of German dressings, as he only stocked leading brands of British and American manufacture. Mr. Hinchy put in quotations obtained from Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, which showed that the usual retail price of Gamgee tissue was from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. Finally Mr. Hinchy proceeded to make charges against Dr. McNamara which the newspaper from which we obtained the report refused to publish. Further consideration of the matter was adjourned by the Guardians for a fortnight.

#### Pharmacists and Drug-contracts.

Messrs. Hunt & Co., chemists, Dublin, have written to the Gorey Guardians stating that they have asked, on each occasion on which the Board has sent them cheques, for particulars of deductions made from their account, but that no notice has been taken of their request. The Clerk of the Union stated, in reply to the letter, that he checked the bills and compared them with the standard prices of the best wholesale houses, and deducted any undue charge. If the firm sent one of their travellers he would be glad to show him the bills. The firm were bound by their contract to supply the articles at wholesale prices. The L.C.C. auditor was very strict as regarded the drug-account and in seeing that the proper prices were charged, and he had so informed the contractors.

The Waterford Guardians had the following tenders for drugs:—Messrs. Ryan, Tipperary, 14s. 7d.; Messrs. Leslie, Dublin, 23s. 4d.; the Cork Chemical and Drng Company, 19s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Messrs. Hunt & Co., Dublin, 19s. 10d. The proposal to reappoint the old contractors (Messrs. Hunt & Co.) was opposed by a counter-proposition to select the local man. The Clerk said the difference between the old contractor and the local man was about 90l. a year. Mr. Hyland said there were about 400 articles in the list, and what the chemists did was to charge low for things not often wanted.

and pile it on for the more expensive or more commonly used drugs. The contract was ultimately given to Messrs. Hunt & Co., Dublin.

The Waterford Guardians have been informed by the L.G.B. that payment for certain medicines ordered by their medical officer has been sanctioned, but that the Guardians must in future themselves pay for every drug ordered that is not included in the requisition-form. The Guardians, in reply, call the attention of the L.G.B. to the fact that the contract for medicines is now taken on an obsolete form, and they suggest a medicine-requisition more up to date and in accord with the new B.P. should be issued.

The Newry Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast, for medicines, and that of Messrs. S. Connor & Sons, Newry, for medical and surgical appliances. Some members said the money spent on medicines should be kept inside the Union. If any of the Guardians were sick they would not send to Belfast for medicines, and if the drugs obtainable in Newry were good enough for them they should suffice for dispensary patients. The acceptance of a tender from Belfast was a slur on the local chemists.

## Business Changes.

MESSES. LORIMER & MOYES, sundriesmen, have removed from 56 Howard Street to 191 Argyle Street, Glasgow.

MR. GEORGE POOL, formerly manager of the drug-department at Messrs. Spiers & Pond's, is about to open a pharmacy at 3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS has disposed of his business at High Street, Southall, to Messrs. Wooster & Co. Messrs. Berdoe & Co. effected the transfer.

MR. J. T. GRIFFIN has disposed of his business at 24 Comberton Hill, Kidderminster, to Mr. C. Price, of Worcester. Messrs. Berdoe & Co. effected the sale.

MR. W. WATTS has disposed of his business at 48 Lower Clapton Road, N.E., to Mr. W. G. Blackham, of Holloway Road, N. Messrs. Berdoe & Co. conducted the sale.

MR. E. L. PUGH, of 1 and 52 High Street, Rhyl, North Wales, has disposed of his businesses, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoe & Co., to Mr. Parker Davies, of Abergel.

MR. H. A. WILKINSON, of Birmingham, has purchased the business at 69 Bridge Street, Worksop, lately carried on by Mr. W. H. Williams. Messrs. Berdoe & Co. effected the sale.

MR. E. THORP, of Southport, has purchased, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoe & Co., the business lately carried on by Mr. H. R. Adams at 44 St. Leonards Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

MR. J. T. HARPER, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, has purchased, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoe & Co., the business lately carried on by Mr. N. Keen at 73 High Street, Bromsgrove.

MR. HERBERT C. GUNSTONE (late with Savory & Moore, New Bond Street) has purchased the business at 42 High Street, Oxford, carried on by Mr. J. H. Hill for over forty years. The shop has been improved and partly refitted.

OWING to the retirement of Mr. Henry Cripps chemist and druggist, who has carried on business in Devizes for quite fifty years, his pharmacy (established over a century ago) at 37 Market Place has been transferred to Mr. Miles Coward.

MR. CYRUS FAY, who has for many years carried on business at Stockwell Green, has transferred his pharmacy, together with the local post-office, to more commodious premises at 156 Stockwell Road, nearly opposite his old place of business.

A NEW PILL.—Old Lady to Chemist: "I want a box of canine pills." Chemist: "What's the matter with the dog?" Old Lady (indignantly): "I want you to understand, sir, that my husband is a gentleman." In profound silence the chemist put up some quinine pills.

## South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.—A general meeting of this Society was called at the Y.M.C.A., Cape Town, for January 30, but about a dozen members only put in an appearance, and the meeting was adjourned.

ALLEGED BOGUS DOCTOR.—A man named Michael Martin was charged on January 28, at Cape Town, with having contravened the Medical and Pharmacy Act by practising as a medical man without a licence. Defendant had a brass plate outside his door on which was, "Dr. W. U. Martin, Accoucheur and Surgeon." Evidence was given by various patients who had been prescribed for by Martin, but all, with the exception of a police-detective, asserted that the "doctor" had not charged for his advice. Mr. W. Rohm, chemist and druggist, stated that defendant came to his shop and said he was "Dr. Martin," and had qualified at Edinburgh and St. Petersburg. He asked Mr. Rohm to allow him to put his plate on his (witness's) door until he could obtain proper quarters. Witness agreed to this, and several patients were attended to at his shop by the defendant. After receiving several unsigned prescriptions, witness, who was a trifle suspicious, asked defendant to sign his name to all prescriptions. Witness saw a book of prescriptions in the possession of the defendant, and it was defendant's system to tear out the recipe which he considered most appropriate for the malady. Prisoner was remanded.

COST OF LIVING IN THE TRANSVAAL.—This is always a much-contested subject, so that the following comparison made by the *Star* is not without interest. It represents the monthly expenses of a single young man of inexpensive tastes in Johannesburg, and in a provincial town of Great Britain:—

		Johannesburg	Great Britain
Board and lodging	... ...	£ 10 0 0	2 10 0
Clothing	... ...	1 16 0	0 15 0
Boots	... ...	0 8 6	0 4 0
Entertainments	... ...	1 5 0	0 5 0
Washing	... ...	1 5 0	0 5 0
Light literature	... ...	0 10 0	0 2 6
Incidental expenses	... ...	4 0 0	1 0 0
Clubs and excursions	... ...	1 5 0	0 7 6
Total	... ...	20 9 6	5 9 0

AMERICAN AND FRENCH COMPETITION.—In a recent letter to the *C. & D.* I stated that our only real competitors for everyday South African trade are the Americans. We get the lion's share of the orders on hand, but the fact remains that we must now reckon more seriously than hitherto with Americans. In order to see where Cape Town buyers obtained the supplies of holiday goods for Christmas and New Year trade, I lately visited several of the most up-to-date chemists' establishments. The fancy lines shown consisted of fine soaps to retail at 3s. 6d. to 15s. per box of three tablets; perfumes, of various qualities and sizes; and sachets, made of satin on one side and silk the other, measuring from 6 x 6 to 12 x 24, which retail at 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. These were very elegantly embroidered and worked—all from France. No English manufacturer, I was told, had anything to offer like them. It is not so much inability to produce such lines for the money as comparative ignorance of what is required to "go." The demand for these goods, or something even more attractive, will occur again next year, and I would urge upon the British manufacturer to bear the fact in mind. Fancy glassware, silver-mounted, in the shape of combined perfume and smelling bottles, &c., was all of British manufacture, as were the cheaper grades.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS.**—Dr. Lenoir, of Paris, has obtained a series of excellent instantaneous *x-ray* photographs. The process is considered to be of great service in the case of children.

**DOCTORS OF PHARMACY.**—The Council of the University of Bordeaux has decided to create a diploma of "Doctor of Pharmacy," following in this respect the Universities of Paris, Lyons, &c.

**EGGS AND MILK.**—A sealed envelope has been sent to the Paris Academy of Medicine relative to "a new process for the indefinite preservation of eggs and milk." The object is to claim priority for the process, which is not yet ready to be made public.

**M. MILNE EDWARDS** had been nominated as a Commander of the Legion of Honour. M. Edwards is well-known as Director of the Paris Museum of Natural History. He is also a member of the Academy of Sciences and professor of anatomy and physiology at the Paris School of Pharmacy.

"LA FRONDE," the Paris daily newspaper edited by women for women, has recently published a pleasant little article on the advantages of pharmacy as a profession for women. It is referred to "as a relatively easy and sure means for girls to make a position for themselves," but the text reads a little like a fairy tale to assistants whose daily service averages fourteen hours. The lady journalist states that the studies necessary to become a pharmacist are "of the easiest," with no overwork, and a brilliant and remunerative position at the end. From the same authority we learn that ladies are admirably adapted by their "precious qualities" for pharmacy.

**PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.**—At the February meeting M. Léger gave the results of his researches on emulsions of cod-liver oil. He had used caseinate of soda with success, and found that by this method he could include 500 grammes of cod-liver oil in the litre of emulsion. It keeps well. M. Guinocket said a good cod-liver oil emulsion was much wanted. The most popular French preparations of this nature only contain a very small proportion of the oil. He mentioned a well-known emulsion which only contained 5 per cent. M. Lextreit proposed a modification of the Codex method of estimating hydrocyanic acid. He mentioned that the Liebig process, which is the one at present in use, has the inconvenience of producing an alkaline cyanide which reacts with indicators as free alkali. This is so even in presence of free hydrocyanic acid, resulting in a double cause of error, to be avoided by the use of blue C4B as a coloured indicator. The latter is not influenced by the alkaline cyanides, but colours red in presence of free alkali. This property enables hydrocyanic acid to be properly neutralised, and as a result gives the Liebig process all the exactness of which it is susceptible. Three pamphlets by M. Duyk, pharmacien chimiste, of Brussels, on "Essence of Roses," &c., were presented by M. Bourquelot.

**MEDICATED-WINE LITIGATION.**—The Pharmacists' Syndicate of the Seine have recently won a case in the Paris Court of Appeal, against a M. Jougonnoux, distiller, who is maker of a medicated wine known as Fer Kina, in the composition of which iron and quinine were used. In the lower court judgment was given for the distiller, principally on the ground that quinine wine has entered definitely into public use, and that the incriminated wine in particular was rather of a hygienic than a pharmaceutical character. In reversing this decision, the Court of Appeal took the following line of argument:—"Peruvian bark is a medicament and its admixture with wine changes neither its character nor its properties. It preserves under the latter form both the dangers and advantages of a medicament. The preparation sold by Jougonnoux under the name of Fer Kina, in which the tonic and reconstituting qualities of iron and quinine are associated, is, according to the opinion of the expert named by the first Judges, a pharmaceutical preparation. The fact that the quinine and iron, which form the base of this wine, are not contained in it in the proportions indicated by

the Codex do not suffice to render its sale licit on the part of a non-pharmacien. The contravention is purely material, and is penal, independent of the intention of the maker. The question of custom raised by the first Judges cannot constitute an excuse for an infringement of the law." The defendant was fined 500f (20*l.*) and 100f. (4*l.*) as damages to the Pharmacists' Syndicate.

**THE NEW FRENCH MATCHES.**—Dr. Courtois Suffit, the doctor at the Pantin-Auvervilliers match-factories, has read a paper at the Academy of Medicine on the "Sesquisulphide of Phosphorus," the new substance which, it is hoped, will successfully replace white phosphorus, and check the ravages of necrosis or "phossy jaw" among match-makers. The sesquisulphide, as now prepared, sometimes contains impurities (red phosphorus and water). The disagreeable smell of sulphur, though not absent, is relatively feeble. The sesquisulphide melts at 142° C., and gives off no vapour at normal temperature, and is not phosphorescent. It is obtained by combining amorphous phosphorus and sulphur, and during the preparation much heat is generated; in fact, stringent precautions have to be taken to avoid the risk of fire. White phosphorus and sulphur will not give the desired results. Experiments made on animals are said to show that it would require 6,000 of the new matches to produce sufficient poison to kill an adult. The time-honoured method of swallowing the heads of matches in a glass of water will therefore have to be abandoned by twentieth-century Parisian suicides. The exact composition of the new paste is given as follows:—

Sesquisulphide of phosphorus	...	6	parts
Chlorate of potash	...	24	"
Zinc-white	...	6	"
Red ochre	...	6	"
Glass powder	...	6	"
Glue	...	18	"
Water	...	34	"

No new cases of necrosis have occurred since the new method has been adopted, but the evidence can hardly be accepted as conclusive till a longer test has been made. The matches are, in my opinion, far from satisfactory.

**FRENCH ANTI-CUTTING SCHEME.**—M. Chevret, the author of the famous anti-cutting scheme which fell through last year, has been a pharmacist for over twenty years and owns a pharmacy in the rue d'Annecy, St. Etienne. His business is mostly dispensing and analyses, and, like a good many modern French pharmacists, he neither shows nor recommends specialities. Visiting St. Etienne lately I took the opportunity of calling to see how M. Chevret took his temporary defeat. I found him not at all surprised that his proposition fell through, but confident that all is for the best. Had it succeeded, the speciality (which he holds to be merely a modern form of the "secret remedy" forbidden by the law of *Germinale*) would have been practically recognised by the new pharmacy law. Under present circumstances, pharmacists in drafting the text will, he thinks, studiously ignore patents, and thus leave the door open to attack them as secret remedies when a fitting occasion occurs. He is by no means certain that manufacturers of pharmaceutical proprietary articles can rely on a majority in the French Chamber of Deputies. The Department of the Loire, he stated, already possesses one pharmacist deputy, and the other two are as sure to vote in the interest of the profession as the pharmacists themselves. "And this," said he, "is by no means an exceptional case. In the South and South East of France—and I fancy in the North and West too—in most Departments the candidates were asked if they would support our interests in Parliament, and in many cases they actually gave written promises, for the pharmacist's influence is not to be despised." He cited Bordeaux, which has a pharmacist deputy also, as a town where this matter had been seriously taken up, and he hinted, as did a Paris pharmacist interviewed for the *C. & D.* a short time ago, that the pharmacists had some mysterious reserve power, which would be revealed in due course if the "specialists" continued perverse. Money, he admitted, had great power, but it would not do everything. Ultimately either the specialists or the pharmacists will go to the wall—i.e. specialities will have to be abolished or French pharmacy will be reduced to one or two big cutting stores in each centre.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

MEDICINES FOR TONKIN which are not otherwise specified in the import-tariff are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad val.*, and chemicals 3 per cent.

KANDY DISPENSARIES.—Dr. F. Beven has opened a dispensary, Pavilion Street, Kandy, Ceylon. Two others—viz., Drs. Hay and Keyt—are also to open similar establishments on separate account in Kandy.

SPIRIT MONOPOLY IN GERMANY.—At a recent meeting of the Association of Berlin Coin and Produce Dealers a resolution was adopted disapproving of the granting of a spirit monopoly to a private firm.

THE SWISS PHARMACOPÆIA COMMISSION, appointed in August last to prepare a new edition of the Pharmacopœia, has not yet met. The Commission had not the wherewithal until last month, when a grant was made, and the work will be begun forthwith.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS.—At the next examination of the New York City Pharmacy Board special tests will be applied to sellers of homeopathic medicines. Heretofore "homeopathic pharmacists" have not been required to obtain registration certificates.

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR ITALY.—The Italian Government proposes to supply villages where there is no pharmacist with medicine-chests which would be placed in charge of the local doctor. The parish will provide the medicine-chest, which will be fitted by the nearest pharmacist with absolutely necessary medicines only.

A BIG BLACK-LIST.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has printed a pamphlet of a confidential nature, which contains a series of lists of undesirable connections for importers and exporters, and in these lists are the names of many concerns whose records are at all dubious. Practically all the countries on the globe are covered.

VIOLATING THE PHARMACY LAW.—Dr. Morris Wilkes, of Manhattan Borough, N.Y., was fined \$150 recently for permitting an unregistered clerk to compound prescriptions. He was arraigned on a single charge, but the Court was convinced that he habitually left both stores of which he is owner in charge of unlicensed men, and fined him three times the usual fine.

WHOLESALE DRUG-COMBINE.—The Meyer Brothers Drug Company, of St. Louis, have purchased the stock and good-will of the Hopkins-Weller Drug Company, also of that city. The principal reason given for the Hopkins Weller Company going out of business is the retirement from active business pursuits of the President and principal shareholder, Mr. Geo. K. Hopkins, who has been in the drug-trade for fifty-one years.

TURPENTINE IN INDIA.—The distillation of turpentine in India has hitherto been confined to a restricted area under Government control, but it has now been determined to extend the industry to Kumaon, in the North-West Provinces, as the demand is far greater than the supply. Rules for the tapping of trees have been formulated, and there is reason to believe that this addition to the minor industries of India will be considerably developed.

TO LICENSE DRUG-STORES.—A Bill has been introduced in the Chicago Council which, if passed, will impose a tax of \$25 per annum upon the retail druggists instead of the \$2 registration fee now in vogue. Naturally, decided opposition has developed, and at a recent meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association a committee of five was appointed from each ward to argue with their respective aldermen, and secure the defeat of the measure.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—An organization with this title has been formed by the druggists of New York City, having for its object the protection of the commercial and legislative interests of the retail druggists of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The President is Mr. Reuben R. Smith, and Mr. Thomas J. Keenan has been appointed Secretary. The first resolution of the new Association was a unanimous protest against the passage in the State Legislature of the Druggists' Shorter Hours Bill.

RUSSIAN PHARMACY.—The Commission for the reform of weights and measures has drafted a law which leaves the old apothecaries' weights valid until January 1, 1901—A communication from St. Petersburg to the *Phar. Zeit.* expresses incredulity regarding the widely-circulated reports that pharmacists are to be allowed to establish themselves without a licence. Some years ago an attempt to suppress the privilege-system was defeated at the eleventh hour.

U.S. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES IN RUSSIA.—Through the American Consul in Odessa, the Washington Government is now taking the necessary steps for establishing commercial agencies in all the chief centres of Southern and Central Russia. These agencies will form so many permanent exhibitions of American-manufactured products, and all possible facilities will be offered to Russian buyers and traders in order to develop an active trade with the United States. The first of the new agencies will shortly be opened in Odessa.

THE HOFMANN HOUSE which is being erected in Berlin to the memory of the famous chemist is expected to be completed by October, 1900. A statue of Von Hofmann is to adorn the interior of the building, which is destined to be the home of the "Leutsche Chemische Gesellschaft," and it will contain a library, a laboratory, offices for the editorial staff of the Society, &c. The "Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Chemischen Industrie" will also find a home in the building, which is to cost 600,000m., and is to be owned by a limited-liability company.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.—From the report of Mr. Raikes, the Secretary to H.M. Legation at Brussels, it appears that the Belgian Government has been taking active steps to promote commercial education in Belgium, with the result that in nearly all the principal cities in Belgium commercial schools have been founded. Four new professorships have also been created at the State universities of Ghent and Liège for the study of Russian, Chinese, Persian, and Modern Arabic, with a view to the development of Belgian trade with Russia and the Far East.

GERMAN ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS.—On and after April 1, the manufacture of aerated waters in East Prussia will be attended with some difficulty, as new regulations have been issued. Every factory will have to be well ventilated and well lighted, so that all parts may be visible and easy of inspection. A certificate will have to be obtained from Government experts before a factory can be opened, and one of the stipulations is that distilled water only be used for the production of aerated drinks. The work-people are also to be carefully looked after and protected from injury.

DRUG - CLERKS' SHORT - HOURS BILL.—Considerable opposition has been raised against this Bill which is now before the Assembly Committee on Public Health. A dozen pharmacists of New York City, under the leadership of President Moore, of the State Pharmaceutical Board, gave evidence in opposition to the Bill. They urged that shorter hours for drug-clerks meant the employment of more men to do the same work, and that this would have to be made up by a reduction of salaries. A delegation who styled themselves the Representatives of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours appeared in favour of the Bill. They intimated that theirs was a secret organisation, secrecy being necessary to the continuance of their employment. Action on the Bill was postponed for a week.

WOMEN AS PHARMACISTS IN GERMANY.—It seems now fairly certain that the admission of women to the study of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, and to the required legal examinations, will soon be an accomplished fact in the German Empire. Women are to be placed on an equal footing with men, both as regards rights and duties, so that girls who possess the qualifications for the one year's voluntary military service may be accepted as apprentices in pharmacies, and will have the right to enter for the Assistants' examination, and to receive the grade of apotheker. Licences may also be granted to them later on. The *Pharm. Zeit.* thinks that the number of women who will be able to produce a certificate of one year's attendance of the Sekunda of a gymnasium will be very limited, and that, therefore, men need not fear a very serious competition on the part of the weaker sex. We note that the first woman to get the Ph.D. degree received it on Monday in Berlin.

## The Winter Session.

### Bradford and District Chemists' Association.

At a general meeting of this Association, held on Tuesday night at the County Restaurant, Bradford—Mr. A. H. Waddington presiding, and the attendance numbering about sixty, including representatives of some kindred Associations in the West Riding—

MR. G. T. W. NEWSHOLME,

Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, read a paper on "The Improvement of Local Organisation." He said that since he had the privilege, about sixteen months ago, of addressing the members of an important association in an adjoining county on the subject of local organisation in pharmacy, both local and general organisation had proceeded apace. Within a very few weeks of the occasion on which he ventured to assert that, when a suitable opportunity presented itself, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society would not hesitate to initiate legislation with a view to improving the position of pharmacy, a draft Pharmacy Bill was published, after adoption by that Council. The main object of the Bill, which had now happily secured a place on the statute-roll, was to realise one of the intentions of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society by placing it within the power of every person duly qualified to practise pharmacy in Great Britain to become a member of the Society, with the same rights and privileges as every other member. Careful organisation proved to be a most potent factor at more than one critical period in the history of the measure during its passage through Parliament. When the Poisonous Substances Bill was before Parliament last year pharmaceutical organisation triumphed again, and the Pharmaceutical Society had been left to adopt its own poison regulations, whilst the attempt to minimise the precautions to be observed in selling poisonous substances failed for the time being on account of the strenuous opposition offered by registered chemists. It had been urged that the adding such dangerous substances as phenol and mineral acids to the poison schedule would be to place difficulties in the way of obtaining them for disinfecting and industrial purposes. A more absurd reason for allowing accidental poisoning cases to increase in number was never formulated, and the public interest required that it should not be allowed to prevail any longer. A third and not the least valuable illustration of the importance and utility of thorough organisation had been afforded by the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations. When the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Walter Hills) appealed to the local associations to devote careful consideration to the subject of a new Pharmacy Bill the Federation urged the federated associations to take immediate action. Meetings were held and resolutions passed affirming the desirability of promoting at other

#### PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL,

and suggesting more or less definite lines on which the provisions of that Bill should be drawn. Within the past few weeks suggestions for a draft Bill had been published. The chief object of a Bill would be to secure that it should be illegal for any association of persons to do what a single individual was not permitted to do. The second object was the regulation of the practice of pharmacy. It was proposed that the keeping of open shops for the compounding and dispensing of medicines should be restricted to duly qualified persons. There was not the least doubt that such a restriction would tend to the public benefit, and it was equally certain that the chemists and druggists of the present day constituted the only class of individuals fit to perform the important duties of compounding and dispensing medicines in a satisfactory manner. The third object of the proposed Bill was the restriction to some extent of the so-called "widows' clause" in Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868. The clause constituted a decidedly weak point in the Act, in so far that it prevented them working with a clear conscience in the direction of preventing any but duly qualified persons from owning and carrying on business in pharmacies. No hardship would be involved in limiting the period during

which trustees might carry on the business of a deceased chemist. Everyone knew that the sooner a business was sold after the death of the proprietor the better it sold as a going concern, and it was not more justifiable to allow persons without legal qualifications acting as trustees to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist indefinitely than it was to allow a joint-stock company or other corporate body to do so.

Their protests to be of any use must be backed up by vigorous action. In order to complete their organisation it was necessary to arrange that one registered chemist in each parliamentary constituency throughout Great Britain should be appointed to communicate with the representative of that constituency on all matters affecting the welfare of pharmacy. If there should be more than one parliamentary representative for a given district, there should be the same number of pharmaceutical representatives to deal with them. The total number of parliamentary representatives for Great Britain was 567, of whom 72 represented Scotland, and 30 Wales. In England they required 224 registered chemists to represent counties, 236 for boroughs, and 5 for the Universities; in Wales, 19 for counties, and 11 for boroughs; whilst Scotland needed 39 for counties, 31 for boroughs, and 2 for its universities. The representatives could be appointed by means of

#### AN EXTENDED SYSTEM OF LOCAL SECRETARIESHIPS.

At present the number of local and assistant local secretaries was about 400 in all, only 167 short of what they required. The difficulty of finding suitable persons to act as local secretaries might be overcome by relieving them of the worry of collecting subscriptions and the performance of similar trivial tasks. The local secretary for a district would then understand that he was the person to communicate on all matters of pharmaceutical importance with the member of Parliament for the district. He would also require to know every registered chemist in the district, and in all movements affecting the craft he would necessarily take a prominent part, organising and attending meetings, doing his best to explain the position of affairs at any given time, removing misconceptions, and generally giving a clearer idea of things. Failing the appointment of extra local secretaries, and the conversion of the post of local secretary into a semi-political office, the pharmaceutical associations might take the matter up, delegating a sufficient number of their members to perform the necessary work. To take their own county of Yorkshire, for example, Leeds and Sheffield would each require five delegates, Bradford and Hull three each, York and Halifax two each Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Pontefract, Scarborough, and Middlesbrough one each. In addition, each of the twenty six county divisions would require a delegate, or fifty-two in all for the county of York. It was quite clear that if the whole of the members of Parliament for York-hire were thoroughly informed from the same point of view with regard to any matter affecting the interests of chemists and druggists, their influence would make itself strongly felt in their behalf when that matter came up for consideration in the House of Commons. In the city of Sheffield, to take another example, a local secretary, assistant local secretary, or delegate of the local Association would be appointed under this plan for each of the five divisions. Those five individuals would compare notes at regular intervals, and a quarterly meeting of the representatives for the county or riding would be a desirable thing. In London an arrangement of that kind was already in force the fifty divisional secretaries for the metropolis assembling in the Pharmaceutical Society's House from time to time to exchange views. Once a year, also, a general conference might be held, on similar lines to the annual federation meetings, at which representatives from any and every part of the country might be present. The place and time of meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference suggested themselves as peculiarly suitable for their purpose, and he saw no reason why the conferences of local and divisional secretaries should not assemble at Plymouth this year, London next year, and wherever the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting might be held in any future year. In order to prove the feasibility of the extended and comprehensive system of local organisation he had suggested, it would appear desirable in the first place to test the practicability of the plan upon a somewhat

limited scale. Thus, at the outset, they might with advantage proceed to attempt to create a model organisation for the West Riding of Yorkshire. The local secretaries for Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, York, and Halifax should first call meetings of the trade in each town, to nominate as many assistants to the local secretaries of each place as might be required to equal the number of parliamentary representatives. In all, there would require to be forty members of the Pharmaceutical Watch Committee for the West Riding, and if any existing local secretary declined to take part in the proposed arrangements, it would be necessary to appoint a substitute for their purpose. For obvious reasons, however, it would be preferable to secure the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society's local secretaries whenever possible. Each member of the committee should understand that his chief duties were, first, to be in close personal touch with every registered chemist—whether employer or assistant—in his division, and second to regard himself as the direct means of communication between the registered chemists whose interests were to some extent entrusted to his care and the parliamentary representative for the division. There should be no question as to whether any individual chemist in the division was connected with the Pharmaceutical Society or not. With anyone engaged in the legitimate practice of pharmacy the divisional secretary ought to be in close personal touch. No distinction should be drawn between employer and assistant so long as both were equally qualified in the eye of the law. He was strongly of opinion, however, that any registered chemist who had thrown in his lot with a joint-stock company constituted of unqualified persons and carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist should be strictly debarred from any share in their arrangements and deliberations. What the further duties of the forty secretaries should be might be well left for consideration at the first quarterly meeting. That and subsequent meetings ought to be attended by such members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society as could make it convenient to be present, just as they attended meetings of divisional secretaries in London. He felt very strongly, however, that each individual who might be inclined to take part in this proposed attempt to establish an ideal system of local organisation should be prepared to devote a considerable amount of energy to the work. The wishes of those who attended the meeting, if unanimity should not prevail, might be embodied in concise majority and minority reports, which the divisional secretary ought to communicate to the proper quarter. The expense would not be great, and could doubtless be met by the different local associations, which would necessarily constitute important factors in the scheme. Each registered chemist who became accustomed to attend trade meetings in a large city or town, held under the auspices of the local pharmaceutical association, would naturally tend, sooner or later, to become a member of that association. Similarly, in districts where associations did not at present exist, they would soon spring into being when all the registered chemists in those districts had acquired the habit of assembling at appointed places for the discussion of trade matters. In conclusion, he would say that he was firmly of opinion that

#### AN EXCEEDINGLY FAIR PROSPECT

presented itself to the view of the registered chemists of Great Britain at the present time. They had it within their power to reap a rich harvest if they would but act together, knowing their own minds, and looking only for results that were reasonable as well as just. In strict justice they were entitled, both by training and qualification, to much more than they were ever likely to receive in a free-trade country such as Great Britain. Motives of expediency must control their ambition, and they must be content, as men of the world, to regard as reasonable what as registered chemists they might be disposed to consider insufficient. But it was not unreasonable, from whatever point of view they regarded the matter, to seek to have the practice of pharmacy more restricted than it had been in the past, and to have the use of their titles absolutely prohibited except to duly qualified individuals. It was not unreasonable that the public should be protected in regard to the dispensing of medicines, the sale of poisons, and the dis-

tribution of dangerous medicaments. Registered chemists, as a class, acknowledged that as a duty, and sought in every possible way to protect the public against any mischance that is liable to happen in dealing with medicinal substances. The question of profit to them was a secondary one. Possibly they ignored considerations of self-interest too much at times; but they were certainly not behind the members of any profession in their public-spirited treatment of problems that might conceivably appeal to their commercial instincts only. It was time, however, for them to be more self-assertive than they had been in the past, and personal considerations, no less than regard for the public interest, demanded that they should appear more prominently on the world's stage. The essential thing to that end was to organise thoroughly and well. They should not only utilise their existing organisations, but add to and improve upon them. The difficulties and problems of modern life and business required modern methods of treatment. For the purpose they intended complete national organisation and federation of all their existing agencies for improvement was required. Let them set the necessary example in the West Riding of Yorkshire by organising the whole of the registered chemists in that populous and important district.

The CHAIRMAN expressed a hope that Bradford would follow the example of Sheffield, where, he was informed, forty-nine out of fifty members of the Chemists' Association were members of the Pharmaceutical Society. In Bradford the proportion was only about twenty-four. In addition to the questions dealt with in the paper the dispensing of medicines by doctors deserved attention. Absolutely unqualified and ignorant men were often engaged to handle drugs. There were not many chemists who would not give up prescribing if they could be assured of a decent living from the dispensing of doctors' prescriptions.

Mr. WORFOLK, Vice-President of the Leeds Chemists' Association, stated that his Association regarded the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill as practically satisfactory, except with regard to the widows' clause. It was thought that it would operate harshly in some cases. If a chemist left a son aged 19 or 20, before that boy could qualify the business would have to be sold, probably at a sacrifice.

Mr. FOSTER, President of the Dewsbury Association, said he was looking forward to the time when every chemist would have at least one duly qualified assistant, and this would follow if the doctors put out their dispensing, and did not, as in some cases, leave it to the groom or book-keeper.

Mr. STEAD, Secretary to the Dewsbury Association, said he thought the Poisonous Substances Bill was an iniquitous measure. With regard to the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, Clause 1 must be fought for tooth and nail. Clause 2 would probably result in a compromise, in the form of an exempting schedule, but compounding and dispensing must be got into their hands without fail. There was some force in the grounds of the opposition to the limit of twelve months in the widows' clause, although it was surely never intended that a chemist's business should be carried on for an indefinite period by his administrators.

Mr. CHAPLIN, Secretary of the Wakefield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, supported Mr. Newsholme's views as to local organisation.

Mr. SQUIRE, President of the Sheffield Chemists' Association, regarded Mr. Newsholme's scheme of reorganisation as an important proposal. The idea of having a secretary or assistant secretary in each parliamentary division was excellent as applied to his own city.

Mr. PICKARD, of Bradford, urged that chemists should be exempted from jury-service.

Mr. G. RIMMINGTON, of Bradford, proposed a resolution to the effect that the thanks of the meeting should be given to Mr. Newsholme for his address, and that they undertook to use every effort to secure the passing through Parliament of a Bill on the lines suggested by the Pharmaceutical Society. He said the presence of Mr. Newsholme was a sign that the Pharmaceutical Society was not now composed merely of West-end chemists, but was endeavouring to represent the chemists both of the North and South of England.

Mr. MCKAY, of Bradford, seconded the resolution, and it was supported by other speakers.

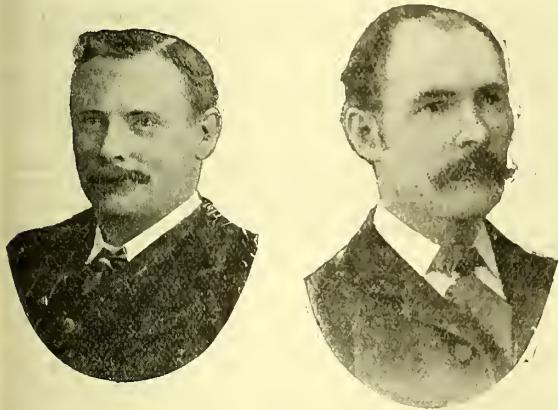
The resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. NEWSHOLME briefly responded.

## Chemical Society.

THE meeting last week (Thursday, February 16) was one of the most interesting of the session, as it fell to the PRESIDENT (Professor James Dewar) to announce the recommendations of the Council in regard to

### NEW OFFICE-BEARERS

for election at the anniversary meeting to be held on March 29. On this occasion there was an extra in the shape of the retirement of Mr. C. E. Groves, F.R.S. (lecturer on Chemistry, Guy's Hospital), from the editorship of the Society's *Journal*, which he has held since the death of the late Mr. Henry Watts. The Council have elected Dr. W. Palmer Wynne, jun., Hon. Secretary of the Society, to this responsible position. Dr. Wynne is a young chemist of great distinction, and chief assistant on the chemical staff at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. He is a man of wide scientific knowledge, and is especially well versed in organic chemistry. Professor Dewar's term of office as President concludes this year. It has been successful beyond all expectations. To succeed him the Council recommend Professor T. E. Thorpe, F.R.S., chemist to the Government. Professor Thorpe has been Treasurer for several years, and he is to be succeeded in that office by Professor W. A. Tilden, F.R.S. The vacant Secretarship is to go to Dr. Alexander Scott, F.R.S., of the Davy-Fara-



PROF. T. E. THORPE, F.R.S. DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, F.R.S.

day Laboratory. Mr. C. E. Groves and Professor Thomas Purdie, F.R.S. (St. Andrews), are nominated as Vice-Presidents, vice Professors Japp and Tilden; and, as members of Council, Mr. H. Bretton Baker, Professor Clowes, Dr. Moody, and Professor James Walker (Dundee) are nominated in place of Professor Beddon (Newcastle), Mr. Otto Hehner, Professor Herbert McLeod, and Dr. Scott.

### A BALLOT FOR THE FELLOWSHIP

was also a feature of the evening, and the whole of the candidates were elected, except one, who had the good sense to withdraw in time. Amongst those elected were the following connected with the drug-trade:—

B. H. Bowles, Works Chemist, W. J. Bush & Co. (Lim.).  
J. W. Epps, Phar. Chem., with Messrs. Allison, of Hull.

Ernest B. Fairweather, Pharmacist and Teacher of Pharmacy, King's College Hospital, London.

Colin C. Frye, Ealing, Demonstrator, School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square.

John Golding, Nottingham, a former student in the School of Pharmacy.

S. G. Hall, East London Soapworks.

Dr. H. W. Harper, Austin, Texas, formerly of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

T. A. Henry, Phar. Chem., Assistant Chemist, Imperial Institute.

E. F. Linstead, Phar. Chem., of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s staff.

Thomas Mackenzie, Phar. Chem., Glasgow.

S. M. Martin, L.P.S.I. (John Clarke & Co., Lim., Belfast).

H. F. White, Phar. Chem., Bristol.

Mr. W. S. Crouch, Phar. Chem., Colombo, was in the course of the evening formally admitted a Fellow of the Society.

## THE PAPERS.

Professor W. N. HARTLEY read two papers. The first was a correction of previously recorded observations on the absorption-spectrum and constitution of cyanuric acid. From this it appeared that there had been some impurity in the sample originally examined, probably a little foreign matter on the lip of the bottle. The second paper was by Professor HARTLEY and Professor DOBBIE, and dealt with the absorption-spectra of isatin, carbostyryl, and their alkyl-derivatives in relation to tautomerism. They are of the opinion of Goldsmidt and Meissner and Knorr that the close resemblance between the curves of molecular absorption obtained for carbostyryl and methyl- and ethylpseudoisatin points to identity of constitution; also that methylpseudoisatin points to identity of constitution; also that methylpseudoisatin, methylpseudoisatin, carbostyryl, and isatin are lactams.

The communications were discussed by Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE, Professor DOBBIE, Dr. HARDEN, and the PRESIDENT, all of whom referred to the importance of the physical methods used by the authors, which had given results identical with those by the other workers named with chemical methods.

Dr. A. WYNTER BLYTH then read a note on the estimation of nitrites and nitrates by means of ferrous chloride. This was practically the same as Eykman's well-known method, in which ferrous sulphate is used. Dr. Blyth finds that with ferrous chloride nitric oxide from the nitrites is evolved at once, and that from the nitrates after an interval of a minute or two. Mr. CORTE pointed out that a similar arrangement had been devised by Dr. Walter Leather. Dr. BLYTH replied that he claimed no novelty for the apparatus, and read another paper on "The Estimation of Boric Acid." He has observed that when a methylic-alcohol solution of the acid is distilled three-fourths of it go over with the first fifth of the distillate, although none goes over from an aqueous solution. This may be used as a means of detecting the presence of the acid. He also described a method for polarimetrically determining the amount of the acid present in a solution, and another one based upon the electric resistance of a solution of the acid neutralised with sodium carbonate. Mr. CHAPMAN made a few remarks on this paper, after which the rest of the papers were taken as read.

## Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting held on February 16, Dr. R. J. HEWLETT, D.P.H., M.D., of the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, read a paper on

### ANTITOXINS: THEIR PREPARATION, PROPERTIES, AND ADMINISTRATION.

The lecturer began by remarking that the employment of animal extracts and antitoxins was one of the greatest departures, and one of the most marked advances, ever made in therapeutics.

After giving definitions of infection and contagion, and classifying the more commonly occurring diseases, the author described the method of reproduction of the fission bacteria, and gave a summary of the classification of micro-organisms.

The manner in which the pathogenic bacteria produce the morbid conditions in the system was then discussed, the view taken being that the disordered conditions are due to chemical substances elaborated by the germs during their life, which when separated are capable of producing or setting up many of the phenomena or symptoms connected with the disease.

These substances are known as "tox-albumens," or "toxins," and the infectious diseases are thus shown to be set up by minute living parasites, which produce their effect through the agency of these toxic bodies.

Dr. Hewlett then touched on the question of immunity, and, while not attempting to explain it, mentioned the difference between the temporary or partial immunity produced by an attack of diphtheria, and the total or complete immunity after smallpox or typhoid. The knowledge of these facts induced certain physicians of the eighteenth century to produce immunity from certain diseases by inoculating a small quantity of "attenuated virus," which

produced a mild attack of the disease, occasionally fatal, however, and thus prevented a recurrence of the disease.

A more modern development has been the use, not of the actual specific organism, but of the "toxin" produced by them. The cause of the immunity produced by the injection of these toxic substances is understood to be the production in the blood of the animal so inoculated of an "anti-substance," or "antitoxin," the basis of the so-called antitoxic treatment.

The method of production of the antitoxic serum is as follows:—The specific organism is cultivated for a week or ten days on a beef-peptone broth medium, and the culture then filtered through a Pasteur or Berkefeld filter to remove the micro-organisms. This filtrate is subcutaneously injected into a specially selected horse in gradually increasing quantities until a dose of about 200 c.c. is administered. The blood serum of the animal may now be regarded as a solution of the specific antitoxin. The horse is then bled, and the blood serum, which constitutes the "antitoxin" of modern therapeutics, separated and placed in suitable bottles under aseptic conditions.

The author concluded by describing the antitoxins of diphtheria, typhoid, snake-venom, cholera, and several other diseases.

At the conclusion of the paper, questions and comments having been made by the President (Mr. F. W. Gamble) and Messrs. Strother, Pearson, and Hymans, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Hewlett.

### Public Dispensers' Association.

At a meeting held at the St. Pancras Dispensary on February 17, Mr. R. Welford (President) in the chair, a lecture was given by Mr. F. NOAD CLARK (Paddington Infirmary) on "Photo micrography and its Application to the Study of Entomology," illustrated by eighty lantern-slides. A description was given of the methods employed, and photographs and diagrams of the apparatus were shown on the screen. It was pointed out that expensive and elaborate apparatus is unnecessary for low and medium power work, and that anyone possessing a student's microscope and the requisite photographic knowledge should be able to turn out really good work. Even a camera could be dispensed with. Here Mr. Clark described fully his method of working.

Passing to the entomological portion of the lecture, the term "insect" was defined, some of the audience being surprised to learn that a spider is not an insect, nor is a cockroach a beetle. The metamorphosis of insects was briefly explained, together with the various orders and their characteristics. Next came the microscopic structure and anatomy of insects, dealing seriatim with the antennæ, eyes, feet, tracheal system of respiration, &c., parasites, human and otherwise. Mr. Clark, being a prominent member of the South London Entomological Society, was in a position to explain the several items of his lecture in an exhaustive manner, and he answered lucidly many questions which his admirable paper raised. The microphotographs were beautiful specimens of that art, those of the moth's eye and blue butterfly being particularly so.

Mr. Clark having been thanked, an informal discussion took place on the new poison regulations, Messrs. Welford, Darch, J. J. Smith, Donnan, Miller, Goodall, and others stating what was being done in their respective dispenserships. The SECRETARY read a letter from the Registrar to the Pharmaceutical Society, stating that in his opinion the poison regulations did not apply to public dispensaries.

### Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society.

At the meeting of this Society held on February 16, Mr. R. C. Cowley (President) in the chair,

#### DISPENSING-DIFFICULTIES

were first considered.

Mr. J. HARRIS BURNS drew attention to a mixture he had recently had to disperse:—

Calcii chlorid.	...	...	...	3 <i>iiij.</i>
Syr. ferri iodid.	...	...	...	3 <i>ss.</i>
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3 <i>iv.</i>

When the chloride of calcium had been dissolved in some of

the water and the syr. ferri iodid. was added a dense precipitate was formed which rose to the top of the bottle. The precipitate was evidently a chloride of iron, and was of a bright to a dark red colour. On the addition of a drop or two of hydrochloric acid a clear solution was obtained. He had also noticed a mixture containing potass. brom., calc. chlorid., and syr. ferri iodid., which on being made up yielded a dark-coloured precipitate. It had been dispensed by Mr. Percy S. Jenner by dissolving the calcium chloride in syrup and the bromide in a little water, and adding the liquor ferri iodid. and more syrup, but he was afraid there might be some objection to the use of the liquor:—

Cocain. hydrochrl.	...	...	...	gr. <i>xij.</i>
Tr. iodi	...	...	...	3 <i>ss.</i>
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>

On dispensing the above a yellow precipitate was formed. The prescriber was seen and the vehicle was changed to alcohol. This gave a clear solution.

The PRESIDENT said iodine being an alkaloidal precipitant, the reaction in this case was evident. The precipitate is readily soluble in alcohol.

Mr. MCGHIE contributed the next prescription:—

Ol. morrhuae	...	...	...	3 <i>ss.</i>
Muc. tragac.	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Liq. potasse	...	...	...	1 <i>iiij.</i>
Lac. bismuth.	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3 <i>v.</i>

He had found that the best way to prepare this was by emulsifying the oil with the tragac. mucilage, and adding the liq. potasse last.

Mr. A. H. MORGAN said he had found that a good emulsion could be prepared by mixing the oil, tragacanth, and liq. potasse together in a mortar, and adding water to form an emulsion.

Mr. P. H. MABSDEN said that it often happened that when there were two emulsifying-agents in a mixture the second was inclined to upset the action of the first. He would make the emulsion without the second if one agent were sufficient.

A prescription of:—

Ext. yerba santæ	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Syr. scillæ	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Spt. chlorof.	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	...	...	...	3 <i>iiij.</i>
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>

had yielded a heavy precipitate.

Mr. P. F. WHITE had noticed the same thing, and the PRESIDENT pointed out that the precipitation was no doubt due to the two acids present in the mixture.

Mr. J. P. CATFORD alluded to the careless use of the expression, "yerba santa," as the term was used for different drugs in various parts of America, and in the South, among the Spanish-speaking population, peppermint would be supplied under this name as a "blessed remedy."

Mr. A. H. MORGAN asked if any members had had experience in making nng. hyd. oleat. of the new B.P. The oleate is precipitated at 180° F. as a white powder, and if this is mixed cold with the soft paraffin a high-coloured ointment is the result, while if heat be employed a dark-coloured preparation is the result. Again, if precipitated at the temperature of boiling water, a mass resembling empl. plumbi is produced, giving with the soft paraffin a medium-coloured ointment. After some discussion on this point, the general opinion was that the last-mentioned process was undoubtedly the best.

Mr. WOOD brought under the notice of the meeting the following:—

Syr. Eastoni	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Spt. aether. nit.	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3 <i>vij.</i>

This resulted in a precipitate of a yellow colour, probably due to some oxidisation.

The following papers were then read:—

#### LABORATORY WASTE-PRODUCTS.

By R. C. Cowley.

The study of laboratory waste-products is very interesting from the point of a student, as it impresses on him the fact that many of them may be easily worked up into useful

substances. The following are some examples which have come under our notice in laboratory-work:—

1. The sample of ferrous sulphate shown was made from the waste liquid in making sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains over 99 per cent. of  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . In concentrating the acid liquid, if it is evaporated too far, crystals having the formula  $\text{FeS}_2\text{O}_7$  are deposited; also several hydrated forms of  $\text{FeSO}_4$  may be formed. These require recrystallisation to obtain the heptahydrated variety. The acid liquid left from the first crystallisation is diluted with water in the proper proportion, and again used for generating  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ .

2. The above salt is then used to prepare ferrous ammonium sulphate,  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , by adding to the solution the proper amount of ammonium sulphate and crystallising. The salt shown was quite pure, and is used for standardising solutions of potassium bichromate and potassium permanganate. Unfortunately, the quantity of ferrous sulphate and ferrous ammonium sulphate obtained from the sulphuretted-hydrogen apparatus is far more than the present needs of the laboratory.

3. The sample of cupric sulphate shown was crystallised from the residue left in the retort in preparing a small quantity of sweet nitre. The product is perfectly pure, not containing a trace of nitrate, as one might expect.

4. A sample of iodine was shown which had been experimentally obtained from the waste liquid in iodine estimations. It had been resublimed, and may be used for the purposes mentioned in the B P appendix.

5. Manganese chloride.—This is the prettiest salt of manganese, but, unfortunately, it does not crystallise well on account of its extreme solubility. It had been made from the mother liquid in preparing chlorine by evaporating off the greater part of the acid, then precipitating a fraction of the liquid with  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$ , the precipitate of carbonate of manganese and ferric hydrate being then boiled with the remainder of the liquid to throw out the last of the iron. The liquid from the precipitate was evaporated until a pellicle forms, then drained, washed, and dried.

The above are all prepared with very little trouble, and their preparation lends increased interest to the work.

#### AN APPRENTICE'S EXPERIENCES.

By J. P. Catford.

Mr. Catford's paper dealt with the experience of an apprentice in the drug-trade forty years ago. The locality was indicated as a country market-town, about as far from London as Liverpool. And the business, which appeared to have been an extensive one, was established in 1774. The governor had been one of the early students at Bloomsbury Square, and was able to tell his pupil of his old teachers Pereira, Fownes, and Redwood, and to assist him in his botanical studies.

Saturday, being market-day, was the busiest day of the week. On that day all the staff were required to muster in the front shop. Even the governor would take the desk, or be accessible in the counting-house, and the porters would leave their multifarious occupations of drug or paint grinding, gardening or amateur farming, to lend a hand at serving; and the shop was never empty from early to late that day.

The little town slept the rest of the week, and Tyro, or one of his fellow-apprentices (they were three), would not be missed if he tucked his apron around his waist and took the dogs Donner and Bitzen out to the field for a walk.

The text-books of the day were referred to, a translation of Lavoisier's "Elements" being exhibited. Brief reference was made to Tyro running up to London one summer holiday, "and, after a few visits to the Botanic Gardens, making acquaintance for the first time with many medicinal growing plants and in the Museum with some of the rarer *materia medica*, presenting himself for and passing his Minor."

Being an agricultural district, there was a good demand for horse-blister, and the cantharides were powdered on the premises. The porter who had that job used to have his head enveloped in muslin like a mosquito-net. Patents were of course full price everywhere, and almost all different from those now in vogue. Daffy's elixir was stocked, both original, 2s. 9d., and own make, 2s. 6d., the latter consisting of Dr. Sennae co. There was no attempt at deception or substitution; the customer was left to choose for himself.

Machine-made (and coated) pills had not invaded the trade, so apprentices had big batches to roll out, and the York Glass Company's percolator was only used for ess. zingiberis.

Orders for goods were saved up for the travellers, who came at long intervals in their own conveyances. The advent of Maw's traveller was quite an event, and a special treat if he would postpone going through his big boxes of samples till shop was closed, and all the staff would muster in the counting-house to see the latest novelties in feeding-bottles. Calves' teats were still in use, and at that time Alexandra had not anything to do with feeding-hottles.

Probably the usual run of orders booked by travellers in those days totted up to more than many of the "fitting-up" orders of these times for young beginners. What Tyro of to-day ever sees an iron quicksilver-bottle, alum and bluestone by the ton, and most important drugs in their original packages?

The shop-windows were dressed according to the governor's own taste. In one was the now seldom used chemical balance. Tyro kept it supplied with beakers of fresh quicklime as religiously as a devotee would tend the lamp of his tutelary saint. Then there were specimens of metallic ores, and under glass shades show-specimens of crystals prepared by the governor himself. Windows were easy to keep clean, and not receptacles of lumber. In the recess of one of the drawers were inscribed the autographs, with dates, of all the apprentices away back in the last century, or, as it soon will be, the century before last.

#### MICROPHOTOGRAPHY.

By P. F. White.

In this paper the author gave his experience. The chief difficulties he had found were, first, in obtaining sharp pictures, and, secondly, in gauging the correct exposure. A little experience, however, soon obviates the latter difficulty. After commenting on these and other details, Mr. WHITE said:—The apparatus required is very simple. Some use a microscope with the eyepiece removed, the objective being the only lens used. To the end of the microscope-tube a camera is attached. This may consist of a simple box with a hole at one end to receive the tube of the instrument, and an arrangement at the other end to hold the plate and focussing screen. I work on a different plan, and the apparatus is slightly more complicated. The microscope is used complete, and a complete camera is also used. The microscope is placed on the stand here and the body placed horizontal. This collar is then attached to the eyepiece, which it fits tightly. The collar consists of a disc of wood, with a depression at each side exactly opposite to one another. These fit the eyepiece and camera-lens respectively. In the centre of the depressions a hole is made right through the wood for the purpose of allowing the image produced by the microscope to enter the camera. This can be opened or closed at will by means of this slide. The camera is now placed on this elevated portion, and the apparatus connected up, taking care that no light can enter the camera except through the microscope. The camera is an ordinary stand-camera, having a focussing-arrangement and a ground-glass screen to focus on. The sensitive-plate occupies exactly the same position as this screen when it is placed in the dark-slide, and the slide inserted in these grooves. The remaining necessity is the inevitable dark-cloth. The slide in the collar is opened and the mirror arranged to throw the light through the apparatus and produce an even circle of light on the screen. The focussing-arrangement in the camera is then worked until the circle of light is the size of the photo desired. It will be seen that the focussing really moves the plate nearer to or further from the microscope. The further away the plate is the larger will be the photo. The section is next placed in position on the stage of the instrument, and the image on the screen is focussed by the focussing-arrangement in the microscope. It saves time to set the focus approximately before putting the microscope into position, and adjust the focus accurately with the fine adjustment. The slide is now pushed in, and communication between the camera and microscope cut off. The plate in the dark-slide is placed in the camera, and the shutter of the dark-slide withdrawn. We are now ready to start the exposure. Here,

with regard to the light used, daylight is by far the best. Magnesium light or a good lamp may also be used. The exposure varies with ordinary plates from 10 to 20 seconds, with process-plates from 80 to 160 seconds. The process-plates give the best results—the lines come up clearer, and in greater contrast to the ground. The developer is made up to contain an excess of the pyro solution, and is developed well out, and after development is soaked in water for about 10 or 15 minutes to obtain clear detail. The negative is then fixed, washed, and dried, and is ready for printing either on paper or lantern-slides. On paper the printing is best done in a weak light

Votes of thanks were passed to the authors of these papers.

### Derby and District Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on Thursday, February 16, Mr. Cope (President) in the chair, when the suggestions for a draft Pharmacy Bill were discussed. The clauses were considered *seriatim*, and it was thought that Clause 2 as it stands would never be passed by Parliament, though it was an ideal one for chemists. Mr. BOWLER (Belper) pointed out that chemists were the only body who, having to pass stringent examinations, had not a monopoly; he thought it was only their due. Mr. DAWSON thought the best way would be to draw up a schedule of strong medicinal substances to include and take the place of the poisons schedule. The meeting, however, decided to support Clause 2 as it stood, in the belief that the more they ask the more they are likely to get, and that it cannot in any way endanger the passing of the Bill.

Clause 5 aroused a good deal of argument, the consensus of opinion being that one year was too short for the proper winding up of a good many estates, and that the widow would probably suffer a great deal through having to dispose of the business under forced conditions. Mr. PEMBLETON thought it would be hard if a widow had a son who would be able to qualify only in, say, two or three years' time for her to have to dispose of the business, and with it the prospect of her son having the benefit of it. He thought power should be given to the Council to determine the length of time in which the business must be wound up according to the circumstances of the case. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. PEMBLETON and seconded by Mr. BOWLER, was carried unanimously:—

This meeting is of opinion that the period of one year in which to dispose of a deceased chemist's business is too short, and suggests that it be extended to three years, or that the Council reserve to itself the power to fix the period according to the circumstances of the case.

The dispensing of medicines and distribution of poisons in dispensaries was the next subject, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That for the safety of the public it is, in the opinion of this meeting, desirable that all dispensaries, like ordinary pharmacies, should conform to the requirements of the Pharmacy Acts as regards the qualification of dispensers and the storage and distribution of poisons, and it is further resolved that this expression of opinion should be forwarded to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society."

### Leeds Chemists' Association.

AT a meeting of this Society held on February 17, the President, Mr. E. Yewdall, in the chair, the draft Pharmacy Bill was brought before the members, and after much discussion, in which the President and Messrs. R. Reynolds, F.I.C., F. W. Branson, F.I.C., Geo. Ward, F.I.C., W. D. Pollet, J. H. Beacock, G. Worfolk (of Ilkley), W. W. Sleight, W. Johnson, and F. Fearnley took part, Mr. REYNOLDS moved:—

"That this meeting thanks the President for calling the attention of the members to the Bill, and has carefully considered its general bearing. This meeting is gratified at the prospect of legislation calculated to remove some of the great abuses at present existing in the State regulation of pharmacy, and the Association will watch with interest the further developments of the subject."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. GEO. WARD, F.I.C., supported by Mr. SLEIGHT, and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT then pointed out that the regulations for the storage of poisons were now compulsory, and should have the attention of the members.

Specimens of the round fluted stoppered bottles introduced by the York Glass Company for the storage of poisons, and Silverlock poison-labels were shown.

### North Staffordshire Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on February 16 at Stoke-on-Trent, Alderman J. Averill, J.P. (Stafford), in the chair. The suggested new Pharmacy Bill was the subject for discussion. Clause 1 was adopted unaltered, after considerable discussion as to whether the word "person" would include every individual member of a limited company. The opinion of the meeting was that such was the case, and Mr. W. POOLE (Treasurer) said the clause would not go far enough otherwise. He wished to prevent anyone and everyone unqualified from reaping a profit from pharmacy. (Hear, hear.)

On the second clause, the CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, said he took it that the clause meant that no one except qualified men and those especially exempt would be allowed to sell even such simple things as Epsom salts, scenna, or castor oil.

Messrs. POOLE, JONES (Hon. Secretary), and HANKINSON condemned this part of the clause on the ground that it would be impossible to get a Bill containing such a clause through Parliament.

Mr. CROYDON supported the clause. Chemists, he said, suffered considerably through tradespeople selling drugs. What with doctors dispensing and shopkeepers selling drugs there was little left for the chemist.

Ultimately, on the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, the word "sold" was struck out of the clause, which was then passed.

In Clause 3, on the proposition of Mr. J. B. BLADES, it was decided to insert the words "in open court" after the words "and the same may be sued for."

The meeting unanimously agreed to suggest that the Act be extended to Ireland.

The other clauses were adopted unamended.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner on March 16.

### Scarborough Chemists' Association.

AT a meeting held in the Albemarle Hotel on February 16, Mr. H. Chapman (Vice-President) in the chair, resolutions were unanimously carried expressing approval of the poison regulations, and that all registered chemists ought to become members of the Pharmaceutical Society. The meeting was also of opinion that all medical men dispensing their own medicines should employ properly qualified dispensers.

A long discussion followed on the suggestions for a draft Pharmacy Bill. Clause 1 was unanimously agreed to, but it was considered that Clause 2 asked for too much; and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. R. Gilchrist, and seconded by Mr. George Whitfield, was, after discussion, agreed to:—

That Clause 2 be subdivided to read (a): A third part shall be added to the Poisons Schedule of 1868, which shall include such medicines or chemicals not necessarily poisonous, but strong or dangerous enough to demand special knowledge and care in their handling and sale (e.g., antipyrin, colocynth, anil nitrite, trinitrine, paraldehyde, creosote, iodiform, sodium, phosphorus, &c); and (b): That the selling, dispensing, or compounding of all substances or preparations specified in Parts 1, 2, and 3 of the Poisons Schedule, and the dispensing or compounding of all prescriptions written by medical or veterinary practitioners, be restricted to pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists.

In regard to Clause 5, Mr. R. M. Hill moved and Mr. T. W. Longdin seconded, "That the Association considers that no sufficient reasons exist for departing from the Act of 1868." This was agreed to.

### Glasgow on the Draft Pharmacy Bill.

ON February 16 a meeting of the chemists and druggists of Glasgow and the West of Scotland was held in the rooms of the local Pharmaceutical Association, Glasgow, to discuss the draft Pharmacy Bill. Mr. W. L. Currie was in the chair, and there was a small attendance. In opening the proceedings, Mr. CURRIE said it was the intention of the Pharmaceutical Council to promote a Bill on exactly the lines formulated. It might be a very good thing if a Bill could be drafted upon such lines, but his own opinion was that it would not be sustained in the House of Commons. At the same time, it was wise to ask a great deal more than was expected. There were several objectionable clauses. In Clause 2, for instance, it was proposed that medicines should only be sold, dispensed, or compounded by qualified persons. The word "medicines" was a word with a wide application. It might be desirable to have it enacted that medicines were only to be sold by registered men, but he did not think it at all likely that the Government would go that length if such things as castor oil, senna-leaves, &c., were included. When it came to medical men's prescriptions, however, he thought they might fairly claim a monopoly. It was the law in Ireland, in continental countries, and practically all over the world. Regarding the company clause, he said companies had come to stay, but if they carried on business they must do so under the same conditions as registered men. They should be compelled to register their qualified manager; they should be compelled to exhibit in a conspicuous place, for the satisfaction of the public, an intimation that the business was carried on by a qualified registered person, whose name should be placed upon the labels. He did not think it had ever been decided that companies were entitled to call themselves chemists and druggists, pharmaceutical chemist, or any other kind of chemist. If this was allowed to continue, then the Pharmacy Act of 1838 was not worth the paper it was printed on. It seemed from what one read in the journals and heard from outsiders, that this measure had not given satisfaction. He did not see why that should be so; but could not imagine that there was an individual in the Council who would suggest the spending of money upon a Bill worded as this draft Bill was.

The clauses of the draft Bill were then taken up and discussed *seriatim*.

Mr. WALKER asked if it was not the case that the first clause prevented new companies starting business unless all the members of such companies were qualified. Mr. CURRIE replied that he took it to be so.

Mr. WALKER moved that they approved the first clause. Mr. MOIR seconded, and the clause was approved.

Mr. WALKER thought they should also approve of Clause 2 with the deletion of the words "to sell" and the words "for the selling." He was not sure that it was wise to ask Parliament for more than they expected to get, because they would be opposed by patent-medicine proprietors whose preparations would be classed under "medicines." As to prescriptions, he thought the majority of members of Parliament would admit the reasonableness of their claim.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he did not agree with the Chairman that it was perhaps a good thing to ask for more than they expected. There was not a chemist or druggist in Great Britain who would not accept all that the suggestions had reference to, but it was a wrong policy, in his opinion, to discuss the suggestions on that ground. They should discuss the suggestions with the object of approving or disapproving of them, but only as suggestions, not as a Bill.

Mr. CURRIE replied that they were quite in order in proceeding as they were doing. They had been asked to discuss the suggestions, and send their own suggestions direct to the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. MOIR said there was not a chemist who would not take everything referred to in the suggestions drawn up if he got the chance; but was there any likelihood of their getting No. 2 clause? There was no hope of any Parliament passing such a clause. Poisons constituted the foundation of the chemist and druggist's existence. It might be that in twenty years or so they might go forward and demand the sole right of dispensing medicines, but just now it was premature. Referring to the storage of poisons,

Mr. Moir said that if they had gone in for the registration of shops for the sale of poisons, and made the man whose name was registered responsible in criminal and civil actions, they would have got all they wanted. The Society would then have been empowered to enter a shop at any time, and, in the event of the Act being infringed, strike at the man who had something to lose, and not at boys and girls who had nothing.

Mr. RUSSELL moved the approval of the suggestions.

Mr. ROBERTSON seconded Mr. Russell's motion that they approve generally of the principle of Clauses 2, 3, and 4.

Mr. WALKER moved that they delete the words "to sell" and "selling." He did not agree with Mr. Moir that they should rest their case upon the poisons.

Mr. DAVID WATSON, Secretary of the local Association, seconded, on the ground that they would endanger any Bill if they sought to have the sole right to sell "medicines."

Mr. Walker's motion was agreed to.

Mr. LAMBIE objected to Clause 5, which the CHAIRMAN termed "the widows' clause." Mr. RUSSELL moved its approval. Mr. ROBERTSON seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. MOIR suggested the advisability of having shops registered for the sale of poisons. Mr. WALKER saw no reason for this; but ultimately it was resolved to recommend that the proprietor he deemed the seller, and that the seller be included in a prosecution.

On the motion of Mr. MOIR, it was agreed to recommend that the last sentence in Clause 4 be deleted as unnecessary.

### THE FORTHCOMING COUNCIL ELECTION.

Mr. CURRIE drew attention to the fact that they would soon have a Council election, and that the names of candidates must be sent in before a certain day in March. Along with others he was taking steps to secure as candidates gentlemen who had given attention to the various matters that were at present engaging the attention of pharmacists, and they hoped to ensure a greater interest being taken in the election than hitherto. He failed to see any reason why candidates should not state publicly their intentions regarding the matters engaging their attention before the election. (Hear, hear.)

This was all the business.

### Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday evening at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, Mr. David McLaren in the chair. Mr. James McBain, Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh, was admitted a member.

#### WITCH-HAZEL LIABLE TO STAMP-DUTY.

Mr. C. F. HENRY, the Secretary, read a communication from the Board of Inland Revenue, dated from Somerset House on January 5, as follows:—

I am directed by the Board to refer to the correspondence which passed in February, 1887, between this Department and yourselves, and which resulted in your extract of witch-hazel being pronounced "not liable" to medicine-stamp duty. The Board have recently had under consideration the whole question of the liability to medicine-stamp duty of preparations of witch-hazel prepared with and containing spirit in the finished article, and, having regard to the mode of preparation, they have decided that such articles must be held to be tinctures, which are specifically charged with duty by the Act 52 George III., cap. 150, as expounded by judicial decision in the case of *Smith v. Mason* (L.R., 1894; 2 Q.B., p. 353). The Board can no longer regard your extract of witch-hazel as coming within the exemption from medicine-stamp duty in favour of pure drugs vended entire, and they must therefore request that you will duly stamp all bottles of it sold in future. As it is probable that a considerable number of unstamped bottles are in stock throughout the country, the Board would not object to allow three months for their disposal or withdrawal; but in the event of information being laid in respect of the sale of such bottles unstamped, it will rest with the seller to prove that he had the bottle or bottles in stock before the date of this letter.

Some conversation took place as to what constituted a tincture.

#### A DOLEFUL STATEMENT.

Mr. PETER BOA gave in the report of the Ball Committee, from which it appeared that fifty-five tickets were sold.

The outlay was 50*l.* 1*s.*, and the income was 41*l.* 10*s.*, showing a deficit of 8*l.* 11*s.* It was agreed to give up the ball.

#### NEW POISONS REGULATIONS.

Mr. C. A. MACPHERSON read a paper on this subject and briefly reviewed the history of the regulations. He counselled over-carefulness rather than the reverse, and said that to keep patent medicines containing poisonous in a special place might be an advantage. It would be well if some special distinguishing mark could be fixed upon to secure uniformity throughout the country and avoid confusion. He suggested the general adoption of a monogram composed of the letters S and P crossed to indicate a scheduled poison, and the addition of a point above or below the monogram to show that it belonged to Part 1, and two points to indicate Part 2. Dealing with Regulation 2, he said it was not meant that only one of the three systems mentioned should be used in each establishment, but that all three were permissible in the same place, each poison being kept according to one or other of these. The phraseology of Clause A was ambiguous, and might require a law case to decide. Reading it in its strictest sense, he suggested a method of distinction by means of a band encircling the container, and having affixed to the front a hook or stud, and a strap with a loop or eyelet attached to the band at a point opposite the hook. The strap would pass over the top of the container and fasten to the hook by the eyelet. Such a fastener could be adapted to fit any size of container, and with slight modification could be applied to a drawer. The B system could be complied with by using the special bottles, or ordinary vessels could be adapted by affixing strips of sandpaper, cardboard, or corrugated paper, or by painting thick raised lines on them by means of a brush and stencil-plate. He suggested that when A or B was employed the specially-distinguished vessels should be distributed among those containing ordinary articles, thus lessening risk. When C was used it would be better to avoid any kind of uniformity in the various classes of containers. If a certain substance was associated in the mind with a particular shaped vessel there would be less likelihood of making a mistake by lifting the wrong vessel. It would be well, he said, to come to some agreement as to what kind of bottle should be generally used so as to fulfil the purposes of Regulation 3. It would seem as if the better plan would be to adhere to the fluted hexagonal bottles which had been in use for some years. The public were to some extent familiar with them. Where the purchaser could not pay for a proper bottle the bottle used could be rendered distinctive by strips of sand or other paper. In the provision regarding the label to be affixed the word "and" seemed to have a meaning equivalent to "or." It would have been better had this been made plainer, because frequently prescriptions, liniments, &c., had no particular name, and none could be affixed to the bottle.

Mr. C. F. HENRY then brought under the notice of the meeting a number of poison-bottles, special corks, and other appliances for the storage, dispensing, and sale of poisons, which had been lent by manufacturers and others. These we note:—

J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), Manchester, exhibited a set of Boval poison-guards, consisting of an indiarubber ring, fitted so as to be adjusted round the neck of any bottle, wide or narrow mouthed, stoppered or corked. An indiarubber band is attached to the ring, which is easily adjusted over the stopper or cork, and must be removed before the contents can be got at.

Alex. Reid, 22 Martin Street, Sheffield, showed a metallic clip for necks of bottles. A small bell is attached by means of a metallic rod, so that the stopper or cork cannot be taken out without ringing the bell.

S. Maw, Son & Thompson, London.—A series of poison-bottles, recess-labels, wide and narrow mouthed, perpendicular ribs; also two bottles fitted with stopper-guards consisting of a clip attached to the stopper, which fixes on to the ring of the neck and is released by pressing a spring.

Mr. Hodge, pharmaceutical chemist, Chester.—An octagonal cone-shaped, blue-stoppered, drop poison-bottle, and one of Gilbertson's slipper-shaped bottles.

Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.—Two poison-cupboards, one in which all the poisons can be seen at once through a glass door, which requires to be unlocked before they are got at, and the other for which a provisional patent has been taken out, and which, although it contains recesses for twenty different poison-

bottles, is so constructed that only one can be seen or got at at one time. This is secured by an arrangement of sliding panels having a door at the end of each row. When this door is opened the poison-bottle it contains is seen. If not the bottle required, a panel is slid along which hides it from view, and this is continued until the bottle required is reached, each being hid from view by the panels as they are shifted along. Each row contains four panels and a door. There was also a specimen of a nicely-finished green actinic stoppered shop-round, with ribbed sides and recess-label.

W. H. Hargrave, 62 Evington Road, Leicester.—The invention of a working joiner, consisting of a steel cap with clasps to fit under the rim of the neck of the bottle. The clip can be attached to the cork by means of a small screw bored into it. The clip must be detached before the cork can be taken out. Another feature is that the word poison on the clip is printed in luminous letters.

Johnsen & Jorgensen and H. Potts & Co., London.—A series of well-finished hexagonal poisons in actinic green and amber colours, two round fluted bottles, ribs horizontal, one with label of black letters on white ground, and the other with raised white labels.

Townsend & Son, Exeter.—A bottle with red cardboard bands (see page 350).

Hearns (Limited), London.—A series of patent bottles, as described in our Winter Number.

York Glass Company.—A series of ribbed poison-bottles for storing, wide and narrow mouthed, with recess-labels on red ground; a series of actinic poison-bottles for dispensing; a series of blue dispensing-bottles, hexagonal, &c.; and a series fitted with cup-stoppers, and also spouted.

The Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamp Company (Limited), London.—Samples of their patent spilled stoppers attached to corks for dispensing and storing poisons.

Lynch & Co., London.—A series of round blue poison-bottles with perpendicular rows of projecting knobs on the sides, easily felt when handled.

H. Gilbertson & Sons, London.—A series of their unique and peculiarly-shaped slipper poison-bottles, which can be had either in clear green or blue glass. These bottles are not only distinguishable to the touch, but have the additional advantage that they cannot be easily upset—a valuable consideration should bottles contain acids or expensive liquids.

Baillie & Son, Edinburgh.—Specimens of indiarubber caps for poison-bottles.

Mr. DUNCAN McGlashan said that his experience was that people did not understand the reason for putting out a bottle of a certain shape and distinctive colour. He found such bottles coming back for ipecacuanha wine or syrup of squills, and he had to explain that they were only to be used for poisons. He found that a bottle with the words "Poison, not to be taken," on it was never on any occasion sent back for anything else than poisons. The words told everyone that it was a poison-bottle.

Mr. REA I. MACDOUGALL thought some of the public were not aware of the responsibility that chemists had in carrying out the Act. They would require to educate the public on that point. He suggested that for such substances as ammonia, which were not exactly poisons, a caution-label should be used.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL said the bottles sent in by Evans & Sons were exceedingly interesting, and the idea of them was valuable to anyone fitting up, but they did not meet the case of those not fitting up but wishing to conform with the regulations with what they had. The collection shown was an exceedingly interesting one, and any trade association in Great Britain might think itself highly privileged in having it. He regarded it as an insult to a learned profession to have such restrictions put upon them.

After some remarks by Mr. LUNAN,

Mr. BOA said that to adopt bottles with a waist like one that was shown would be to create in the public mind some doubt as to whether it was a wash or a liniment. Certain proprietary preparations for the ostensible purpose of beautifying the feminine complexion were sent out in bottles like that. The corks with glass heads and notches were not, he thought, appreciated by the public, because they were apt to cut one's fingers, and the cork was liable to break off. He supported Mr. McGlashan's suggestion, and said that as to the colour of the poison-bottle he was in favour of the blue bottle.

After Mr. Macpherson had been thanked, it was agreed, at the suggestion of Mr. HENDRY, to print the regulations on a card and circulate them among members to facilitate reference to them.

## Star-anise Leaf Oil.

By JOHN C. UMNEY, F.C.S.

THE effect which keeping has upon oil of anise and oil of star-anise has been the subject of considerable research, and was first stated by Fluckiger and Hambury ("Pharmacographia," page 275) to be due to the change of crystallisable anethol into a liquid modification. Since that time increased knowledge of the constitution of the oil has led to the belief that the alteration in this physical character is due to the oxidation of anethol to anisic aldehyde and anisic acid. These changes are accompanied by lowering of the normal congealing-point and raising of sp. gr. Some of the star-anise oils, however, recently imported from China have shown certain differences from the normal type which it was suggested (C. & D., November 12, 1898, page 807) might be due to the employment of different material—possibly star-anise flowers—for distillation. Mr. J. L. Simon, however, opposed this view (C. & D., November 19 page 838), and subsequently (C. & D., November 26, page 875) gave details of the production of star-anise leaf oil by the natives of the Pé-Sé district, which method of procedure, he stated, has recently been spreading quite rapidly. He recently favoured me, through the Editor of this journal, with samples of the leaf oil for chemical examination. This oil, I understand, is known by Mr. Simon to have been distilled from the leaves and twigs of *Illicium anisatum*.

In odour the oil differs slightly from that of the fruit oil, the hawthorn odour of anisic aldehyde being far more pronounced. The sp. gr. I found to be 0.9878 at 15.5° C., the ordinary freshly-distilled star-anise fruit oil being rarely above 0.982. The optical rotation was +1° in a tube of 100 mm.

The difference between the abnormal and normal congealing-points was great, and there was no difficulty in cooling the oil to 8° C. without solidification occurring.

By fractionation a decided difference was observed in the proportion boiling above 230° C., as shown by the following figures:—

Star-anise Fruit Oil.	Star-anise Leaf Oil.
Below 225° C., 20 per cent.	... 10 per cent.
From 225° to 230° C., 65 per cent.	... 60 "
Above 230° C., 15 per cent.	... 30 "

The odour of the original oil and presence of higher boiling fractions indicated an unusual proportion of anisic aldehyde (b.p. 245°–246° C.) and anisic acid.

Comparison was made of the behaviour of the oil with alcoholic potash and anise and star-anise fruit oils, the leaf oil showing considerable darkening and the anise fruit oil practically none. The same relative positions were shown by shaking the oil with magenta solution decolourised by sulphurous acid, the colour being restored almost at once in the case of the leaf oil, less quickly in the star-anise fruit oil, and not for some hours in the case of the anise fruit oil. An attempt to separate the aldehyde by acid sulphite of sodium was not successful, the proportion present, although distinct, being insufficient for determination.

These results show that the oil of star-anise leaves, although containing a large proportion of anethol, contains a distinct percentage of aldehyde as indicated by odour, fractionation, and chemical tests.

It seems by no means improbable also that the differences in certain freshly imported star-anise oils may be due to the oils being obtained from both leaves and fruits—both the odour and high sp. gr. pointing to this conclusion.

Another important question has arisen in the course of these few experiments—viz., is the difference in odour of

anise fruit and star-anise fruit oils due to a very small proportion of anisic aldehyde constantly and normally present in the latter? I called attention in a paper on the congealing-point of oil anise (C. & D., February 14, 1889) to a certain appreciable difference which made it easy for experts to judge between the two oils, and I believe this to be the distinguishing feature. My thanks are due to Mr. R. S. Saiton for conducting the experimental work of this note.

## New Eucalyptus Oils.

MESSRS. R. T. BAKER AND H. G. SMITH, of the Technological Museum, Sydney, continue to make excellent progress with their investigation of the eucalypti of the Australasian Continent. Two papers which we have just received from them announce the identification of two new species—*E. leuropinea* (Silvertop stringy bark) and *E. dextropinea* (Messmate or stringy bark). The papers were communicated to the Royal Society of New South Wales, and were briefly referred to in our issue of December 3, 1898, page 905. Mr. Smith's paper, dealing with the chemistry of the species, is the more generally interesting, for the author shows that the terpene composing the oils of the two species is principally pinene—hence the specific names given to the trees, an observation recorded for the first time. Mr. Smith also brings forward several ingenious suggestions regarding eucalyptus oils which have a direct bearing upon their medicinal uses, and are likely to be of great botanical assistance. He notes that oils containing phellandrene are generally light-coloured in their crude state, while those not containing phellandrene are often reddish in colour. This might be supposed to indicate that the darker oils are those containing eucalyptol, but that is not so, and the origin of the colour has yet to be determined. Wallach and Gildemeister were the first to observe that the eucalyptene of Cloez is really dextropinene, but until the present investigation no oils have been examined containing pinene as the preponderating terpene. Mr. Smith has detected pinene in nearly all the oils of the *E. Globulus* class, but the greater proportion of their constituents is eucalyptol and terpenes other than pinene. Eucalyptol is almost entirely absent from the oils of the two new species, and this is remarkable on account of the fact that dextropinene is present in greater abundance in oils rich in eucalyptol, which are sometimes highly dextro-rotatory, although they may be rich in eucalyptol (an optically inactive body). The following briefly are the characteristics of the new oils and terpenes or pinenes obtained from them:—

*E. dextropinea*.—Yields of oil, 0.825 to 0.85 per cent.; sp. gr. at 18° C., 0.8743–0.8763; terpene distilled at 155°–162° C., 63 and 82 per cent.; sp. gr., 0.8629; sp. rot., +41.2; b.p., 156° C.

*E. leuropinea*.—Yields of oil, 0.66 per cent.; sp. gr., 0.8732; terpene, 157°–164° C., 60 per cent.; sp. gr., 0.8676; sp. rot., –48.63; b.p., 157° C.

The terpenes are identical in appearance, being colourless, mobile liquids, with an odour resembling oil of turpentine, the dextropene having the more marked odour of turpentine. Chemical examination proved their isomerism. For dextropinene Mr. Smith suggests retention of the name "Eucalyptene," and for leuropinene the name "Eudesmene." They are identical with the pinenes obtained from *Pinus* oils. It follows from this that indications of turpentine in eucalyptus oil do not necessarily prove that turpentine has been added. These results open up an interesting line of inquiry. It was pointed out in 1885 that the commercial eucalyptus oils were divisible into two groups, one being dextrorotatory, the other laevorotatory, and that occasional samples of the one are in other respects almost identical with the other. So it has been in Mr. Smith's case. His oils were so alike that it might be inferred that they were obtained from identical material, which also emphasises the fact that the same species of eucalyptus gives an oil identical in composition, no matter where grown, if collected at the same time of the year. It seems probable that further investigation along this line may give valuable information.

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## Squire's “Companion.”

TEN months after the publication of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1898, comes this indispensable companion to it. A less popular book could not have risked waiting so long; none but a first-class work of reference could have afforded,

amidst the rush of criticism, periodical and bibliographic, to have taken the B.P. calmly and tried every line of its dicta before embodying the results as they are given in the "Companion." Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire is now the sole editor of the work, and he has revised it most thoroughly. It is almost a new book—has, indeed, we believe, been set up afresh, and rewritten from beginning to end, although necessarily much of the old matter is in it, since facts do not change. Perhaps the most notable alteration is in the arrangement of the information given under each heading. The rearrangement is designed to show the prescriber as quickly as possible what he wants to know about a medicine: first he gets the solubility, next the medicinal properties, then notes on prescribing and the official and non-official preparations. It is obvious that this arrangement is equally good for the dispenser, who, in actually carrying out the prescriber's instructions, is concerned chiefly with the data which have guided the prescriber, and not with analytical or galenical considerations, which are given in the latter parts of the monographs. We like the new arrangement, and we may note that the therapeutic observations have been rewritten; they are concise, informative, and are supplemented by crisp references to medical literature of recent date. These changes and improvements greatly enhance the value of the "Companion" to prescribers, who are more addicted to "Squire" than to the B.P. The majority of dispensers use both, and it will be useful to point out some of the more important points which distinguish this seventeenth edition from the edition published in 1894. In the first place, it is a commentary on the new British Pharmacopœia—all that is in the B.P. is in the "Companion"—and, besides, the substances and preparations of the B.P. are compared with similar articles in seventeen foreign Pharmacopœias—viz., Austrian, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, French (and Supplement), German (and Supplement), Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Mexican, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, and United States. The notes are brief, but they give what prescribers and dispensers want. If the editor could supplement them by stating where the purity-tests of the more important chemicals in foreign Pharmacopœias, are markedly different from the B.P., he would confer a favour on exporters and manufacturers. For example, we are sometimes asked such questions as "Will bismuth subnit. B.P. pass the Japanese Pharmacopœia?" and "Is the Codex quinine-test as rigid as the B.P.?" Big orders revolve round such queries, and there is not a single book which settles them; "Squire" goes part of the way, and might go the whole. This digression from our consideration of the therapeutic information should not exclude reference to the greatly amplified lists of new remedies now given in the "Companion." Former "tried remedies" were only dealt with; now all new remedies are included, with therapeutic references and notes on the properties, dose, and method of using. Also we observe that there are many more recipes for special preparations—indeed, Squire & Sons private formula-book appears to have been very liberally drawn upon, to the great advantage of pharmacists—and when these items are added to the valuable suggestions on prescribing, dispensers will see how useful the book is. The purely pharmaceutical part of the "Companion" begins with the paragraphs on solubility. The factors given in these have all been determined in Squire's laboratories with commercial specimens of the substances of B.P. purity. The factors represent solids by weight and liquids by measure, a most convenient plan, when the fact is borne in mind that it is not known whether the official figures for solvents are to be taken by measure or by weight, as sometimes the B.P. is indefinite. We take a definite ex-

ample—cocaine hydrochloride—to contrast the two authorities:—

B.P.	SQUIRE.
2 in 1 of water by weight.	2 in 1 of water.
1 in 4 of 90-per-cent. alcohol by weight.	1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ of 90-per-cent. alcohol.
1 in 4 of glycerin.	1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ of glycerin.
Insol. in fixed oils.	Same as B.P.
Almost insol. in ether.	1 in 20 of chloroform.

The differences between the alcohol and glycerin solubilities are really greater than they seem, for 4 of alcohol by weight is  $4\frac{4}{5}$  by measure, and 4 of glycerin is about  $3\frac{1}{5}$ . These solubilities are very valuable at the dispensing-counter, and the new B.P. has been commended for its advances in this department, but it is disquieting to observe how frequently the two authorities differ. Squire's solubilities are invariably more numerous than in the B.P., and in most instances definite rather than vague factors are given. We give a few of the more striking differences between the two:—

Acid, Salicylic.—B.P., 1 in 15 of hot water; Squire, 1 in 9 of boiling water.

Aconitine.—B.P., readily sol. in alcohol or chloroform, less sol. in ether; Squire, 1 in 35 alcohol, 1 in 45 ether, 1 in 1 chloroform.

Alum.—B.P., freely sol. in glycerin; Squire, potash alum, 1 in 3; ammonia alum, 1 in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

Caffeine.—B.P., 1 in 80 cold water, easily in boiling water, alcohol, and chloroform; Squire, 1 in 68 cold water, 1 in 1 boiling water, 1 in 40 alcohol, 1 in 7 chloroform.

Creosote.—B.P., 1 in 150 water, freely sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and glacial acetic acid; Squire, 1 in 110 of water, mixes freely with the other solvents named, but more than 3 of glycerin to 1 of creosote is a turbid mixture.

Iodoform.—B.P., 1 in 80 cold, or 10 boiling alcohol, 1 in 5 ether, also in chloroform, &c.; Squire, 1 in 120 alcohol, 1 in 7 ether, 1 in 14 chloroform.

These instances could be multiplied, and, on the contrary, many could be quoted to show that Squire and the B.P. agree; but after one has compared a few, noted the greater fulness of Squire, and the clear principle, "solids by weight liquids by measure," it is not surprising that experience should make one turn to the commentary rather than the original. In the above examples by alcohol of the 90 per cent. article is meant.

The new edition exhibits thorough revision in regard to those matters for which nine out of ten chemists and druggists use it—viz., for official and non-official formulæ, doses, &c.—and all these sections have been brought into line with the 1898 B.P. and other authorities, and many extremely useful comments have been added. The organic *materia medica* has been carefully revised, and in this department the "Companion" maintains the lead which it has for some time held so far as commercial *materia medica* is concerned, most text-books relying too much upon their predecessors and museum-specimens or current literature rather than upon personal experience at first hand. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the new edition is that the editor makes a thorough criticism of the 1898 B.P. characters and tests, largely from his own work, but including the more important observations which have been published during the past ten months. There is a large amount of instructive information brought together in this way, which will be appreciated particularly by pharmacists who make their own preparations, by wholesalers' chemists and by all who test their purchases before placing them into stock. Besides there are notes on extra-pharmacopœial remedies, and some new tests—e.g. for extract of malt, which are useful. We hope to return to this part of the "Companion" later. The article which Dr. R. T. Hewlett has contributed on Therapeutic Agents of Bacterial Origin, is concise, and gives all

the points required by prescriber and dispenser. In the appendix, following each volumetric-test solution, there is a table of the uses to which it is put in the Pharmacopœia, which will be found handy as a reminder of the quantity of solution required for the substance under examination, and in this connection are good notes on the indicators. Mr. Squire observes in the case of sulphuric acid and sodium carbonate that the methyl orange would shorten the time for titration by obviating boiling. The figures given in his tables for the soaps represent "the B.P. limit of alkaline carbonate." He mentions that the B.P. uses phenolphthalein as an indicator for the titration of a carbonate instead of methyl orange, which is the one usually employed by chemists for that purpose; also that the B.P. gives mucilage of starch as an indicator, yet the only case in which it is directed to be used is in the titration of sulphurous acid. The completion of the reaction in this case depends upon the appearance of a blue colour, whilst in the majority of the other cases the final reaction is the disappearance of the yellow colour of free iodine. These instances show that Mr. Squire sustains the reputation of the "Companion" as a B.P. improving volume, and, we may add, we have not detected any instances of tripping on his part. There are 880 pages in the book, and at the published price (12s. 6d.) it is the cheapest pharmaceutical text-book in the English language, as well as one which physicians and pharmacists could least do without.

### The Ideal Pharmacy Bill.

As a result of constant reiteration, it has become an article of faith amongst Bloomsbury believers that if the Pharmaceutical Society had been allowed to pass the Bill which they drafted in 1864 instead of having the statute actually adopted forced upon them, peace and prosperity would have been assured to British pharmacy from that time onwards. This theory was formulated some years ago by Mr. Carteighe, whose principal aim was to emphasise the crime and danger involved in setting up the private judgment of the outside crowd against the mature wisdom of the Bloomsbury Council Chamber. And local secretaries and itinerant orators who have accepted Mr. Carteighe as their inspired historian—an easier proceeding, by the way, than searching the records themselves—have repeated his conclusions to uncritical audiences as if they were unchallenged statements of fact. We have on several previous occasions defended the Pharmacy Act, 1868, against the sneers of its official administrators, and we have shown—what is now generally admitted—that it provided infinitely more substantial benefit for persons qualified under its provisions than the Pharmaceutical Councils of the first twenty years of its existence had any conception of. Admittedly it was not the ideal Act of the Councils of the sixties, but it was a far better measure for the Society and for the trade than the one which they set their hearts on would have been. This is what the Pharmaceutical Council's Pharmacy Bill of 1864 proposed:—

From and after the first day of January, 1865, it shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners, in any part of Great Britain unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or shall be duly registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act, and no person shall be registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act unless he shall have theretofore carried on business as a chemist and druggist, or shall have been registered as an assistant as herein provided, or shall have been examined by examiners and have received a certificate of competent skill and knowledge, and also shall have attained the full age of 21 years.

The other provisions of the Bill were directed towards the registration of chemists already in business, of assistants of 21 years of age and upwards, and to the regulation of the duties of the Registrar, some of which provisions are incorporated in the Act of 1868. It need hardly be added that chemists in business were to pay a fee of 17. 1s. to the Pharmaceutical Society for registration, while 5s. each was to be extracted from assistants for the same privilege. A penalty of 5*l.* was provided against the infringement of the Act, and another clause declared that nothing in the Act should be construed to extend "to lessen or prejudice, or in any wise to interfere with any of the rights, authorities, privileges, and immunities heretofore vested in and exercised and enjoyed by any duly qualified medical practitioner."

If this Bill had passed through Parliament just as it was drafted, how much better would the trade have been for it? Doctors would have dispensed as before, and it is fair to assume that companies would have secured immunity from its penalties just as they did from the Act which was actually passed. Who else competes with chemists and druggists in the compounding of medical prescriptions? Practically nobody. Grocers and oilmen, photographers and other traders have shown a curious fascination for the sale of poisons since the law refused to allow them to deal in them, but none of these have manifested the smallest disposition to open a dispensing department. And yet this is the only branch of the chemist's business which the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill of 1864 would have protected in the least. As a matter of £ s. d., the Society's Bill would not have been worth 5s. a year to the whole trade.

Of course its crowning defect was that it did not in the least meet the urgent desire of successive Governments to protect the population from accidental poisoning. It was the consideration that the Bill framed by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists met this demand to some extent that won for it the favour of the Select Committee to which both Bills were referred. It is curious to observe how frequently the Pharmaceutical Society has apparently missed opportunities by unresponsiveness to invitations which have been offered to it. A little of the diplomacy which

Charms by accepting, by submitting sways,  
And has her humour most when she obeys,

would have made considerable difference to the history of British pharmacy. For a generation before 1868 Governments had been pressing the Society to propose some scheme for restricting the sale of poisons. The Council, in reply, suggested that every chemist should pay a guinea to its funds, and that the compounding of medical prescriptions should be secured to pharmacists. Subsequently, when the Privy Council asked the Society to co-operate in framing poisons regulations, the chance of securing a stronger foothold, and probably a considerable extension of the schedule, was angrily rejected. Later still, when the Privy Council wanted advice in regard to further poisons regulations, the response was the advocacy of a compulsory curriculum; and now, lately, when the Lord Chancellor has intimated his disposition to propose some practicable method of checking the encroachments of company-pharmacy, the Council first plead with him to postpone his interposition, and afterwards suggest to him that he should advocate a monopoly for chemists in the trade in medicines. If we have not made the progress we ought to have made in the past thirty years, we owe our discouragements largely to the disinclination of successive Councils to adapt themselves to the requirements of the time, and not a little to the unfriendly view they have taken of the "wretched poisons Act" which supplanted the so-called ideal statute whose provisions we have briefly indicated.

## The Cape Pharmacy Bill.

THE attitude of the compilers of Bills to amend the Cape Medical and Pharmacy Act reminds us of the Irishman who went out on strike. When questioned as to what he was "out" for, he replied, "I don't know; but I am not going back till I get it." As regularly as the parliamentary sessions come round in Capetown a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act appears, but just what for is not clear.

The one introduced by the Government before the dissolution last year contained a clause regarding poisonous proprietary medicines which we felt it necessary to strongly object to, and our objection was so well supported by the home trade that the framers of the measure have practically decided to abandon it, and they have put in its place the following clause:—

On and after the date promulgated by the Governor, which shall not be less than six months after publication in the Government *Gazette* of his intention to proclaim such date, all patent or proprietary medicines intended for human use, and containing poisons mentioned in schedule 3 of the Act, shall bear upon the bottle or package immediately containing such medicine a true and correct statement setting forth the name and quantity of the poison contained in such medicine, and any person selling or keeping for sale any such medicine not so labelled shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding 50/-, and in default of payment to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, after giving six months' notice in the Government *Gazette* of his intention so to do, to declare any article mentioned in such notice "poison" within the meaning of the said schedule.

This looks an innocent enough clause, but much will depend upon the nature of the poisons schedule, which at present is practically the same as what we have in Great Britain, except that carbolic acid is included in the second art of the schedule. The proposed schedule comprises, or Cape correspondent has been informed, the following substances:—

arsenic  
antimony salts  
mercury salts  
phosphorus, its acid, and any preparations thereof  
reparations of any metal  
iodine and bromine, and any preparations thereof  
chloroform  
chloral hydrate  
russic acid and its salts  
ss. oil of almonds, unless deprived of prussic acid  
troglycerin  
dieldrin, salicylic acid, and its preparations, santonin, pyrogallic acid, cantharidis and preparations

Amyl nitrite  
Phenazonc, or antipyrin  
Any poisonous alkaloid in itself, and any poisonous glucoside.  
Any of the following vegetable substances and preparations thereof, or any substance derived therefrom:—Alocs, Calabar bean, Indian hemp, colchicum, colocynth, henbane, convallaria, croton oil, digitalis, belladonna, elaterium, ergot, lobelia, nux vomica, poppy-heads, podophyllum, sabadilla, savin, squill, stramonium, and hellebore.

Those Cape pharmacists, and they are few, who are aware of these proposals, are much astonished at the peculiar character of the list which, it will be observed, shows markable inappreciation of what is and what is not a poison. They would welcome a really good list of potent medicines, which it would be for the public good to place in the hands of skilled retailers, but the above list is one of anomalies mainly. For example, along with phenazonc, her antipyretics of similar nature, such as acetanilide, algin, and phenacetin should be classified. "Preparations of any metal" is a good comprehensive line, and there are many familiar poisons such as opium missing. A good list on the lines suggested would be as easy to get through the Legislature as one full of anomalies, and such a list can be drawn with the assistance of pharmacists. We hope, therefore, that when the proposed Bill comes before the House, means will be taken by its promoters to get evidence of leading

chemists, especially as the Bill proposes to prevent licensed chemists and druggists from medically treating any person (whatever that may be). We expect that by the time our South African subscribers read these lines the 1899 Bill will have been printed, and although it is likely to show some amendment it will be on the lines indicated. Dr. Te Water may be regarded as its sponsor, but as he is now in the Transvaal as the Cape delegate to the Commission on the bubonic plague it is not probable that he can watch the Bill in its early stage. But it will, we have every reason to believe, have the personal attention of Sir A. Milner, and we trust that by mutual agreement a workable measure may be obtained.

### WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND THE DRAFT PHARMACY BILL.

One of our correspondents this week ("Quidam") has pointed out a curious blunder in the draft suggestions for a Pharmacy Bill prepared by a committee of the Pharmaceutical Council, and sanctioned by the Council after, we should have supposed, close examination. In order to get rid of the concession as regards executors the 16th section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, is proposed to be repealed, but the other exemptions are re-enacted in Clause 4 of the draft Bill a little too, exactly, with the result that while unregistered wholesale druggists are to be allowed to sell poisons they will not be entitled to deal in castor oil when this Bill has passed. On the same principle we may point out a registered wholesale druggist's business will have to be sold within a year of his death, but an unregistered wholesale druggist's business (which will have to consist in the sale of poisons only) may be continued by anybody.

### SPONGE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The principal London firms engaged in the importation of sponge, together with the leading sponge-merchants and the London agents of the Mediterranean sponge fishing houses, have lately combined to form a Sponge Trade Association. The chief purposes of the Association are stated to be—first, to maintain and as far as possible to promote the interests of London as the special market for the world's sponge trade; and, secondly, to endeavour by united efforts to persuade the Turkish and Greek Governments to enforce a really effective close season in the sponge-fisheries of the Mediterranean. It is said that the rivalry among the sponge-fishers of the nations concerned is having the effect of gradually exhausting the fishing-grounds and preventing the growth of large sponges, while at the same time it is seriously reducing the remuneration to the fishermen for their perilous and arduous work. The influence of the London trade in combination will, it is hoped, be powerful enough to secure such regulations of the fisheries as experience has proved necessary for the best interests of the industry. Very definite declarations are made in the rules of the Association to ensure that no attempt at creating a monopoly or preventing fair competition shall result from this union; but it is believed that by some such associated supervision the trade can be put on a better basis, and that disputes or difficulties arising among the members can be satisfactorily settled. Mr. F. E. Annison, of Messrs. Bowyer & Bartleet, 147 Fenchurch Street is the Hon. Secretary of the Association.

"AMMON. PULV."—At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians, on Wednesday, Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. reported that they had contracted to supply the Infirmary with "ammon. carb." in lump, and had been called up to supply the powdered article, for which they wanted an increased price. The Board agreed, and suggested that "ammon. pulv." should be mentioned in the form of tender for drugs.

## Legal Reports.

### The Saccharin Corporation v. Sitos.

IN the Chancery Division, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice North, the case of the Saccharin Corporation (Limited) v. Sitos was heard on a motion for judgment in default of appearance. The action was for an injunction restraining the defendant, of the Sackville Hotel, Sackville Street, from infringing the plaintiffs' letters patent for the manufacture of saccharin. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs, and directed the usual inquiries as to damages.

### Alleged Imitation of Sen-Sen.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Stirling, in the Chancery Division, on Friday, February 17, the Sen-Sen Company and T. B. Dunn & Co (Mr. Upjohn, Q.C., and Mr. Sebastian representing them) moved for an order to restrain a Mr. Britten from passing off a medical preparation as of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and from exposing or advertising for sale, or procuring to be sold in boxes, packages, &c., which were colourable imitations of plaintiffs' boxes, packages, &c., the preparation in question in such a manner as to suggest that they were plaintiffs' merchandise. The plaintiff company is a private firm carrying on business in England, and Dunn & Co., the other plaintiffs, were an American firm, which manufactured a certain cachou very suitable for singers, barristers—(laughter)—and other persons whose voices were put to a good deal of strain.

Mr. Gatey, for the defendant, said he was agent in England for a Canadian firm which sent these articles to him, and plaintiffs had an application to go on on the following Monday to add the defendant's principal in Canada as a defendant. As he could not produce evidence as to the design at that sitting, he suggested that it would be reasonable that the motion should stand over until his principal had been added. He was prepared to keep an account in the meantime of all sales which he might make.

Mr. Upjohn said he could not accept that from a wrong-doer, and he asked for an injunction against him. The Sen-Sen article was sold in boxes containing forty packets. It was originally introduced into the United Kingdom in October or November, 1896, and the evidence was uncontested that the article was an absolutely novel and distinctive one. On each box was a gelatin transparency, and there was a diagonal strip of silk and the name Sen-Sen, and the price, 3d., put across the packet. A great deal of money had been spent in advertising these boxes, and six million packets had been distributed for the purposes of advertisement. In Canada Mr. Britten's partner had sold an article called "So So," and that had been stopped.

Mr. Gatey said that was not the defendant's partner.

Mr. Upjohn said the defendant's article was called "Saute," and the characteristics of the Sen-Sen boxes were taken, the transparent gelatin window was adopted, the boxes contained the same number of packages made of the same shape, but instead of having a silk strip diagonally across the package the defendant had something put across vertically; defendant had also used similar words. Anyone, he contended, could easily mistake defendant's for plaintiffs' packages. He put in affidavits from managers of chemists' establishments, who said that as the defendant got up his packages they would be calculated to lead to deception.

Mr. Gatey said the plaintiff company had stated that they had got a trade-mark for Sen-Sen, but search had been made and it had been found that there was no registered trade-mark at all.

Mr. Sebastian said that application had been made eighteen months ago, but that plaintiffs were waiting for the decision of the law officers of the Crown before their application was granted.

Mr. Gatey then put in affidavits from chemists and chemists' managers to the effect that it was impossible to mistake one packet for the other. The plaintiffs, he said, came to court for protection for an article which on the face of it contained a misrepresentation of a very serious character. They said it was a trade-mark when, in fact, it was nothing of the kind.

Mr. Upjohn said he heard for the first time of the trademark not being registered, and on his application the matter stood over until Tuesday, when a further adjournment took place.

### Rival Baking-powders.

IN the Court of Appeal, on February 17, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Rigby and Vaughan Williams, the case of the Royal Baking Powder Company v. Wright, Crossley & Co. was heard on appeal by the defendants from an order of Mr. Justice Romer, who had granted an injunction restraining the defendants from issuing circulars stating that the plaintiffs were not entitled to sell baking-powder in England under the name of the "Royal" baking-powder, and directing an inquiry as to the damages sustained by the plaintiffs by the issue of the circular in question.

Mr. Nevill, Q.C., and Mr. Sebastian appeared in support of the appeal, and Mr. Warmington, Q.C., Mr. Levett, Q.C., and Mr. Dickenson were for the respondents.

Mr. Nevill, in arguing against the decision of the Court below, said the first point was whether the circular was issued maliciously, not for the protection of the defendants' trade, but for the purpose of injuring that of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, with the full knowledge that the defendants were dealing in "Royal" baking-powder before they came to this country at all, had deliberately embarked upon an attempt to drive the defendants' trade off the market, and to obtain the exclusive use of the word "Royal" as applied to baking-powder. They at first obtained registration of the label, under the representation of "Royal" having been used by them as an old mark, which they had not attempted to justify or support. The defendants got that mark removed. The plaintiffs, however, continued to sell their baking-powder under a label which purported to represent that "Royal" was their registered trade-mark. The circular was issued after consultation with a well-known firm of Liverpool solicitors. The defendants had to do something for the protection of their trade, and the circular was issued with that object only. The circular was strictly true in fact, but the learned Judge seemed to think that people might be misled by it into supposing that it referred to certain proceedings for preventing the plaintiffs from selling "Royal" baking-powder at all, and that the defendants ought to have said that the labels could be made right by expunging the words in the corners, "Trade Mark 'Royal' Registered." But the plaintiffs knew perfectly well how to set their labels right, and after a time they did in fact expunge the words. The defendants had never stopped the plaintiffs from making a single sale which they might legitimately have made.

Mr. Warmington, Q.C., for the respondents, said the circular was untrue in that it represented that the plaintiffs could not sell baking-powder under the name of "Royal." That was what the defendants intended everybody to believe, and the learned Judge having heard the evidence came to that conclusion.

The Master of the Rolls asked if these proceedings were intended as an advertisement.

Mr. Warmington said that the plaintiffs had established a trade, and they had a body of evidence to show that their Royal baking-powder was well known in the trade.

Mr. Levett, Q.C., followed on the same side, and the further hearing was adjourned.

### A Cocoa-butter Contract.

IN the Court of Appeal on Tuesday, before the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Rigby, the case of Allen & Sons v. Maamlooze Vennotschap de Nederlandse Cacao, &c., Fabrieken was heard on appeal of the defendants from an order of Mr. Justice Ridley refusing to set aside the service of a writ outside the jurisdiction. Mr. Lyttleton, in support of the appeal, stated that the plaintiffs in the action had entered into a contract with a Dutch firm of merchants for the supply of some tons of cocoa-butter. The contract was dated January, 1898, and before delivery was complete the Dutch firm was formed into a company. The present defendants and the latter were sued for breach of contract, on the basis that they had adopted the contract. The appellants contended that there was no contract as between the

plaintiffs and defendants, and that in the circumstances the learned Judge was wrong in directing service of the writ outside the jurisdiction. Mr. Loehnis, for the respondents, relied upon certain correspondence to prove that the company had taken over the contract, and were responsible for the alleged breach.

Their Lordships allowed the appeal, and directed the order for service out of the jurisdiction to be set aside, with costs, remarking that if the plaintiffs wished to sue the defendants they must go to Holland to do so.

### The Petroleum Act.

#### THE STORAGE OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM AND PETROLEUM.

AT Marylebone Police Court, on February 20, General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, was summoned for keeping a quantity of carbide of calcium and a quantity of petroleum in contravention of the Petroleum Acts.

Evidence for the prosecution having been given, it was explained that the General was on tour in Australia, and that the offences were committed in ignorance and the carbide was disposed of as soon as possible.

Fines of 5*l.*, with 2*l* 2*s.* costs, on the first summons, and 40*s.* on the second, were imposed.

### Stamp Act.

#### UNSTAMPED MEDICINE.

AT Mansion House, on February 20, Mr. J. J. Bisset Hay chemist, Queen Victoria Street, was summoned for selling a bottle of "Dr. Bond's Ladies' Pink Mixture" without a patent medicine stamp. The defendant, who pleaded guilty, carried on business as "Hay's International Drug Company," and up to the autumn of last year he had a business in Elm Place, Fulham, in the name of Messrs. D. R. Sidney & Co. In November last an Inland Revenue officer wrote to Messrs. Sidney & Co. for a bottle of Dr. Bond's mixture, enclosing 2*s* 9*d.*, and in reply received by post from Queen Victoria Street a bottle which did not bear the requisite 3*d.* stamp. For the defence it was pleaded that the present was an isolated case due to simple inadvertence. Defendant was fined 5*l.*, and 4*l*. 4*s.* costs.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

#### CAMPHORATED OIL.

AT Todmorden Petty Sessions, on February 16, Martha Hartley, described as a druggist, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which was found on analysis to contain only 2*9* per cent. of camphor, and was, therefore, not more than one-seventh of the proper strength. Defendant was fined 10*s.* and 23*s.* costs.

### County Court Cases.

#### LIABILITY FOR WINDOW-BREAKAGE.

AT Northampton County Court, on February 15, Messrs. Berridge Brothers, drapers, were sued by Mr. E. Kennard, a local tradesman, for 9*l*. 5*s.* damage done by the defendants' horse whilst left unattended smashing the plate-glass front of plaintiff's shop. It transpired that the horse was frightened by a dog, and that the window had been replaced by the insurance company. The defence was that no negligence had been shown, but his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

### The Manufacture of Pure Glycerin.

AT Liverpool Assizes, on February 21 and 22, Messrs. Scott & Son, engineers, London and Liverpool, sued Messrs. Salmond, Son & Nephew, soap-makers, Bradford, for various sums, amounting in all to 1,343*l.*, for the delivery and erection of plant for the refining of glycerin. The defendants contended that the machinery supplied by plaintiffs was incapable of doing the work for which it was intended, for it would not convert good crude glycerin into the chemically-

pure article. They, therefore, entered a counterclaim for damages. For the plaintiffs it was argued that the machine would do all that was contracted for, but it was being worked with a crude glycerin from which it was impossible to obtain chemically-pure glycerin, and a partner in the plaintiff firm asserted that at interviews between the parties it was recognised that glycerin containing arsenic would not do for the machinery. Evidence having been given by a Manchester glycerin-refiner and others with regard to the efficacy of plaintiffs' machinery, counsel for the defendants submitted that not only would the plant not produce glycerin in commercially-profitable quantity but it would not produce chemically-pure glycerin at all, whether the crude glycerin used contained arsenic or not. Glycerin of a certain strength was produced, but chemically-pure glycerin was not obtained in the proportions required to make a profit. In support of this statement, the manager for defendants deposed that he had only obtained 26*1*/<sub>2</sub> per cent. per week out of the machine, as against 70 per cent. which the scientific witnesses for the plaintiffs said could be obtained. It was ultimately agreed, in view of the conflicting evidence, that plaintiffs' representative experiment with the machinery, and that the experiment be watched by an independent expert appointed by the Judge.

### St. Raphael Medicinal Wine.

IN the Chancery Division, on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, a motion was made on behalf of the Société Anonyme de St. Raphael Quinquira, of 18 Avenue Parmentier, Paris, to strike off the register of trade-marks the trade-mark No. 76,170 of Messrs. Clement et Cie., of Valence, Department of the Rhone. Alternatively it was asked that there should be added to the entry in the trade-mark register a disclaimer of any right on the part of the respondents to the exclusive use of the words "St. Raphael."

Mr. Warrington, Q.C., and Mr. G. F. Hart were counsel for the applicants, Mr. Sebastian for the respondents, and Mr. Ingle Joyce appeared on behalf of the Controller of Trade-marks.

It was stated that St. Raphael wine had been sold in England for upwards of twenty-five years, to the extent of several millions of bottles. According to the respondents' case, they were the originators of the wine and of its characteristic title, but that was disputed. The applicants said that in Barker's price-list four different "St. Raphael" wines were quoted, and in Chapman's price-list there was a fifth. "St. Raphael," they said, was a geographical description, and therefore was not proper subject for a trade-mark, there being a village of that name in the vine-growing district of southern France, and, further, that it was not a fancy word, and therefore could not appear on the trade-mark register, except with a disclaimer to exclusive use. It was denied by the respondents that the village alluded to was in any way connected with the wine, or was at all known to persons who consumed it, and they said that "St. Raphael" was the name of a Saint, which, among Catholic people, might be thought to be properly associated with a remedy of this kind. Accordingly, they argued that the trade-mark was good.

The arguments were of considerable duration, and lasted over Wednesday, when Mr. Justice Kekewich intimated that he would take time to consider his judgment.

### Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re W. A. C. DROEGE, of Templeton Place, Earl's Court, Wholesale Druggist.

MESSRS. TIMBRELL & DEIGHTON, solicitors for Mr. Ferber, formerly partner with the above-named debtor, write that the statement made at the public examination of Mr. Droege, that the order made in the partnership action between Mr. Ferber and the bankrupt for dissolution of the partnership lately existing between them provided that the bankrupt, Mr. Droege, should have the export branch of the business and Mr. Ferber the home trade, and that they were each debarred from interfering for fourteen years with one another's customers, is inaccurate. The order merely de-

clares that the partnership was dissolved on January 7, 1898, and that the motion upon which the order was made should be treated as a motion for judgment, and ordered an account of the partnership dealings to be taken, and an inquiry as to the partnership property.

Mr. Ferber (his solicitor says) is not in any way debarred from doing business with the customers of the partnership in the export branch of the business.

*Re EDWIN BUCKLAND* (trading as Ted Buckland), King Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, Proprietor of Drug-stores.

THE first meeting of creditors in this matter was held on February 17, at the Official Receiver's offices, 4 Castle Place, Park Street, Nottingham. Debtor had kept no books or account of his business, and could give no detailed statement of receipts and expenditure. His unsecured liabilities are said to be 298*l.*, and assets estimated at 25*l.*, thus showing a deficiency of 27*l.*

*Re JAMES BRIGSTOCKE*, 25 King Street, Carmarthen, Chemist.

WE reported this case in our last issue. The following are creditors:—

	£ s. d.
"Bankers," Carmarthen	18 15 7
Barron, Harvey & Co., London	12 9 4
Carter, Dunnett & Beale, London	22 19 6
Heaton, Smith & Co., Bristol	20 3 7
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London	11 12 9
Jones, Carmarthen	100 0 0
Lewis, C., Carmarthen	23 0 0
Macphail, J. D., Carmarthen	13 8 6
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	25 0 0
Morris, J. F., Carmarthen	10 1 2
Newbery, F., & Son, London	14 11 0
Smith, J. H., Oxtongue	41 10 0
Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birmingham	15 0 0
Sutton, W. & Co., London	59 0 0
Williams, W. J., Carmarthen	46 0 0
Wills, W. D. & H. O., Bristol	12 19 5
Partly-secured creditor	162 0 0
Estimated value of security	125 0 0

*Re HENRY LESSEY BLORE* (trading as Jonathan Brown & Co.), 26 Oldham Road, Manchester, Lancashire, Chemist and Drysalter.

AT Manchester, on February 20, this debtor appeared for his public examination. The Official Receiver stated that the debtor's estate had realised more than 20*l.* in the pound, though he did not say he was going to pay that amount, as there were certain costs to be deducted. Debtor started business about thirty years ago, and for the past twenty years it had been conducted entirely by a manager, the debtor residing at Blackpool. In 1879 his affairs were liquidated by arrangement in the Manchester County Court, and a dividend of 1*l.* in the pound was paid on liabilities amounting to nearly 10,000*l.* The present deficiency was entirely attributable to anticipated loss in the realisation of the estate. Debtor said the explanations given to the Official Receiver at his preliminary examination were correct, and the matter was closed.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gwynne, J. H., and Horton, W. H., under the style of Gwynne & Horton, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, S.E., medical practitioners.

Mayon, J., and Mayon, H., under the style of James & Henry Mayon, Birmingham chemists, druggists, drysalters, and oilmen; so far as regards H. Mayon.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Schofield & Griffin, Liverpool, Walton, and Seaforth, near Liverpool, druggists.

#### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Graham, James, Newcastle on-Tyne, grocer and druggist's traveller, late grocer and drysalter—discharge granted conditionally.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

Chapman, John, 3 William Street, Salford, mineral-water manufacturer. Trustee, Henry B. Coombes, 27 Brazennose Street, Manchester, chartered accountant. Dated, February 14; filed, February 17. Liabilities unsecured, 735*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 798*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£ s. d.
Bairstow, J., Salford	27 0 0
Brunner & Co., Manchester	26 0 0
Bush & Co., London	56 0 0
Clayton & Jowett, Liverpool	13 0 0
Clough & Co., Pendleton	12 0 0
Corporation of Salford, Salford	14 0 0
Duckworth & Co., Manchester	31 0 0
Eagles, William, Salford	37 0 0
Harrison, Mary, Eccles	60 0 0
Hunter & Co., Glasgow	10 0 0
Nuttall & Co., St. Helens	224 0 0
Rear & Co., Manchester	97 0 0
Redfearn Brothers, Barnsley	63 0 0
Siemens, Fred, Ebbogen	44 0 0
Vallet, L., Liverpool	11 0 0

Crabb, William (trading as the Border Counties Chemical and Manure Works and the Silloth Mineral-water Company), Silloth, chemical and aerated-water works proprietor. Trustee, James Watson (Messrs. James Watson & Son), Carlisle, chartered accountant. Dated, February 8; filed, February 14. Secured creditors, 7,150*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 5,979*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 9,100*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£ s. d.
Barrow Flax and Jute Company (Limited), Liverpool	401 0 0
Collector of Income-tax, Silloth	38 0 0
Coulthard, William, & Co., Carlisle	10 0 0
Coward, G. & T., Carlisle	10 0 0
Crabb, Mrs. A., Silloth	1,300 0 0
Creighton, R. & J. R., Carlisle	34 0 0
Dobell, G. C., & Co., Liverpool	239 0 0
Duckworth & Co., Manchester	11 0 0
Howe, John, & Co., Carlisle	16 0 0
North British Railway Company, Silloth	80 0 0
Overeers of Holme Low, Silloth	17 0 0
Stronach, J., Silloth	63 0 0
Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company (Limited), Glasgow	159 0 0
Walkers, Barker & Co. (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne	102 0 0
Wilson, James Thomson (executors of)	3,400 0 0

## New Companies & Company News

ARCHER JOHNSON (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 100 shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business carried on by Archer Johnson, of 90 Eccleall Road, Sheffield, as a maker of artificial teeth, extractor of teeth, and dent mechanic.

ECKFORDS (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 5,000*l.*, in 400 shares of 5*l.* each, and 3,000 shares of 1*l.* ea. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers and merchants. Registered without articles of association.

MICROGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture, sell, and deal in photographic apparatus and appliances, chemical and other materials, glass, celluloid and other films, dry plates, &c. Robert Atkinson, of 7 Great Queen Street, W.C., is the director.

"TITAN" SOAP (LIMITED).—Capital 65,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (30,000 5*l.* per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement with Ferdinand O. Kloninger, and manufacture, sell, and deal in soap, and chemical, medicinal, and toilet articles. Registered office, 54 Naylor St., Liverpool.

BRITISH THERMOPHOR SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Salisbury-Jones & Bidwell, and to acquire, own, &c.

work certain undescribed patents and rights relating to heat, chemistry, and electricity. Registered office, 2 Cowper's Court, Cornhill, E.C.

**DUGGAN, NEEL & MCCOLM (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and analytical chemists and druggists, ore smelters and refiners, chemical-manufacturers, oil, paint, colour, and varnish manufacturers, oil-refiners, &c. The first directors are Thomas R. Duggan (250*l.* per annum), Louis A. Neel (150*l.* per annum), and James F. McColm (150*l.* per annum). Qualification, 500*l.*

**R. D. & J. B. FRASER (LIMITED).**—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares (9,000 5*l.* per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on as "R. D. & J. B. Fraser" at Ipswich and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of house-furnishers, furniture-manufacturers, decorators, builders, estate agents, and merchants of and dealers in dentists' requisites, including instruments, materials, drugs, &c. The first directors are Roderick D. Fraser, sen., Joseph B. Fraser, Roderick D. Fraser, jun., and Donald T. Fraser.

**CROSS & ALLEN (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of makers and repairers of artificial teeth, and of extracting, stopping, and scaling teeth, carried on by John Cross and George Allen at 21 High Street, Redhill, Surrey. The first subscribers are:—John Cross, Redhill, chemist and maker of artificial teeth; George Allen, Redhill, maker of artificial teeth; Henry Lester, Nuneaton, dentist; William H. Lester, Nuneaton, chemist; Mrs. Elizabeth M. M. Cross, Redhill; Mrs. Emma J. Allen, Redhill; Fanny M. Bedford, 144 Albany Road, N.W., nurse. John Cross and George Allen are governing directors.

**'99 TAR PRODUCTS COMMITTEE (LIMITED).**—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To deal in tar, tar-products, and all the residual or other products obtained in the manufacture thereof. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—F. Lennard, 70 Gracechurch Street, E.C., chemical-manufacturer; Harold Boulton, chemical-manufacturer, Oscar Boulton, tar-distiller, and T. S. Boulton, secretary, 64 Cannon Street, E.C.; C. D. T. Bushell, West Bromwich, tar-distiller; J. B. Butler, St. George, Bristol, chemical-manufacturer; T. G. Holmes, Commercial Buildings, Leeds, tar distiller. Registered office, 23 College Hill, London, E.C.

**ASHBURTON DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dispensing and manufacturing chemists, patent-medicine vendors, mineral-water makers, cordial-compounders, stationers, tobacconists, &c. The first subscribers are:—Jenkins Richards, East Street, Ashburton, mine al-water maker (592 shares); Mrs. E. H. Richards, of the same address (1); H. Richards, Warminster, chemist (1); E. O. Richards, Blandford, wine-merchant (1); Mrs. S. A. Richards, and Miss M. E. Richards, Blandford (1 each); J. C. Richards, Wareham, miller (1); C. S. Richards, Botley, Southampton, miller (1). Registered without articles of association. Registered office, East Street, Ashburton, Devon.

**JOSEPH COWPER (LIMITED).**—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (6,000 5*l.* per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement with Joseph Cowper, F.C.S., chemist, of 50 King Street, Penrith, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, medical herbalists, grocers, drysalters, druggists' sundriesmen, mineral and aerated water makers, &c. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Joseph B. Shawyer, bank manager; Charles N. Arnison, solicitor; Joseph Dixon, plumber; Joseph Brown, retired joiner; John Thompson, accountant; Thomas Brown, chemist; William Seatre, gentleman—all of Penrith. The first directors are Joseph B. Shawyer, Charles N. Arnison, Joseph Dixon, and Joseph Cowper.

**TRITICINE (LIMITED).**—At the High Court of Justice on February 18, Mr. Justice Wright granted a compulsory winding-up order of this company's affairs, on a petition by Mr. A. A. Yeatman. Mr. Mellor, for the petitioner, stated that since the last hearing an arbitration respecting a fire which had destroyed the whole property of the company had been

decided against them, and it was also stated that in the meantime a resolution had been passed for voluntary winding-up.

**UNITED ALKALI.**—The full dividend of 7 per cent. on the preference shares for the past twelve months is proposed by the directors, leaving 29,000*l.* to be carried to the next account. The ordinarys get nothing.

**JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED).**—After making provision for depreciation, &c., and placing 2,000*l.* to reserve fund, a dividend is declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 5 per cent., and 592*l.* is carried forward.

**JOHN OAKES & SONS (LIMITED).**—The report for 1898 shows net profits, including 692*l.* brought forward, of 30,523*l.* Out of this sum a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum has been paid to the preference shareholders, and an interim dividend of 5 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders. From the balance of 18,273*l.* the board recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders, making a total of 10 per cent. for the year; and, in addition, a bonus of 2*l* per cent., free of income-tax. 8,000*l.* is to be carried to the general reserve fund.

**VIMBOS (LIMITED).**—On Saturday, in the Companies Winding-up Court, before Mr. Justice Wright, there was listed for hearing the petition of J. T. Grover & Co. (Limited), who asked for an order for the compulsory winding-up of Vimbos (Limited). On the case being reached it was stated that the company had entered into a conditional agreement, subject to the sanction of the shareholders, for the sale of the assets of the company to another company. The sale was to be completed on February 28, and his Lordship was asked to allow the petition to stand over until next petition-day, the company and the receiver undertaking not to prefer and give notice of any proceedings. Counsel for the different parties having signified their assent to this course, his Lordship directed the petition to stand over accordingly.

**CELLADEMA (LIMITED).**—The statutory meetings of the creditors and shareholders of this company were held at the Carey Street offices of the Board of Trade on Wednesday. Mr. Winearls, Assistant Receiver, reported that the company was formed in July, 1897, with a nominal capital of 25,000*l.*, divided into 100,000 shares of 5*s.* each, to take over as a going concern the undertaking carried on by Mr. H. P. Budd, at Holloway, under the name of the Celladema Company. The purchase-price for the business, which included the patent for celladema, a medicinal horse-embrocation, was 12,000*l.*, payable as to 7,000*l.* in cash, and 5,000*l.* in shares. It was fixed by Mr. Budd on the basis that he had expended 7,000*l.* in advertising the preparation, and he valued the patent at 5,000*l.* The company undertook to spend 5,000*l.* during its first year's existence in advertising, and otherwise promoting the business of the company, and to pay the vendor 250*l.* a year for five years to act as managing-director. In addition, he was to have a commission on the profits. In all 20,335 shares had been issued—viz., 20,000 to the vendor and 335 to the signatories. No call had been made, but 2*s.* per share had been paid on 140 shares, and a sum of 70*l.* was due; but he could not say how much was likely to be realised in respect thereof. No part of the cash portion of the purchase consideration had been paid to Mr. Budd, who was now a creditor for 7,000*l.* therefor, and a further sum of 1,000*l.* odd for advances that he had made to the company for the purposes of the business. The company never had sufficient working capital, and was throughout financed by Mr. Budd, who had carried on the business for two years and a half prior to the conversion. No directors were appointed, and the signatories acted in that capacity. No accounts had been filed under the liquidation, but draft accounts showed unsecured liabilities 8,930*l.*, and priority claims of 100*l.* The assets were valued at about 400*l.*, exclusive of the patent. There appeared little chance of any substantial dividend being paid to the creditors. The account with the contributors showed a deficiency of 13,685*l.* No resolution was passed, and the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in the ordinary manner.

**HOMOCEA (LIMITED).**—A majority of the committee of

investigation appointed by the shareholders of this company have issued a report, in the course of which they state that the prospectus issued on April 2, 1897, was inaccurate in several particulars. The profits given as 12,000*l.* per annum were an estimate based on the first three months' trade (always the best of the year), and the sales had been much increased by advertising paid by an outside party and not reckoned amongst the expenses. The estimates of the soap-business were mere guesses. The report also dealt with the underwriting of shares, which led to much litigation, and noted that 16,504 out of the 125,000 shares were allotted to the public. In regard to the future the report stated that fresh capital is needed to the extent of at least 10,000*l.* The committee have friends prepared to find the money, with a new board. They therefore recommended shareholders to obtain the resignation of the present board, so that a new board might be elected, with whom propositions might be discussed. The adjourned meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday, Mr. E. Chapman in the chair. The committee's report was presented, and the Chairman stated that he and his colleagues had a complete reply to the charges, whereupon the solicitor read the reply, which stated that the directors were prepared to submit a scheme to the shareholders for raising 20,000*l.* or 25,000*l.*, which, in their opinion, was necessary to ensure success. After a short discussion the committee's report was adopted. Mr. Jay moved that the resignation tendered by the Chairman on December 16 be accepted; that Messrs. E. Chapman and F. Stuart be asked to resign their directorships; that Messrs. Jennings, Scott, and Harvey be asked to undertake the management of the company, as a managing committee, with all the powers of directors; that such committee receive remuneration; and that a meeting be called for March 28 for the purpose of electing directors. The Chairman declined to put this to the meeting, whereupon Mr. Jay did, and it was carried. Mr. Stuart tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and the meeting was adjourned to March 21.

**SANITAS (LIMITED).**—The first general meeting of the reconstructed company was held at Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, E., on February 23. Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C. F.C.S., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said the company was beginning a new career in two senses the new company had just finished the first year of its existence, and "Sanitas," which was introduced in 1878, had just come of age. The reconstruction of the company last year with an increased capital had, he considered, been justified; for, in spite of the extraordinary good health of the community during the past year, they had to record an increased turnover, an unprecedented sale, and a profit on the year's working sufficient to pay a final dividend of 3*½* per cent., in addition to the interim dividend of 3*¾* per cent. paid to holders of shares in the old company, making a dividend of 7 per cent. in all. Besides this, a bonus of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. would be paid, making a total of 7*½* per cent., which was equal to 15 per cent. on the old basis. To attain this result there had been no cramping of the business, either in advertising or other channels. On the contrary, they had been opening out new fields for their products in India and other countries, and during the year they had commenced the manufacture of printers' ink and a so-called "Sanitas" hotel-soap. To prove the germicidal value of Sanitas, they had engaged Mr. C. G. Moor, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., a well-known bacteriologist, to buy in the open market and test their preparations, and the printed report of his investigations was before them. The reserve fund of the old company (11,714*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*) had been partly used during the past year to pay off reconstruction and legal expenses, and to clear off certain expenses which had been incurred in obtaining the consent of the Russian Government to send Sanitas preparations to that country. The balance to credit of profit and loss account, after paying all expenses, was 6,975*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* They had been working at disadvantage in their present works, owing to increasing business, and he was glad to state that very suitable freehold premises had recently been acquired at Limehouse. Mr. M. Zingler, F.C.S., seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried. The auditors (Messrs. W. Williams & Co.) were re-elected, and thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff closed the proceedings.

## Marriages.

**BEATTIE—BLACKWOOD.**—At Dundee on February 15. Peter Rattray Beattie, chemist, Edinburgh, to Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Blackwood, Dundee.

**MAYER—BINKO.**—On February 21, Mr. N. Mayer (Messrs. H. Lyon & Mayer, 75 Mark Lane, E.C.) to Miss E. Binko, of London.

## Deaths.

**BURT.**—At Worthing, on February 10, Mr. James Burt, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 57. The late Mr. Burt was a well-known pharmacist in Worthing, where he had carried on a good dispensing-business for many years in the premises now occupied by Mr. W. Tollitt. Mr. Burt was a man of rare intellectual gifts. He was particularly well versed in ecclesiastical history, but he also had a great liking for nautical subjects. One of his sons is now an officer of a first-class steamship, and the other—now dead—entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. Although not a public man in the usual sense of the term, he assisted various local institutions in many ways. He was for some time a member of the old Local Board of Health, and gave lectures to the Working-men's Institute, in which he took great interest. He was also the founder and patron of the Britannia Rowing Club, and was the waterman and fisherman's steadfast friend. Mr. Burt retired from business about three years ago owing to declining health, and since then his physical and mental weakness has increased.

**CONACHER.**—At Glasgow, on February 17, Mr. David Conacher, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 74. Mr. Conacher had for many years a business in Mairinch, and about twenty years ago disposed of it to take up a larger concern in Glasgow.

**FRAZER.**—On February 16, at Rowmore House, Garelochhead, N.B., Katharine Brown, wife of Daniel Frazer, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, of Buchanan Street, Glasgow. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer celebrated their golden wedding in January last.

**HICKS.**—On February 19, Mrs. Hicks, wife of Mr. J. J. Hicks, of 8, 9, and 10 Hatton Garden, E.C.

**KENT.**—At West Stanley, on February 14, Mr. G. E. Kent. Aged 30. Mr. Kent was a native of Hexham, and had been in business as a chemist at West Stanley for the past four years.

**MILTON.**—On February 7, at Exeter, Elizabeth White, widow of the late Mr. Reuben Milton, chemist, High Street, Exeter. Aged 66.

**PARKE.**—At San Diego, California, on February 8, Mr. H. C. Parke, of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists, Detroit and New York. The late Mr. Parke, who had large interests in Southern California, had just arrived for his usual winter visit, but contracted a severe chill at Lamesa, and died of heart-failure.

**RITCHIE.**—At Langholm, on February 21, Mr. Andrew Wemyss Ritchie, chemist and dentist.

**ROBINSON.**—On February 17, Frederick Ralph, son of Mr. Robinson, chemist and druggist, Rochdale. Death occurred after five days' illness from pneumonia, following influenza.

**RUTHERFORD.**—The death is reported of Dr. W. Rutherford, Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh University. Professor Rutherford became famous through his research on cholagogues, which was concluded about twenty-five years ago. While he was in the midst of the research the Vivisection Act passed, and he removed the dogs and other animals to Paris, which he visited weekly or fortnightly until the research was completed. The research was considered to be a classic one from the physiologists' point of view, but it gave practically no new facts to theapaeutists, except to establish the utility of American eclectic remedies, previously considered to be quack medicines.

**STEVEN.**—At Berwick-on-Tweed, on February 16, Adæ Jane, wife of Mr. A. Steven, journalist, and eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Paterson Carr, chemist and cod-liver oil manufacturer. Aged 32.

## Personalities.

MR. D. HOOPER, the well-known quinologist, and curator of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, leaves Bombay by the *Arabia* on March 25 for a six months' holiday in England.

MR. H. BROADBENT, F.I.C., F.C.S., head of the chemical department in Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.'s establishment, Leeds, has been elected a member of the Society of Public Analysts.

DR. DURET AUBIN, Deputy of St. Helier in the Jersey Parliament, and the author of the Jersey Pharmacy Act, has been elected to the life-office of Jurat (Judge) of the Royal Court of Jersey.

MR. G. H. BOUCHER, who gained the first place in first-class honours at the recent final examination of the Incorporated Law Society and the Clement's Inn and Reardon Prizes, is a son of Mr. John Boucher, a partner in the well-known firm of Ferris & Co., wholesale druggists, Bristol.

THE *Surrey County Herald* contains a long account of the funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Christy, the Manor House, Wallington, which took place at Beddington Churchyard on Saturday, February 11. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. H. A. Hodgson (Vicar) and the Rev. E. Keeling. The funeral was largely attended, and many friends connected with pharmacy showed their sympathy by sending wreaths. Mrs. Christy had been in failing health for some months before her death, but battled bravely with the disease to the end. She was a practical botanist, and took a keen interest in her husband's botanical investigations.

*Pearson's Weekly* lately offered a pencil-case to the chemist who should suggest the best reasons for "repealing" the Pharmacy Act. The offer was accompanied by some remarks which showed that Mr. Pearson himself, or whoever it was that represented him, had very vague and somewhat inaccurate ideas concerning the Pharmacy Act. We have been watching for the result of this competition in the hope of discovering something novel in the way of pharmacy-law amendment. But Mr. Pearson evades our curiosity by the discreet announcement in his current issue that "Mr. O. Routly, of 16 Courtneill Street, Bayswater, submitted the best attempt in the Chemist Competition, and a solid-silver pencil-case has therefore been forwarded to him."

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' UNION intend running a candidate for the forthcoming election of Pharmaceutical Councillors. Messrs. E. Whineray (President of the Association) and R. E. Wright (a Vice-President) have been selected, one of whom will be adopted finally at a later date. As this is the first opportunity which qualified assistants will have of being represented on the Council of the Society, the Union urges that all assistants with votes should give the selected candidate their support. By this means a representative chemists' assistant may be returned, and their interests, which have hitherto been but indifferently studied, may be more closely looked after. The Union cordially recommend the gentlemen named, both of whom are men of recognised ability, who have had considerable experience, both in London and the provinces.

## Trade Notes.

MR. E. J. REID, of 11 Dunedin House, Basinghall Street, has taken the agency for the United Kingdom for phenalgin manufactured by the Etna Chemical Company, of New York.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Messrs. Evars, Leescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., send us a sample of their new-season's cod-liver oil. It is a good oil, pale in colour, almost odourless, and of bland taste.

MESSES. W. H. WILLCOX & CO. (Limited), of 23 Southwark Street, S.E., have just issued their 1899 price-list of semi-rotary pumps, mounted and unmounted. Among their specialities are semi-rotary patent barrel-pumps, made in seven sizes, for pumping oils, paraffin, turpentine, spirits, and other liquids from casks, &c.

THE extra gold medal which, as we stated last week, was awarded to Vinolia at the Grahamstown Exhibition "for artistic display," in addition to one for the vinolia-preparations, was, we are informed, a special distinction. It was the only medal given for this consideration. We illustrated the exhibit in our report published on February 4.

VISUAL OPTICS.—Mr. Lionel Laurance, 1 Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., intends holding classes in Manchester in preparation for the examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company. The course, which will commence at the end of March, will afford a good opportunity to chemists in the district of becoming acquainted with the subject of visual optics.

CAPTOL.—The Bayer Company (Limited) inform us that, although captol is made at their Elberfeld works, the selling-rights belong to a continental firm, whose London agent is Mr. R. J. Reuter, 62 New Bond Street, W. Mr. R. J. Reuter also writes to say that he only supplies captol as an ingredient in a hair-wash called "Capitol," manufactured by Mr. Mühlens, of Cologne.

MESSRS. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO. announce that, in accordance with the Vasogenfabrik-Pearson & Co., Hamburg, they have transferred the agency for the Vasogen preparations to Mr. E. J. Reid, of 11 Dunedin House, Basinghall Street, E.C., as they find that some of the Vasogen compounds are likely to conflict with the interests of the preparations of one of their older continental agencies.

A PAMPHLET describing the dangers of ordinary water as a beverage has been issued by the Salutaris Water Company, of 236 Fulham Road, London. Typhoid, cholera, lead-poisoning, skin-diseases, gout, rheumatism, stone, and cretinism are among the risks which water-drinkers have to take. The moral is obvious. If you cannot break yourself of the dangerous habit of drinking water altogether, you should limit your libations to Salutaris water.

## Wills of Deceased Chemists.

BATES.—The will, with a codicil, of Mr. Henry Bates, pharmaceutical chemist, 5 Queen's Road, Oldham, who died on April 13, 1898, has been proved by Mr. Hiram Bates, chemist and druggist, the brother, and Messrs. William and Henry Bates, the nephews of the testator, whose estate is sworn at 23,000*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, of which 15,099*l.* 4*s.* is net personality.

BRADDOCK.—The will, with two codicils, of Mr. George Braddock, chemist and druggist, 33 Queen's Road, Oldham, who died on May 28, 1898, has been proved by his nephews, Mr. James Braddock, chemist and druggist, 1 Market Place, Oldham, and Mr. William Braddock, 47 Shaw Road, Heaton Moor. The testator's estate is sworn at 80,904*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* of which 72,166*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* is net personality.

BROOKES.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mr. A. F. Brookes, chemist and druggist, Claughton, Birkenhead, who died intestate on March 7, 1898, have been granted to his widow, by whom the deceased's estate was sworn at 1,299*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

DUTTON.—The will, with a codicil, of Mr. John Dutton, chemist and druggist, Brookdale, Bunbury, Cheshire, who died on June 16, 1898, has been proved by his sons and executors, Mr. Hugh Odard Dutton, chemist, and Mr. J. Everett Dutton, surgeon, both of Rock Ferry, Mr. T. Moore Dutton, solicitor, Chester, and Mr. J. Darlington Dutton, of the Stud Farm, Whitby. The testator's estate is sworn at 17,342*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, of which 10,635*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* is net personality.

EDISBURY.—The will of Mr. Henry Edisbury, chemist and druggist, Whitefield Road, Everton, Liverpool, who died on February 8, 1898, has been proved by his daughter and executrix, Mrs. Florence S. Roberts, by whom the testator's estate was sworn at 209*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

FERGUSON.—The will of Mr. John Ferguson, chemist and druggist, Belford, and formerly of Alnwick, who died on January 18, 1898, has been proved by Mr. Thomas Ferguson, his brother, and Mr. John Hunter, Easingham Grange, nephew of the testator. The estate, first sworn at 8,396*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, has been re-sworn at 8,441*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; the net personality is entered at 6,887*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

## From the Colleges.

### A COLLEGE SMOKER.

The Leeds College of Pharmacy (Mr. F. Pilkington Sergeant's) was transformed into a *café chantant* on Saturday evening, February 11. Mr. C. A. Critchley, pharmaceutical chemist, presided, and a long round of songs, music, recitations, and toasts occupied the evening from 7 till nearly midnight.

### GLASGOW STUDENTS VISIT IRONWORKS.

On February 18 the students of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, accompanied by their principal (Mr. J. Lothian), paid a visit to the Carron Ironworks, near Falkirk. The blast-furnaces, brickworks, foundries, galvanising and engineering shops, and the electroplating department were all inspected. The latter was especially interesting, and each student had some article electroplated as a memento of the visit. An excellent tea, dispensed by the lady students, terminated an enjoyable and instructive visit.

### STUDENTS AT THE PANTOMIME.

On Friday last, the students of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy were (by the kind invitation of the President of Students' Representative Council, University College) present at the annual "students' night" at the Prince of Wales's pantomime. The students—some hundreds strong marched in martial array from the University grounds—to the accompaniment of a select orchestra composed of penny whistles, rattles, and mouth-organs. By arrangement with the managers of the theatre they took possession of the gallery some time before the usual audience were admitted. Distinguished by flaming red neckties of the most extravagant size and shape, they were an inspiration to the artistes, who interspersed their humour with frequent University allusions—receiving in return an assortment of offerings, which were conveyed to them along an arrangement of wires from the gallery. Amongst the articles were chocolates, articles of adornment for the ladies, and, for the comedians, several pounds of sausages, a set of false teeth, and a Finsbury haddock—which, as the recipient said, "spoke for itself." The evening was a thoroughly harmonious one and promises to increase in popularity each succeeding year, both with the artistes and the "undergraduate gods."

### FOOTBALL.

Representatives of the clubs connected with four schools and colleges of pharmacy in London (the Square, Muter's, Westminster, and Metropolitan) met on Wednesday and formed a league. All that they want now is a cup.

The second return match between the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy and the Westminster College of Pharmacy was played at Shepherd's Bush on Saturday, February 18, and resulted in a win for the "Metros" by 6 goals to 1. The goals were scored for the "Metros" by Negus (2), Lucas, Johnson, Bryan, and Marshall (1 each), and for Westminster by Putty.

Owens College Pharmaceuticals played Clayton's Northern College of Pharmacy on the ground of the latter on February 16. In the first half each scored 2 goals, but in the second half the Owens men added 7 more while their opponents were scoring a solitary one. The teams were—Owens: Drummond (goal); Woolley, Oldfield (backs); Moon, Carter, Walsley (half-backs); Patchett, Barber, Ryder (captain), Duckworth, Kerford (forwards). Claytons: Milestone (goal); Billington, McIntyre (backs); Hyde, Quarby, Scott (half-backs); McAlister, Crook, Hadfield, Worthington, Phillips (forwards).

### SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The annual dinner of Square students is not so much to them a feast of good things of this life as a reunion with "old boys" who have taken their niches in the high places of pharmacy. Wednesday evening's dinner at the Holborn Restaurant was a proof of the fact. Professor Collie presided, and supporting him on the right were Dr. John Attfield, Mr. Charles Umney, Dr. B. H. Paul, and Mr. G. B. Francis; on the left were Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. C. B. Allen,

Mr. Warren, and Mr. Bateman. The Board of Examiners was well represented, and amongst unofficial old boys there were Mr. J. Slinger Ward, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. Short, Mr. Lloyd Williams, Mr. Bascombe, Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Want, and Mr. Ed. White. Mr. C. B. Allen was the first to speak seriously, "The School of Pharmacy" being his theme. It is in so flourishing a condition just now that a wag has proposed that the professors' blackboard should be placed outside to show that there is "standing room only" in the lecture-theatre; the pharmacy-class has been squeezed out of the octagon laboratory by the chemistry students, the pharmacy men taking shelter in the research-laboratory. This amused the diners who drank the toast to yell's of "Square." Dr. B. H. Paul responded. He is the oldest living student of the School, and he spoke with gratitude to the Society of the influence which the education had had upon his life; also he indulged in reflections on provincial pharmaceutical education. Professor Collie followed; then Mr. Finnemore, Bell scholar, gave "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Hills, in replying, felt diffident in the presence of reporters; he had secrets to tell the half hundred students, but kept them in his bosom, and appealed to all who had been in the School to support the Society with their guineas and their influence. The "Old Boys" was the last toast, and it was given by Mr. Cyril Battle in the speech of the evening—well phrased, well conceived, and well enunciated. What past students had done was the text of his remarks, and he showed that "Square" men are to be found in the Royal Society, that they have distinguished themselves in science, as educators, and as pharmacists. He instanced many who have reached the highest rank of distinction and respect both in pharmacy and out of it, and appealed to his fellow-students to keep up the good name of the "Square." Mr. Charles Umney replied in forcible style. He showed himself to be a loyal "Squareman." The Council, he said, has much to do during the present Session of Parliament in watching the company question and the efforts to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act; but the most striking part of his speech referred to the British Pharmacopoeia, the editor of which sat beside him. Nevertheless he hit out straight. The new arrangement with the General Medical Council, he said, is not good enough. What is wanted is a committee of ten pharmacists—five for England, three for Scotland, and two for Ireland—to elect representatives to meet the Medical Council Committee. These representatives must be armed with power; they must have backing to tell the Medical Council that the Pharmacopoeia should be revised in a systematic way; the Pharmaceutical Society should have a paid secretary attached to their committee—a man who will not only be a go-between of the medical and pharmaceutical sides, but a man who will work; the business should be gone about earnestly, and if the Medical Council does not agree pharmacists should stand aside. These sentiments did not appear to fall altogether happily in Mr. Umney's immediate neighbourhood, but they were applauded throughout the room. After it there was some music. About a hundred persons were present.

## Photographic Notes.

BY A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

### PHOTOGRAPHING LIGHTNING.

I attended the meeting of the Royal Photographic Society on Wednesday night to see Mr. F. H. Glew's demonstration with wireless electric waves for actuating photographic apparatus and for photographing lightning in daylight. Lightning was usually, Mr. Glew said, photographed at night on account of the convenience of being able to keep the camera open while waiting for the flashes, but owing to the many failures he had in this way he was led to devise more certain methods for exposing the plate. The duration of lightning had been under-estimated. He found that by the methods he had devised of a vibrating lens or revolving-plate the duration was about  $\frac{1}{10}$  second, and in that time photographs he had taken showed that each flash consisted of three component parts. The vibrating lens was a very

ingenious arrangement: the lens was the hammer of an electric bell, and was set vibrating at a known rate in front of a hole in the camera. In the case of the revolving-plate an electric motor was used, and the plate (a 5 by 4 one) was revolved at a definite speed. The chief interest in the lecture was, however, the application of the Hertzian waves for photographing lightning. The Hertzian apparatus is, as is well known, affected by thunderstorms; and the lecturer found that, using a coherer which did not respond too rapidly, so as to prevent distant storms affecting the apparatus, he was enabled to use the waves to actuate the trigger-shutter of a camera. Mr. Glew showed some photographs of himself, taken with the apparatus he had devised, actuated by the waves set up by an induction coil, which are probably the first photographs ever taken by the agency of the Hertzian waves. In photographing lightning the first component of a flash actuates the apparatus in time for the second component to be photographed; and it is possible that apparatus may yet be devised that will be capable of photographing the first component.

Mr. Glew is a chemist in business in London, and, after the demonstration, I asked him how he found time to make such elaborate and patience-requiring experiments. He told me that the greater part of his investigations was done after he had closed his pharmacy at 10 o'clock, for, he added, "chemists, as you know, have not any spare time during the day." He was frequently so immersed in his work as to remain at it till daylight.

#### APPARATUS EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. W. BUTCHER & SONS, Blackheath, have hit on rather a new idea of having an exhibition of novelties in photographic apparatus at 42 Gray's Inn Road, E.C. I received, in common with other London chemists, an invitation, and took advantage of an early-closing afternoon to go. I found several things which possess not only novelty but utility. The 70s half-plate set is now fitted with a time and instantaneous shutter, while they claim the 57s. 6d. set to be the best value in the trade. I noticed, amongst other things, cards of spirit-levels for cameras of assorted patterns selling at 1s. each, and half-plate india-rubber focussing-cloths which sell at 2s., and some lines in camera-cases which are well made and good value. The exhibition is to be open for a few weeks, and will give chemists a good opportunity of seeing the season's novelties.

#### CADETT P.O.P.

I HAVE now had an opportunity of trying Cadett's P.O.P., and find it justifies the high expectations I had formed of it. I had no difficulty in working it, and as the baths necessary are of the usual composition it is a paper amateurs will take up. The paper is made in two classes—the "soft" and the "brilliant." The latter is the one which will be more in demand on account of its property of giving prints of great brilliancy and pluck.

## Westminster Wisdom.

#### NEW BILLS.

Mr. Boulnois, Sir John Lubbock, and other members have brought in a Bill "to repeal section 2 of the Vaccination Act, 1898" (the conscientious objectors' section), which has been read a first time.

Sir Stafford Northcote has reintroduced the Chamber of Commerce's offspring, the Bill for the Registration of Firms.

Mr. Kearley's "Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to the Sale of Food and Drugs" was read a first time on Wednesday. Associated with Mr. Kearley are Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. Lough, Sir James Kitson, Mr. Schwann, Mr. Woods, and Mr. John Wilson (Govan).

Mr. Long introduced the Agricultural Department's Bill on the Sale of Food and Drugs on Thursday.

#### MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Sir John Lubbock had given notice of opposition to a number of municipal Bills, and it appeared from a speech he

made on Tuesday on the order for the second reading of the Bootle Corporation Bill that he had done this in order to call attention to the danger involved in the tendency of municipalities to engage more and more deeply in commercial undertakings. They were undertaking gas and tramway enterprises, and it was not certain where they would stop. This system must check private enterprise, the time occupied, which should be devoted to municipal business, would be frittered away on trading details, delicate wages questions must arise, and there was serious danger of corruption. A good deal of sympathy with these views was expressed, and the opposition was withdrawn.

#### VALUATION OF DEGREES.

Mr. Sidebotham's Bill "to regulate the use of certain university degrees" proposes to make any person liable to a penalty of 40s. who may attach or be responsible for attaching to his name the degree of bachelor, master, or doctor of any faculty in which degrees are granted, without clearly indicating after such degree (or letters signifying the same) the source from which it has been received, in cases where such degree has not been received from a university of the United Kingdom.

#### SHOPS BILLS.

Sir Charles Dilke got a few minutes before 12 on Tuesday night to bring forward his Shops Bill for second reading. Mr. Banbury (Camberwell), however, opposed, and spoke on the subject till 12, when the debate stood adjourned. Sir John Lubbock's Shops Early Closing Bill has been put down on the order-paper with exemplary persistence every day during the continuance of the debate on the Address, with scarcely the shadow of a chance of being reached in time for discussion. A Bill to provide for seats being supplied for the use of shop-assistants in Scotland has been read a first time. It is supported by Mr. Souter, Sir John Leng, Mr. Pirie, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Parker Smith, Colonel Denny, and Mr. Colville.

## Trade-Marks Applied for.

*Anyone who objects to the registration of a trade-mark must address the Comptroller-General, Patent Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., within a month of the date of publication.*

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 8, 1899.)

RELENTE; for chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes, and for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Aeneas Henderson, M.B., C.M., Perth. 217,197.

Combination of devices, representing an imp rising from clouds of smoke, and the word "IMR" (the essential particulars); for a chemical chimney-cleaner. By Gourmet & Co., Mount Pleasant, W.C., manufacturers. 219,252.

VESUVIAN; for chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes. By Ness & Co., Darlington, manufacturing chemists. 219,343.

Label having picture of a dog's head, and wording "REMÈDE DU GRANDE VENEUR GASTON PHEBUS," and signature of the firm, with directions for use in French; a remedy for human use. By Charles Daumeau, Angers, France, manufacturer. The essential particulars are the device and the copy-written signature. 216,931.

Device for round pill-label and wording, the essential particulars being the words "St. SUNDAY"; for pills. By H. Woodward, Mannainead, Plymouth, professor of music. 218,435.

NESSOL; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By Ness & Co., Darlington, manufacturing chemists. 219,341.

Design of cocked hat and sword; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By T. Hamnett, Waterloo, Liverpool, chemist and druggist. 219,439.

SEVIADAR; for a hair-pomade. By Rebecca Davies, Elland, Yorks, pomade-manufacturer. 218,998.

"JUDY" knows a physician who has imported a dog from Peru, in order that he may, in case of a sudden attack, have at hand a supply of Peruvian bark.

## Correspondence,

*In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.*

### The Pharmacy Bill.

SIR.—The proposed new Pharmacy Bill is so revolutionary that one would expect your pages to overflow with discussion.

I doubt the advisability of joining the prohibition of company-pharmacy with a pharmacy-for-the-pharmacist measure in one Bill. We should remember that every M.P. has not the pharmacist's enthusiasm for pharmacy; rather, he is likely to regard our proposals with jealousy. Under these conditions the more restrictions upon outsiders we put in our Bill, the more opponents we shall make, without attracting anything like an equal amount of active support by the desirability of our proposals. It is quite possible that both of two proposals might pass separately on their own merits, but would be rejected if included in one Bill, because different elements of opposition would thus be united. I think it would be wiser to undertake the company-question first. Similar attempts being made by other professions would be in our favour, and it would be all the better if the thing could be done without our Council having to introduce a Bill for the purpose.

The provisions in the suggestions relating to the wholesale trade seem to need overhauling; there must be confusion between the existing and proposed states of affairs. Clause 2 restricts the selling of "medicines" to registered persons; Clause 4 allows "wholesale dealers" to supply "poisons" to retailers. It cannot be intended that a wholesale dealer (unregistered) should be allowed to supply opium to a retailer, but not Epsom salts. I take it that the intention is to leave the wholesale trade free as at present. I hold that in the small towns the wholesale druggist does more harm to the chemist than limited companies do, and I wonder that the chemist should deal with wholesale houses that have not a registered man on the establishment and supply drugs to grocers or anybody else.

Clause 1 of the suggestions places partnerships and bodies corporate on the same footing. Explanation is needed here again. Are two or seven registered men to be prohibited from carrying on business as pharmacists in partnership? Or are seven or more registered men to be allowed to carry on business as a limited pharmacy company? If the latter, what are we going to fight for? The *C. & D.* has told us that all the directors except one of a certain limited company are qualified men.

If the wholesale trade is to be exempt, the warnings we have heard of opposition from firms like Southall Brothers & Barclay are wide of the mark. But perhaps wholesale pharmacists who really are pharmacists do not desire such exemption.

Clause 2 of the suggestions is admirably simple and consistent. In it the principles of protection of the public and regard for the pharmacist's interest are carried to their logical extreme. Whether we should ask for all this or only part is a matter of policy. To ask for the sole right of selling medicines is asking too much. A strong position for us to take would be to ask for the sole right of dispensing prescriptions, compounding medicines, and selling compounded medicines. The third item is a necessary consequence of the second. At the B.P.C. meetings it was advocated that the compounding of many medicines should be left to the large manufacturer on grounds of economy. The retail chemist would still worthily fulfil his duty, since he is in a position to ascertain, by testing his medicines, that they are all they should be. If that is what we are coming to, the need is all the greater for the retail chemist to be a qualified man. Much is left to the discretion of the

manufacturer, who, as a wholesaler, need not be a qualified pharmacist. If the retailer is also unqualified, compounded medicines will often reach the consumer without having been subjected to the scrutiny of a qualified chemist.

The widows' clause is probably not worth the trouble it has caused. Where it is of any importance it will be of the highest importance, but such cases will be very few. By extending the limit for five years a youth who is old enough to choose a calling would be given time to qualify, and so the only valid objection would be met.

Some people are telling us that all the Pharmaceutical Society wants is to draw our guineas. Well, so be it. If these shrewd persons expose a shilling bottle of physic for sale, is it not that they may get the money? And if they give a shilling's worth there is nothing to be ashamed of. The chemist who does not get a guinea's worth of protection out of the Society during a year must be in a bad way. Those who do get the guinea's worth, and can afford it, ought to pay and insist upon being heard as to the Society's policy. It is not dignified on anybody's part to hold aloof from the Society and grumble at it. The present opportunity should be turned to good account. I hope my brother chemists will not let it slip through lack of their support and then cry "I told you so." Let everybody say all he has got to say that is worth saying beforehand, and then heartily support the plan that is generally accepted. Yours truly,

February 21.

QUIDAM. (192/38.)

SIR.—Last week the *Pharmaceutical Journal* dealt with the danger of including in the suggestions provisions which have no reasonable chance of becoming law.

It pointed out this lesson so effectively that I would like to quote its remarks thereon in full:—

A much more rational frame of mind would be indicated if everyone legitimately interested in the matter would strive to agree as to the provisions of a Pharmacy Bill which there may be a reasonable prospect of passing into law rather than endanger the chance of any measure that may be drafted by seeking to include in it provisions, but which are not equally easy of attainment. It is useless to ignore the fact that a Bill embodying all that could be desired by registered chemists must of necessity be overloaded and foredoomed to failure. Such a Bill would fail to secure adequate support, even on the part of those for whose benefit it was drafted, because the hopelessness of attempting to proceed with it would be recognised from the outset.

This quotation exactly and neatly puts the case for many of us who question the wisdom of the present policy of the Council. Do not the remarks fully apply to the suggestions as they now stand? The proposal to limit the sale of all medicines to legally-qualified chemists is sufficient in itself to overload the Bill to sinking-point. Whether we ought to have this restriction is beside the question. The official organ admits that we should for the present concern ourselves with the prospects of getting what we ask for rather than that we should take care to demand all we would like. Never was there so favourable an opportunity for securing some modification of the law affecting companies which would place the individual chemist who has legally qualified by examination in a better position. The Lord Chancellor has expressed his sympathy, and the General Medical Council are, in the interests of their profession, actively engaged in promoting some such alteration.

Do not the suggestions made by our Council to the Lord Chancellor seriously endanger the present opportunity? The Council tempt increased opposition from without, and are certain to be called upon—and, under the circumstances, I think, rightly—to face opposition from our own ranks in reference to the widows' clause. From the point of view of a chemist not behind the scenes it appears to me that the suggestion made by you in last week's *C. & D.*, that it would be wise to drop the suggested Pharmacy Bill, and to seek to co-operate with the G.M.C. and the Irish Pharmaceutical Council in asking for such an amendment of the existing laws governing company pharmacy as we have "a reasonable prospect of seeing," is an excellent one.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. GLYN-JONES.

SIR.—Until I read your remarkably lucid and convincing articles in the recent issues of the *C. & D.*, I had quite prepared myself for the sacrifice of the widows' clause. I now see clearly how needless, not to say suicidal, such a policy

would be. As you point out, it would be adding one more burden to the chemist in business, who from the first day of opening on his own behalf would be forced to look ahead to the time when circumstances might deprive his widow and children of a comfortable home, and in return give only one year's income, and the proceeds of a forced sale at the end of that time.

At the same time, amendment of the clause as it at present stands is urgently needed. We want a legal definition of "widow," and an enactment depriving her on re-marriage of the benefits under the Act.

[Widows are not named in the Pharmacy Act. They can only carry on the business as executors, &c.—ED. C. & D.]

I know of one instance where a chemist's widow has been married to a gentleman in another profession for years, and still she retains her first husband's business and exhibits his name above the door. I maintain that morally that woman has no right to the provision of the widows' clause, and were the Pharmaceutical Society to amend in this direction, instead of proposing repeal, injustices would be abolished and the benefits to *bona-fide* widows retained.

I am, &c.,

C. D. (193/14.)

SIR.—The proposed Pharmacy Bill, as it now stands, cannot be passed—and why?

Because Clause 2 proposes to create a "monopoly," which the most enthusiastic of its supporters cannot really wish for. How ridiculous it would be to restrict the sale of beeswax, borax, carbonate of soda, &c., to chemists because a small quantity is sold for medicinal purposes.

I was at the meeting of a local association last year, where it was proposed to draw up a schedule of the articles to be sold only by chemists. This is totally unnecessary. What chemists alone ought to sell are the purely medicinal compound preparations of the British Pharmacopœia. No schedule need be drawn up. Poisons we alone can sell at present; and, to come to my point, why not alter Clause 2 to—

"Purely medicinal compound preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, to be sold, dispensed, or compounded only by qualified persons."

This includes all those things such as tinctures, compound powders, syrups, wines, &c., which a chemist alone is educated to understand. These are the things he has been created for, what he has to learn about, and pass examinations for.

No one will deny, in face of the prosecutions of persons selling such things as tincture of rhubarb, Friar's balsam, sweet nitre, &c., not of the proper strength, that chemists alone ought to sell these articles; and for a person who knows nothing at all about them to retail them is certainly not for the safety for the public.

When qualified persons alone sell such important preparations that require special knowledge to be able to prepare them, then—and not till then—will chemists be appreciated by doctors and the general public at their true worth.

Yours very sincerely,

Somercotes, Derbyshire.

J. W. ROBERTS.

SIR.—In the absence of satisfactory proof, I shall share your suspicion as to the probability of discussions which must have unwisely taken place in camera. Otherwise I think you are rather severe in your editorial criticisms, for although one can detect certain defects in the draft suggestions, would it be any use asking for much less? I presume you purposely commented on the possible arguments likely to come from the opposing forces. Let them come. Supposing chemists were generally recognised as professional men, would there be any difficulty in inducing Parliament to grant to the Pharmaceutical Council power to erase a chemist's name from the register—say, for hiring his services to "cover" an unqualified company? Considering the necessary time and expense involved in qualifying now, my contention is that pharmacy should be more a profession than it is considered to be. If not, why not? It is partly because influential gentlemen, like you and others, will persist in designating us as tradesmen, and thus, by really inducing us to believe we are no better than the commonest trader, we compromise our dignity and stations in life by sharing this modesty and underrating our social position,

partly as a result of company-competition. In spite of this there has always been a tendency among the public to regard chemists as more professional than tradesmen. Please do not think this is personal pride. I am merely pointing out what I consider the absence among us of self-respect, which is fatal to our welfare. The vested interests involved are those of persons in most cases interested in company-pharmacy, who have purposely and wickedly taken advantage of one Act to evade another. Will Parliament encourage such a practice?

Could it not also be argued that, in view of the ever increasing evil of company-pharmacy, the present Pharmacy Act and all its amendments are fast being repealed, the Pharmaceutical Society threatened out of existence, and legitimate chemists with ruin; and in view of the necessarily increasing stringency of the Pharmaceutical examinations apprentices cannot now be got? Soon there will not be enough competent persons in the ranks of pharmacy to meet the public demand. Is this alone not serious enough for legislative interference?

The refusal to accept the aid of such an influential body as the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland appears unwise and discourteous—pending satisfactory reasons.

A word about the widows' clause. I consider your correspondent, Mr. G. P. Pond, has pleaded the widows' cause in a most sensible manner. But if the surrender of the clause is the result of legal advice it is a view that is shared by others outside pharmacy, for the Editor of *Pearson's* recently referred to it as the "one weak spot in Pharmaceutical legislation, for under this very clause any firm, not necessarily a firm of chemists, could open and carry on a chemists' department providing the same was conducted by a qualified man" [which was an inaccurate statement—ED. C. & D.].

Can we reasonably expect the exclusive right of selling medicines and dispensing prescriptions, and retain the widows' clause in the bargain?

Yours faithfully,

WENLOCK. (93/29.)

SIR.—I should be obliged if you or any correspondent will answer me this question: In the event of that part of the Pharmacy Bill passing restricting the sale of medicines to chemists only, would chemists give up selling things other than drugs? My last employer, a pharmaceutical chemist, dressed one widow with tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, and cigar-cases, and the other with purses (only). We also sold blacking and paraffin, and quite one-third of the total takings was money received for garden-seeds, green peas, &c. The same employer was also a corn-merchant.

Yours truly,

SHOES. (189/64.)

SIR.—I cannot refrain from joining in the protest of my fellow-chemists against the abolition of the widows' clause in the new Pharmacy Act. I consider this would be one of the greatest acts of injustice that could be shown towards us as a trade. As several of your correspondents point out, this is about the only valuable asset a chemist's widow has in the event of sudden bereavement.

I shall be glad to know what action it is possible for individual chemists to take, so as to prevent such a monstrous injustice from becoming law.

Yours truly,

MIDLANDER. (189/50.)

186/42. *Majalis* is severe on Mr. Glyn-Jones and other critics of the Heaton Norris accident, and argues that the Privy Council ought to be made aware of errors on the part of qualified. He ("Majalis") is "not an advocate of unqualified practice in any shape or form, but let us have fair play all round." Why then not write to the Privy Council?

188/18. Assistant deals at great length with the draft Pharmacy Bill, which he believes "if pushed with a will would be likely to meet with the sanction and approval of Her Majesty's Parliament." He thinks exemption of all chemists from jury service should be added to it, "as much in the interest of the British public as our own." It is also "in the interest of the British public" that we should demand our just and legal rights, which should include at least the sale of all pharmacopeial drugs.

**Hypophosphites and the B.P. Permanganate-test.**

SIR.—Having received several complaints to the effect that our sodium hypophosphate does not stand the B.P. permanganate-test, we carefully examined one parcel which was returned to us, and, greatly to our surprise, found that such was really the case, the filtrate having an intense coloration. A sample of pure sodium hypophosphate was therefore prepared by recrystallisation from alcohol, and the crystals, which were obtained in the form of long glassy needles, submitted, after complete drying, to the same test, but with no better result.

On re-calculating the proportions given for the test—viz., 1:15 grammes pot. permanganate for .5 grammes sodium hypophosphate—it was found that this quantity of permanganate is largely in excess of the weight required to oxidise the sodium hypophosphate. 1 mol. sodium hypophosphate (=88) requires 2 atoms of oxygen (=32) for complete oxidation.  $KMnO_4$  (=158) can part with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  atoms oxygen (=40). Then—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Sodium hypoph.} & \text{Oxygen} \\ 88 : 5 & :: 32 : X = .1818 \text{ oxygen.} \\ \text{Oxygen} & \text{Pot. permang.} \\ 40 : .1818 & :: 158 : X = .72 \text{ pot. permang.} \end{array}$$

The correct proportions are, therefore, .50 grammes sodium hypophosphate and .72 grammes potassium permanganate; and the filtrate from this, treated with 1 drop permanganate solution, acquires a good lasting pink coloration, proving the oxidation to be complete. The proportions given for testing the calcium hypophosphate—viz., .25 grammes calcium hypophosphate and .60 grammes potassium permanganate—are also incorrect, and should be .25 grammes calcium hypophosphate and .37 grammes potassium permanganate.

We shall esteem it a great favour if you will kindly publish this letter in your valuable columns in order that these errors may be corrected.

TYPKE & KING,  
Per G. W. Typke, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Crown Chemical-works,  
Mitcham Common, February 22.

**Dispensing in Switzerland.**

SIR.—I notice you are discussing in your columns the question of dispensing by pharmacists *versus* doctors. In this country the dispensing is done entirely by pharmacists. Your correspondent, Mr. George Roe, speaks about the lower element in England who obtain medicine and advice for 1s. Here a great many doctors, especially beginners, give advice free three or four times a week, the patient in that case only having to pay for the remedies; and, again, if a very poor person goes to the doctor and proves that he is unable to pay for his medicine, the doctor will give him a prescription, stamped for the "General Hospital," and the chemist who dispenses it books it to the account of the hospital, pricing it according to a fixed tax. These people, therefore, obtain both medicine and advice free. Many persons will ask how are people in the country to get their medicine where there is no chemist's shop? Of course, when chemists only do the dispensing there will naturally be more chemists' shops. Here, for instance, in quite small places there is a pharmacy; in cases where there is a doctor for a large area with no chemist, the patient is obliged to get his prescription made up at the nearest pharmacy, the milkman and postman being the messengers often resorted to in this case. The veterinary surgeon, like the doctor, is not allowed to make up anything for his patients either; he also must write his "ordonnance," which is in turn dispensed by the pharmacist.

Yours faithfully,

Geneva, February 5.

ALFRED ROE.

**Appreciative.**

Mr. Horace P. Hayes, of Buffalo, N.Y., United States, in sending a subscription for the year 1899, writes:—"Of seven pharmaceutical publications to which I am a subscriber, and have been for years, I consider the English CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST one of the most useful to the retailer. Much of the information furnished is clearly from the pens of experts, and is of a very reliable nature. The management of four stores affords me innumerable oppor-

tunities to thoroughly test much of the information gleaned from its pages, and I am thankful to say that it has usually proven most satisfactory. Although I am an American druggist, and far from your country, I would not attempt to do business without the C. & D., nor can I too highly recommend it to all American druggists."

*Norissimo* (90/64) writes from an Indian hill station:—"I don't think it possible to appreciate the journal at its full value until you are well out of Great Britain, for 'distance lends enchantment to the news,' and we can afford to look calmly on at the struggle for existence now going on in the Old Country, while we make a reasonable living without penal servitude. Fancy handing patents over the counter at full price with shillings converted into rupees—1s. 6d. for 1s. 1½d. size, 3s. 4d. for 2s. 9d. size, &c.; prepared chalk 1s. 8d. per lb., and other drngs, &c., in proportion. Of your publications I have 'Formulas,' 'Diseases,' and 'Dispensing.' They are invaluable, and the dust has no chance of accumulating on them."

**Reviving a Declining Business.**

SIR.—I have taken over a drng-business which has been sadly neglected, and is now only returning half the cash it returned three years ago, although the population has largely increased. It is in a poor manufacturing neighbourhood, and I write to ask if you or any of your readers can give me any hints as to how to inaugurate my advertisement upon the scene, either by a window show, handbills, or any other means by which I can stimulate trade.

Yours faithfully,  
PUSHFUL. (171/21.)

**Situations Open.**

SIR.—When gentlemen (through your valuable journal) seek to enlist the services of qualified men, it would save a lot of unnecessary trouble if they would kindly name the salary and hours in their advertisement.

Yours,  
PHARMACIST. (159/56.)

**Dispensing Notes.**

*This section is intended for the elucidation of dispensing difficulties. Subscribers and their employés may contribute to it, criticising any of the following notes or contributing notes on prescriptions which they have found to be of unusual interest.*

**Inconsistent Consistency.**

SIR.—The following has been made up of the colour and consistency of vaseline. How was it done, and how should it be dispensed?—

Benzoin.	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Cera flava	...	...	...	...	5iv.
Adipis...	...	...	...	...	5iv.

Mitte 5j.

Yours, &c.,  
W. H. J. (142/50.)

[Digest the benzoin in the mixed wax and lard, and strain. It will be a stiff ointment.]

**Menthol in Pills.**

SIR.—Kindly inform me what excipient will make the following into firm pills, and one from which the menthol will not exude after varnishing:—

Mentholi	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Camph. monobrom.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Ft. pilula minima. Varnish.					Yours truly,

HOLDERNESS. (142/36)

[The practice of dispensers varies very much in making pills such as the above. A combination of kieselguhr and powdered soap is about the best thing to use.]

**Practice for the Minor.**

The following is a dispensing and practical pharmacy paper given at the last Minor Pharmaceutical examination

in London, for which we are indebted to a thoughtful correspondent (191/57). We should like to hear from any candidates who did the work in the three hours, or from students who can do it in less. In each case the order of the procedure might be stated:—

1. Make soap-plaster and spread a plaster for the breast.

2. Calomel ... ... ... ... gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$

Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv. Silvered.

3. Suppositos. phenol.

Mitte vj.

4. Ung. hyd. co.... ... ... ... 1 oz.

5. Quin. sulph. ... ... ... ... gr. vj.  
Spt. chlorof. ... ... ... ... m. xxx.  
Inf. rosea ad ... ... ... ... 3vj.

Ft. mist.

$\frac{1}{2}$  pt. bis. die.

6. Pil. ferri, B.P.

Mitte xxiv. Varnish.

7. Mist. ol. ricini ... ... ... 2 oz.

192/23. *H. R.*—Your prescription orders granules acidis arsenicis si. Ph.G. (*parentur, ut singula continant 0 001 acidis arsenicosi*). The directions are "three times a day one to five pills."

### Legal Queries.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."

184/63 *Scientia* asks if the sale of an Indian brandee of the following composition would necessitate a sweet-spirits licence:—

Sweet spirit of nitre...	...	...	5ij.
Tincture of rhubarb...	...	...	5ij.
Spirit of chloroform...	...	...	5ss.
Water ...	...	...	5iv.
Simple syrup...	...	...	5x.

[The best way to get a reply to this question is to submit a sample of the mixture to the local supervisor of Inland Revenue, declaring its composition, labelling it, and giving full particulars as to its use. If the Board are assured that the compound is used, or can only be used, as a medicine, permission to sell it without a licence will be given; but it is known to the Board that some Indian brandees are used as alcoholic beverages, and they have obtained a conviction against a retailer for selling a compound similar to the above.

15/32. *C. B. (India).*—We presume that the Indian law in regard to methylated spirit is the same as in Great Britain. If so, the Revenue will permit you to use methylated spirit for the exhaustion of drugs—e.g., belladonna in the preparation of liq. belladonnae—and for the preparation of solid extracts, provided, in those cases in which permission to use methylated spirit is not specially permitted, you evaporate the percolate until the alcohol is wholly dissipated. The resulting extract may be dissolved in pure spirit menstrua, so far as the Revenue is concerned. On this point, see note by Mr. J. O. Umney, THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 506. We cannot answer your second question.

184/37 *Borax*—Such articles as borax, phenacetin, sodium salicylate, and bicarbonate of potash are simple drugs, and the sale of any one of them as a proprietary medicine does not come within the Medicine-stamp Act. You may recommend the medicine as much as you like by handbill or otherwise. It is always judicious to send samples of medicines to the Board of Inland Revenue before placing them on the market, telling them exactly

what they are. Should any zealous officer afterwards try to catch you, the Board has its work facilitated by the record.

183/53. *East Anglian.*—A limited company is liable to severe penalties if it omits the word "limited" after its name, whether on shop-front, labels, or billheads.

15/19. *J. H.*—Yes.

185/34. *W. B.*—If you can show good reason for adopting the title, say, for argument's sake, Smith's oils, we see no ground for Smith's neuralgic-paste interfering. But if the uses are similar, and the surname is the main thing, these are reasons which might be construed into an implication that you are trading on the other Smith's reputation. The mere use of the name would not be sufficient ground for action.

184/17. *Subscriber.*—You may sell mercury and nitric acid together, but see that the mercury is entirely dissolved in the acid before you cork the bottle. You, as a chemist and druggist, are supposed to know that damage may result if the bottle is corked before the chemical action ceases. A Court has been convinced that reasonable care was not exercised when this was done. It is much the better plan for the retailer to put the mercury in a pill-box, telling the customer to put it in the acid when he reaches home, and leave the cork out of the bottle until the mercury dissolves.

182/4. *Perplexed.*—You may only sell your stock of tr. rhei, B.P. 1885, on the distinct understanding that it is not the tincture of the present Pharmacopœia.

17/40. *S. V. M.*—It is not legal to sell any quantity of methylated spirit whatever without a licence.

188/9. *M. D.*—As owner of the business you would of course be responsible (civilly) for any injury that might be done by any of your staff. You might also be the defendant in any proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for breaches of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, &c.

190/3. *H. E. Smith.*—The poisons regulations only apply to scheduled poisons. Nothing else is "poison" in the Pharmacy Act meaning.

191/34. *L. W.*—We should think the label—

N.B.—This preparation is not sold as being necessarily in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

—would provide a good defence in the event of any prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in which the B.P. standard was quoted. But we can hardly think it a wise general announcement for a pharmacist to make.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We reply to subscribers and their employés only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled. Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.

179/32. *Gloster.*—The gout-powder you send is the one mentioned in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 592.

260/18. *J. W.*—The ointment is innocent of iodoform.

171/66. *B. & Co.*—We have a commentary paragraph in type which explains your difficulty. Use as little heat as possible in making the syrup of violets.

180/6. *Majaline.*—Some makers of cocoa are said to use a trace of alkali to darken it, others have processes for doing it which they keep to themselves.

180/34. *Watcyn-Wynn.*—In our Educational number, September 3, 1898, there was a list of books given suitable for studying for the Minor.

180/44. *Essence*.—Still for Recovery of Spirit. See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1898, page 477.

166/24. *Xylem*.—The rheumatism-tablet seems entirely of vegetable composition, but we cannot with certainty say what the components are.

173/2. *Braj*.—The starch-gloss is, as you say, glycerin and water, but without horax.

169/17. *Dover*.—One of the samples is salicylate of soda; try it.

180/17. *J. M.*—Mr. R. Bremridge, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., will send you the Minor syllabus if you ask him.

276/21. *H. H. K.*—See page 217 of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for general information regarding the aerated-water trade.

184/36. *Retail*.—You can hardly call an assistant a part-time assistant when he works "on an average ten hours a day, meal times included." The services of qualified assistants are not to be had under 2*l.* at week at least.

177/73. *Calcutta Reader*.—Cocoanut oil can be restored by subjecting it to the action of ozone, which soon removes all rancidity. To keep it liquid "all the year round" would require a temperature of about 84° F.

182/68. *Varnish*.—Spirit carefully applied by means of pledges of cotton-wool is used for removing the varnish from oil-paintings. It is an operation that requires considerable care in carrying out.

183/12. *Nemo*.—(1) *Tablet-machine*.—Marshall's (Limited), 27 Red Lion Square, W.C., are agents for the "Sterling" tablet-machine; Fox, Fultz & Co., 31 Warren Street, New York, also make a useful machine, the "Little Diamond." Either of these would, we should think, suit you. (2) Bouchardat's "Nouveau Formulaire Magistral" is a kind of companion to the Codex. (3) B.P. pepsin is described as "moderately soluble in water," so that it is questionable if soluble pepsins could replace it in prescriptions.

165/37. *Subscriber*.—The "poison" present in the rat-killer is powdered squills.

178/74. *Fjord*.—(1) *Headache-powders*:

Phenacetin	...	...	...	...	gr. viij.
Caffein	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Carmine	...	...	...	...	q.s. to tint

One powder may be taken every four hours. It assists the action of the powder if the patient lies down and is quiet after taking it.

(2) The children's powders are the usual calomel ones.

147/27. *Jaborandi*.—(1) *Hair-wash*.—This is a mixture of almond oil, spirits of nutmeg and rosemary, and other perfumes. (2) Spectacle-frames are blued by heat, the temperature used determining the final colour.

175/71. *O. L. L.* (New York).—In the *C. & D.*, January 7, page 32, we replied to a correspondent who had a similar difficulty in regard to colouring sweets. The acid present in most candies changes the colour of aniline dyes unless they are selected from such as stand acid without changing. Please refer to the reply we then gave.

185/6. *E. T.*—The hook which you refer to on hookkeeping for chemists is probably "How do I stand?" a useful adviser written by Mr. George Weddell, pharmaceutical chemist, 20 West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and published at 1*s.*

181/42. *Subscriber* (Starcross).—*Abortion in Cows*.—While the fruits of conception may be lost from fright, injury, or illness, affecting the cow constitutionally, the disease has now come to be recognised as more often contagious, and a specific bacillus, made out in the first instance by Professor Bang, of Copenhagen, has since been recognised in this country. It is important to hear this in

mind in any attempt at treatment or prevention. The germ has such vitality as to be retained in the uterus from one calving to another, and no cow should be milled again that has been the subject of the endemic form. Immediate isolation of all affected animals, thorough disinfection of the building lately occupied, destruction of the fetus and membranes by fire or deep burial, and daily bathing of the external parts of the genitals of each animal are the measures recommended. There is nothing in the way of drugs to make a cow "hold" if once the enemy has gained entrance, and to arrest the spread of this plague must be the object.

171/1. *Rusticus*.—We have no formula for Bates's salve.

176/70. *J. H. T.*—The sample of shoe-ink is neither acid nor alkaline, and we can find no reason for it destroying the leather to which it is applied.

158/27. *Stainer*.—*Boot-sole Finish*.—This is like one we reported on November 5, 1898, page 763.

173/3. *B. C. J.*—*Braxy-powder*:

Mag. sulph. exsicc.	...	...	...	5 <i>iiij.</i>
Potass. chlor.	...	...	...	5 <i>ii.</i>
Carb. liq.	...	...	...	q.s.

An ounce is generally administered for a dose to each *ee p* once a month during the autumn months.

### Information Supplied.

*Treatment of Ringworm*.—In reference to the notes on this subject in the *C. & D.*, January 7, 1899, *Delta* (171/19) writes:—"For ringworm occurring elsewhere than on the head I have found the following treatment all one could desire: With a camel-hair pencil paint the spot with liquid carbolic acid till the skin turns white, then quickly smear with oil, which kills the pain. One application of this is invariably sufficient, but in those rare cases where the ringworm increases another application may be given.

*Pearl-coating Pills*—*Mr. D. S. C. Reid*, Glasgow (141/2) writes:—"As I take some little interest in pearl pill-coating and I see a reference to such amongst your *Miscellaneous Inquiries*, I thought perhaps my experience might be of interest. I enclose sample of a few coated yesterday, done, of course, entirely by hand manipulation. The pills, too, should be three or four weeks made, so that the moisture may not exude through the coating. I first put pills into a pomade-bottle with sufficient varnish to moisten, then throw them into a box with a very little powdered French chalk and let stand for an hour or longer to get thoroughly dry. Now moisten the pills with a pill-mucilage, roll in French chalk for a minute or so, and turn on to a tin lid and dry quickly over a hunsen or other flame, rotating all the time. When dry, polish by rotating into a suitable dish. I use an empty 50-gross pill-tin, the bottom and sides of which I have coated with hard paraffin, which answers admirably. The varnish is made by dissolving the residue after making syr. tolu in ether (I do not use any definite quantity.) The mucilage consists of 4 gr. p. tragac. in 5*j.* S.V.R. and water to 1 oz. I may add that I believe in making and coating most of my B.P. pills.

### Information Wanted.

*The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.*

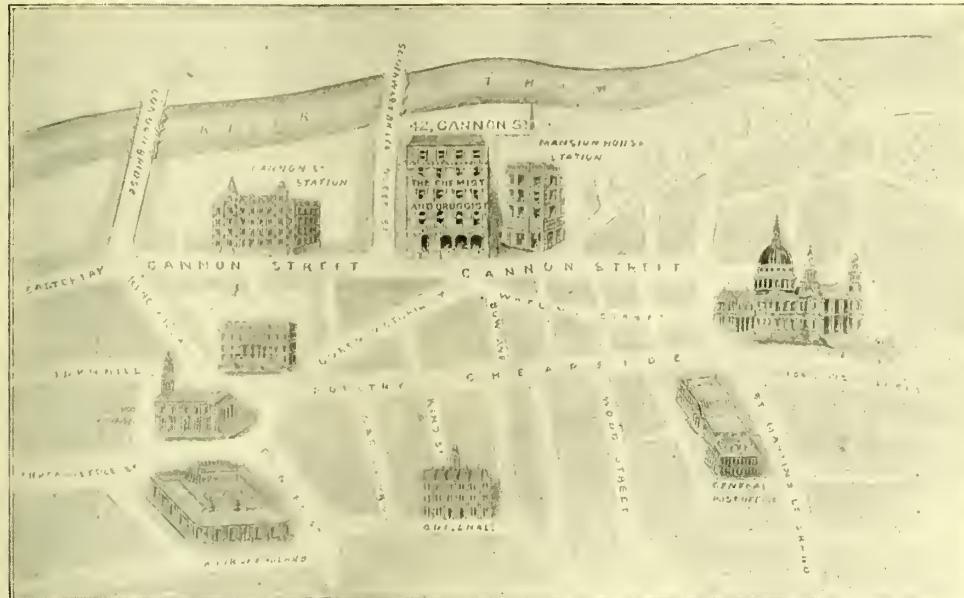
- 183/43. Makers of Protein tablets.
- 189/71. Makers of "Sypus" cleaning-paste.
- 191/65. Makers of "Birmingham polish"—a liquid metal-polish.
- 185/45. Packers of black malt and hops.
- 188/24. Who supplies fullers' earth in extremely fine powder?
- 192/69. Makers of carbolineum (paint).

## Forty-two Cannon Street.

## THE HOME OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

## Some Notes on the Workshop of the Imperial Journal of Pharmacy, and Views of its Appearance after Reconstruction.

THE centre of Cannon Street is one of London's ganglia. Anyone can see how that is by looking at the section of the map of London which we place here. Streams of traffic from many points of the metropolitan compass converge docks and warehouses are, come heavy drays, which merge into a similar thick line at King William's monument, opposite London Bridge, and they pass our door on the way West; while down Queen Victoria Street is an ever-flowing



under our office-windows; from the West, by the Strand and Fleet Street, and up Ludgate Hill, past St. Paul's, come thousands of vehicles daily; from Westminster, by the Em-

traffic tide which has touched the very centre of London life a stone's throw from our offices. A dozen policemen are attached to the *ganglion*, like so many nerves, controlling



CANNON STREET (WEST), LOOKING TOWARDS ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



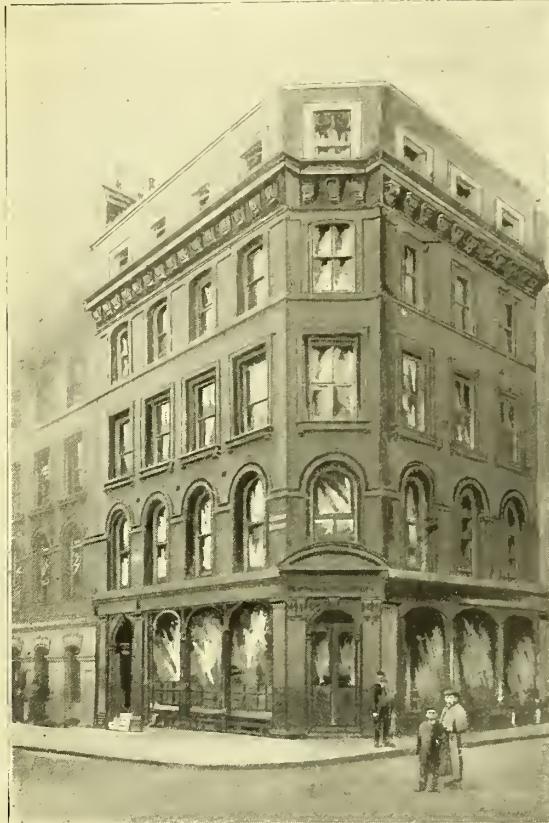
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS THE  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

baukment, business men drive to Blackfriars, where they meet another stream of heavier traffic from the South, and the swollen current sweeps up Queen Victoria Street, past the Bank along Cannon Street itself, from the East, where

and regulating equine energy and speeding sluggish draymen.

Those who do not know London can form a fair estimate of what is to be seen from our office-windows by comparing

the pictures of Cannon Street and Queen Victoria Street, which were photographed on a quiet Saturday afternoon from the editor's room. To us this ceaseless humming traffic is as ticking clocks to the watchmaker. It only becomes apparent to us when something exceptional happens. We can recall stirring times; for example, a regiment of



42 CANNON STREET.

emaciated and ragged Horse Guards, home from Tel-el-Kebir, passed westwards amidst the shrill cheers of a patriotic crowd—a perfect sea of heads filling almost all that is to be seen in the two photographs. Or, again, when they carried Napier of Magdala to his rest in St. Paul's. Then there marched along the street what looked like a human machine, four men deep, each man a mourner in bearing, each company of soldiers moving as one man, with reverent mien, the line ending in a gun-carriage with its honoured burden, followed by a riderless horse. Sometimes it is the wild "Hey—aey—aey" from a hysterical fire-engine, the cheery music of Salvationists passing down to headquarters in Queen Victoria Street, or fifes-and-pipes of soldiers fatigued-marching that raises heads from desks. There is cheeriness in Cannon Street, although we are within hail of the river and a dense fog creeps up from it occasionally. It is not many centuries since gardens separated our offices from the Thames. Daisies and daffodils, pinks and primroses, grew where we are. Even now (it has been said by one who ought to know) the primrose path to fortune is *via* THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST office, the writer adding with epigrammatic force, "You can always find your way there from the accompanying chart, so that if you are drawing dividends at the Bank of England, lunching with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, reverencing Britain's dead heroes in St. Paul's Cathedral, sailing on the silvery Thames,

or posting a letter at the General Post-office, you can always drop in and ask your way to wealth. Two railways will land you at the door." We are within ten minutes' walk of six railway termini, and half-a-dozen others are within fifteen minutes' cab-ride.

Were it for nothing else than to glance at the street scenes which we have hinted at, a visit to 42 Cannon Street repays itself, but there are interior attractions besides. Londoners who may be disposed to scoff at the minute directions how to get there (afforded by our sketch map) must bear in mind that the *C. & D.* has friends in the country and abroad who, when they come to London, may wish to find us without having to "ask a policeman." The artist who drew the chart had an exaggerated idea of our importance; he doubtless had the man who paid the bill in his mind's eye, and took filling the block between us and Queen Street and filling the bill to be synonymous. We have brought the incorruptible camera to bear upon our frontage, and the picture next shown is exactly what our premises are.

We do not print THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in Cannon Street; these are only our publishing and editorial offices. We share with our colleagues of "The Ironmonger" the four floors over the ground floor of this building, which is cheek by jowl with Mansion House Station of the Metropolitan Railway. We have been here since 1859. It seemed a few years ago that a removal might become necessary, but a renewal of our lease assures us of our workshop far into the twentieth century, and should we continue to grow as we



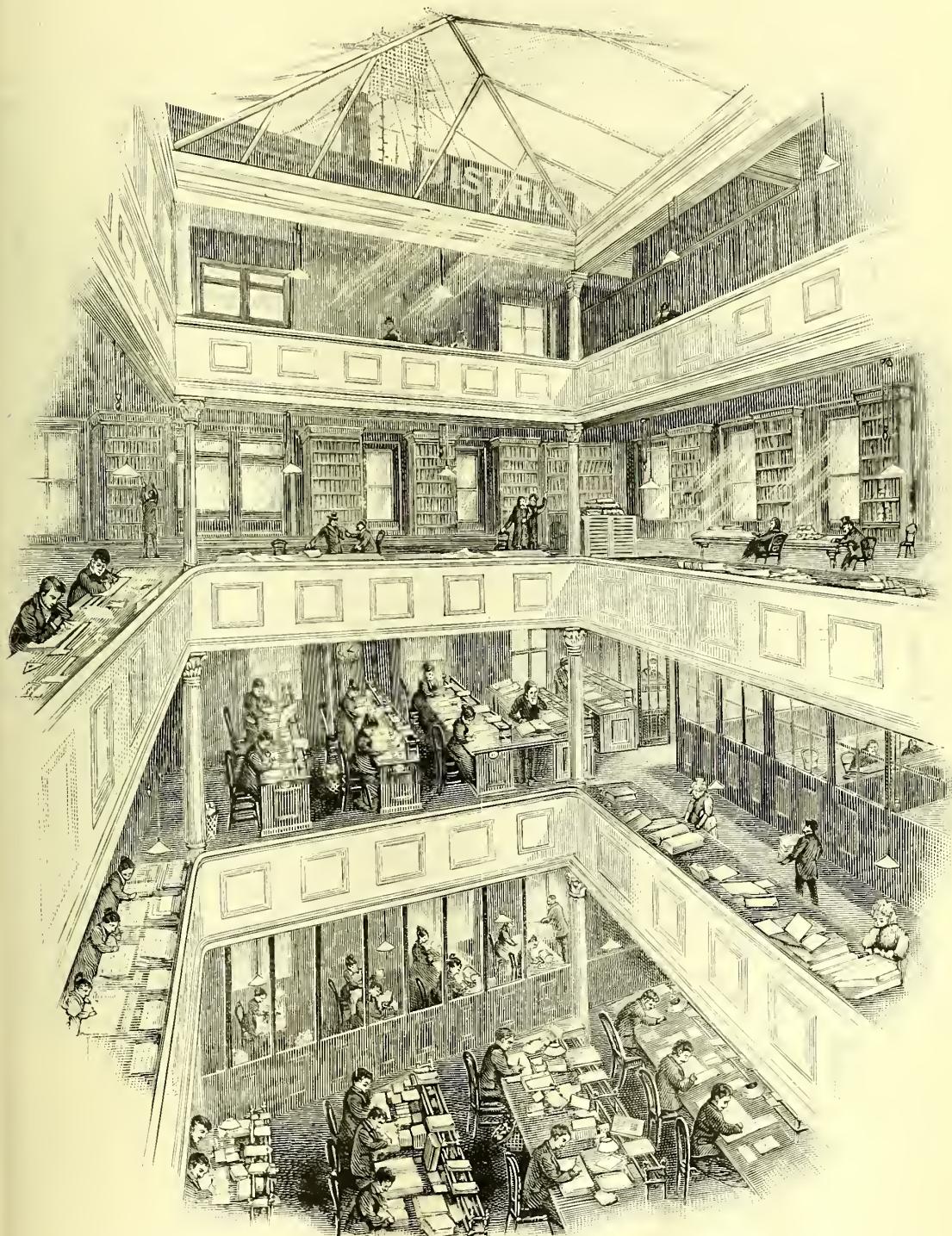
A CORNER OF A C. &amp; D. LETTER-ROOM.

have been doing these forty years back we must ask the aforesaid colleagues to shift.

With an assured tenure some alterations have been effected

in the interior of the premises which are chiefly conducive to our personal comfort, expedition of business, and the reception of visitors. We have sacrificed a proportion of the

space in the centre of three floors in order to get more air and light, the result being a magnificent well, which an artist has sketched with consistent truthfulness. The first

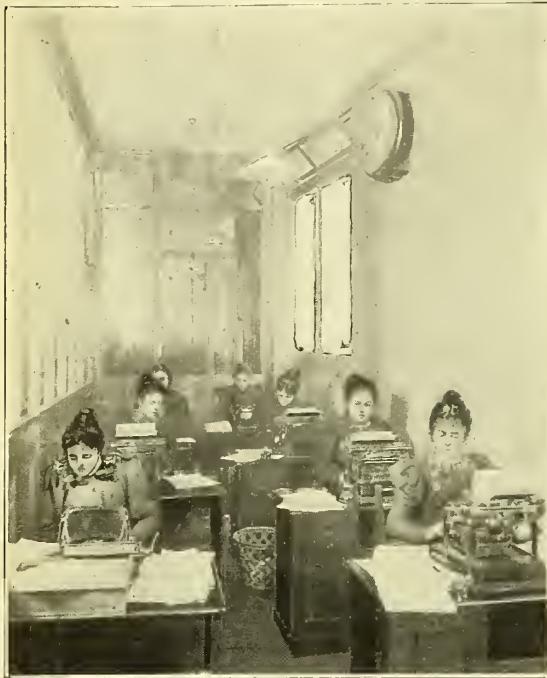


#### GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR.

The part of first floor seen shows the subscription- and advertisement-receiving departments in the General Office, and the typists' room.

On the second floor a glimpse is obtained of the editorial rooms on the right, also bookkeeping and wrapper preparing and sorting at the long tables. The library and reception-room are shown on the third floor.

floor is occupied by the publishing staff, and is divided by rows of desks, where the subscription and advertisement books are kept. The private rooms of the publisher are ranged along the front of this floor; on the west side a large glass room cuts off from the rest of the workers the perpetual and not particularly soothing click of a staff of



## THE TYPISTS' ROOM.

busy typewriters. The principals' room occupies the whole breadth of the floor on the Thames side of the house. To the left on entering is the cash office and letter-room. There the work of the *C. & D.* begins.

## A GLANCE AT THE WORK,

without attempting minute detail, may not be uninstructive, for it embodies a system well thought out at the beginning and improved by forty years' experience. The fundamental idea of it is that each member of the staff, clerical, editorial, and publishing, is responsible for a certain piece of work. As in the machine-factory each bit of a machine is the work of a mechanic, who could not produce the whole machine, but without whose bit the machine would be useless, so is it with **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**. All the genius of the publisher in getting advertisements, and patience of the editor in bringing together an interesting journal, would still leave subscribers without the *C. & D.* if the cash office made no record of the receipt of subscriptions, or clerks were careless in preparing the weekly wrappers. Receipt is our foundation and delivery our copestone. We are rather proud of both.

Suppose we follow a subscriber's letter from the morning post to its destination. The office opens at 9 A M., but less than an hour before that several confidential clerks are on the premises to deal with the mails. One set of clerks open the letters, stamp them, and reserve money enclosures, while another set register the letters. The system of registration is simple. The books are paged, and each line numbered; each page is ruled so that entries of the name of the sender, his address, and the subject of the letter, with the amount of the money enclosed (if any) and what it is for, may be quickly made. This done, the clerk marks the letter with

the folio and line, which is the origin of the numbers made familiar to our subscribers through our correspondence columns.

Many mistake the object of these numbers, thinking they are in the nature of a *nom de plume*, and some, with rare good thought, give us their own numbers, which may, however, lead to awkward results. We use the numbers simply because they are to us as good as a name and address.

It often happens that in sending his subscription some one of our friends adds an Exchange Column advertisement, perhaps a legal query or a dispensing problem to solve. Then we greet him as a friend if he has taken thought to write about each of the four things on a separate piece of paper. These the chief, who deals with the letters, receives from the letter room neatly pinned together, each numbered, and it is the work of a moment to send them to the respective departments. In due course they are dealt with by those responsible, are cancelled and initialled by those who have done the work, and they filter back to the letter-room. Now the good of the system shows itself. The letter-clerk turns up the letter-register, cancels the entry, and, supposing the letter is 45/60, from John Brown, of Briskville, it is affixed to a square sheet of paper, folded twice, and the back centre docketted. If more letters come from John Brown, of Briskville, during the six months, they are returned to the same docket, and at any time the whole of a correspondent's letters received during the past five years can be obtained within sixty seconds. The letters are arranged in alphabetical bundles, the bundles are placed in alphabetical pigeon-holes (see illustration on a previous page), and past years' pigeon-holes are arranged chronologically in a letter store-room on the fourth floor.

It is a simple system—necessarily so because in the course of a year we deal with many thousands of inward letters,\* and know no other system which could provide us with the correspondence of any specified individual or firm so expeditiously and with so much economy of space and labour.

←  $-3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. → ←  $-3\frac{1}{8}$  ins. → ←  $-3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. →

No.....

## CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Name ... *Brown, John*.....

Address ... *Briskville* .....

Date... Jan. to June, ... 1899

Fol.	Contents
40	<i>Editorial</i>
30	
41	<i>Small Ad.</i>
24	
59	<i>Sub.</i>
20	
100	<i>Editorial</i>
37	
111	<i>ie Books</i>
9	

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF DOCKET PAPER. SIZE OF PAPER  
12 INCHES BY 9 INCHES. THERE ARE FIFTEEN RULED  
SPACES IN THE CENTRE.

\* During 1898 the *C. & D.* letter-clerks registered 49,632 letters received on the business of the journal, besides which there is a mass of correspondence dealt with, copy, &c., received, which bring the postal items far beyond a hundred thousand a year.

The system was originated by one of the founders of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and has been adopted by several firms who have called to see it carried out. The docketing-papers are printed on the centre fold of the back, as shown in the facsimile. The system is as applicable to filing prescriptions and receipted accounts as to letters.

It is an open question whether the subscription department or the publishing department (by the latter the advertisement department is meant) is the more important in a journal. We are inclined to give

#### THE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

precedence. Since Harvey made that notable discovery concerning the connection between the heart, arteries, and

caller at 42 Cannon Street who wishes to pay cash will find himself referred to a numbered desk—the receipt of custom. Here a cheery clerk, who has been with us since he was so high, receives the half-sovereign and enlarges upon the virtues of "Diseases and Remedies," and shows by quaint arithmetic that by adding to it "Pharmaceutical Formulas" the ten shillings is converted into a sovereign, making sure success to the payer who is starting in business. The new subscriber departs with his head in the clouds, for he has been told, "When you make your pile and wish to sell the business, advertise it in the *C. & D.* Supplement. Good day." We have not yet published a book on "The Art of Subscribing," mainly because it is practised so well at 42 Cannon Street, especially by the postal system.



VIEW OF THE GENERAL OFFICE.

To the left are the entrance and staircase, on the right the typists' room, and at the end the principals' room.

veins, circulation has played an important part in human affairs, and to advertisers "a good subscription circulation" is the equivalent in a journal to a sound heart and unossified arteries in man. We may be a trifle conceited about our circulation, for there is not the slightest sign of journalistic apoplexy detectable in it, and we are decidedly proud of our subscription department. On the average it does not receive three complaints per week as to the non-delivery of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and many weeks elapse without a single complaint System again. We shall spare our readers a detailed explanation of it, especially as it is part of the art and mystery of *C. & D.*-ism.

The subscription department is on the first floor. Any

The subscription department's work, after correct entries are made in the subscription registers, begins with the wrappers. These come to us in a roundabout way. We order the paper (made specially for us), and the paper-mills deliver it to Somerset House in sheets sufficient for so many wrappers. These the Stamp Office print with the familiar halfpenny stamp—this, of course, not being done on wrappers for colonial and foreign copies. From Somerset House the stamped paper goes to our own printers, where the inscription is impressed and the lot guillotined into wrappers. Then we get them, and our work on them begins.

For years we have been addressing the copies by means of printed labels. It is so much easier for postmen to read

print than handwriting, and English handwriting always puzzles postmen, especially, we are told, those in Germany, the Levant, Egypt, Russia, India, China, and Japan, where we have many subscribers. That is one reason why we



A CORNER OF THE BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT (SECOND FLOOR).

use printed addresses; another is that we like to do all we can to ensure that those who pay for *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* get it. Moreover, we have not the implicit faith in foreign post-offices that we have in the St. Martin's-le-Grand institution, of which more anon. The sheets of labels are printed periodically, new names being added as soon as possible after they come in. "Nice plan to check a lot all at once," says the uninitiated, and it is so in effect—a sort of general check—but the thing has still to be done weekly, and every Monday the sheets are gone through and checked from the registers. One reason for that is that subscribers remove now and then, and others take a holiday, and at their request we send the *C. & D.* after them, when the addresses have to be written. Also some subscribers, such as commercial travellers, are migratory, and send us their addresses week by week, and we cheerfully follow them on their travels, especially if we are acquainted with changes before the work of checking is done for the week. After that the proverbial needle may have to be looked for.

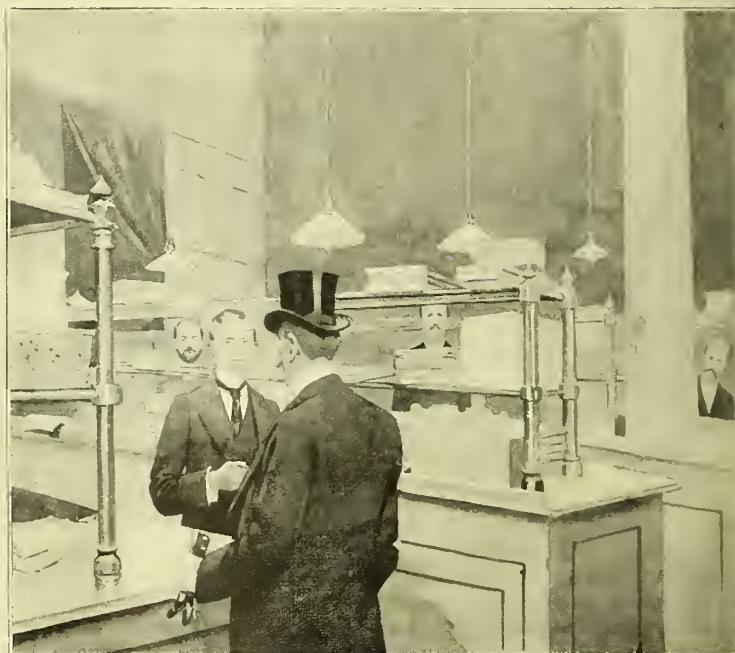
Address-label checking is followed by affixing. This part is done on long tables on the second-floor, where the full light from the roof is available. The artist who drew the view of the well caught the young ladies at this work. We may mention, in passing, that we were amongst the first, if not the first in London, to employ educated women as clerks.

After the labels are affixed the wrappers are sorted according to their destination, home and foreign wrappers being treated separately. Both are arranged according to schemes devised by the Post Office authorities in conjunction with our subscription department. We who write this have not

sufficiently mastered the schemes to explain them, but we know that they are based upon the order of posting and the districts. We give the Post Office a great deal of work to do between 3 A.M. and 5 P.M. every Friday, and it helps the P.O., and expedites delivery, if we sort the wrappers into districts, so that when the printers do up the copies they have only to transfer them to the sacks provided by the Post Office, ready labelled for delivery to the mails. Foreign and colonial wrappers give the clerks double labour, as postage-stamps have to be affixed to them, and sometimes a single stamp does not hit off the postage, which is never less than 2d., and goes up to 1s. 4d. for the Summer and Winter issues.

When the wrappers are sorted, as far as we can do that, they are taken to the third-floor, there to await the coming of men from the Post Office to cancel the stamps and check the sorting. This is specially necessary for the Friday mails, our mail-bags for the British colonies being about the heaviest that St. Martin's-le-Grand has to deal with, and it would be impossible, owing to lack of time, to catch these mails were the cancelling not done before the copies were wrapped. This is the only point at which our circulation troubles us; it grows, but the hours between 9 o'clock on Thursday evening and 3 o'clock on Friday morning do not grow longer, and it is during these six hours that the last of the printing is done, also the folding of six or more printed sheets, gathering and stitching them, covering, cutting, wrapping, and posting are done.

These particulars regarding the weekly despatch do not apply to our Winter and Summer Issues or to our *DIARY*, which are forwarded by carrier, parcel-post, or book-post, according to the destination; and in these cases each copy is enclosed in a strong envelope. The preparation of these



"WHEN YOU WISH TO SELL THE BUSINESS ADVERTISE IT IN THE *C. & D.* SUPPLEMENT."

entails quite as much labour as, if not more than, the ordinary weekly issues.

It is also the business of our subscription department to keep up our registers, which embrace the whole of the British Empire and many foreign countries, where our

agents and representatives keep us informed of what is going on and who is who.

#### THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

The publisher of a paper has everything to do with its production, but he may not put his finger into the editorial pie. His domain is as wide as the world itself. He takes up the subscription-registers, spreads them out before advertisers, and says, "Where these men of business are there THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST goes to them weekly. England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and the adjacent islands are our stronghold. Every part of the British Empire is represented in our registers, and the business centres of every country with which Britain has commercial relations. We undertake to put you on speaking terms with the drug-trade in all these places."

The typewriting department is an *annexe* to the publisher's room, with dictation-rooms intervening. We need not linger

over this prosaic work except to say that if editors were ever to fail us a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST-ful of the publisher's letters would make interesting reading—varied, too, because the punishment is made to fit the crime, and with that degree of refinement and persuasiveness which has helped to make THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST what it is.

One of the most interesting sections in the publishing department is the Coloured Supplement, which has grown to be so important—since it was initiated

shortly after the journal was changed from a monthly to a weekly—as to require a small separate staff to work it, under the direction of the publisher. The Supplement, we need scarcely remind our subscribers, is for advertising businesses for disposal and wanted, situations open and wanted, the exchange column, and similar small advertisements. Apart from the collection and arrangement of the numerous advertisements received for this Supplement every week, the department conducts a voluminous correspondence between unnamed advertisers and those who reply to the advertisements, while several hundreds of the Supplements, in addition to those included in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST itself, are despatched by post to persons who have previously sent stamped envelopes or wrappers for them. These arrangements have, we believe, been of distinct utility to the trade, as they have helped to bring employer and employé and buyer and seller quickly together. Besides the correspondence, we have on Friday mornings many callers for free copies of the Supplement, and they make the staircase quite crowded sometimes as they leisurely descend, reading what, to them, is the most absorbing part of the *C. & D.* that week.

The pictures must speak for the clerical and bookkeeping departments, which have spread to the second floor, where the ledger-keepers are especially free from the interruption of the incoming and outgoing of callers on the first floor—which, by the way, is sometimes mistaken for a bank, so imposing is it with its shining old mahogany and brass-railed desks.

On the second floor, as previously mentioned, are the editorial rooms. What goes on there all the world knows from our pages every week. Our editorial rooms are veritable glass houses, as will be seen from the photograph, and a remarkable feature about the arrangement is that though everything in the interior is thus open to view, the plate-glass is an excellent non-conductor of sound, so that conversations and interviews may proceed in one room without the occupants of the next room hearing. This suite of rooms fronts Cannon Street where it intersects Queen Victoria Street. The tower of St. Mary Aldermanry is directly opposite, and the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral stands between us and the Western horizon when we look at the end windows. The Editor occupies the centre room with his staff of assistants at each side.

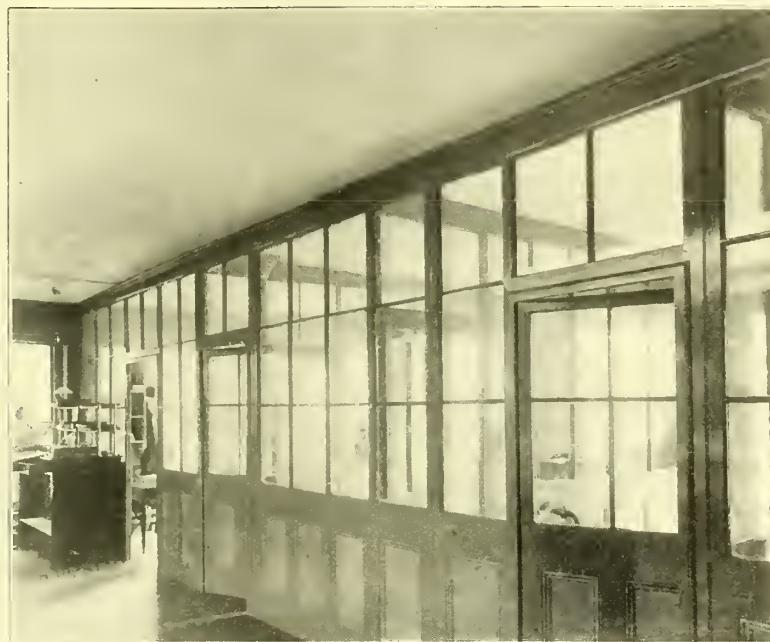
Up the staircase once more, and we come to

#### A NEW INSTITUTION.

We have many callers from abroad throughout the year. Some who make their first visit to the Old Country leave "42 Cannon Street" at home as their London address. When they come

to shake hands with us they get their letters. We have often felt that facilities for replying to letters, or a place where they could chat quietly with a friend, would be useful to these strangers, and here it is on our third floor—a library and reception-room. We hope to keep here files of catalogues and price-lists, and we shall be pleased if firms who wish to have their publications placed on our shelves for reference will send us their latest issues.

This library and reception-room is depicted in the general view of the interior. Two private rooms where visitors may quietly converse are situated in the south or shadow end of the picture. The two gentlemen at work towards the left are artists—nowadays indispensable journalistic aids, especially to the publishing department, for they can not only lick advertisers' ideas into shape, but create new designs, and show by the brush how illustration may be made a telling adjunct to letterpress. Our photographic studio is on the fourth floor. It was the sub-editorial room while the first and second floors were in the hands of the spoilers, and since the descent there has been constant regret at the loss of the beautiful northerly skylight. But the studio remains, and



EDITORIAL ROOMS.



SYDNEY OFFICE.

across the well is the laboratory and dark-room, which still needs the finishing touches. Storerooms are on this floor. There are also a dressing-room for those male members of our staff who are of a festive turn, and a luncheon-room for the ladies, besides other essential offices.

We have often noticed that descriptions of new buildings frequently end thus—"The premises are lighted throughout with electricity, and the rooms are heated with Keith's hot-water apparatus." It is so in the present case. The heating-arrangements are excellent: our only trouble is with the varied heat-capacity of the individuals in the office—were there coal fires in the place (there is not one), some would have roaring fires, and others wee peeps. The hot-water pipe is a dead-level, democratic, equal to all heat; as also is electricity in lighter vein.

Besides the library pictured in the well sketch our staff have a miniature "Mudie" of their own. Biography, fiction, poetry, and travel are its strongest elements. The principle is the *C. & D.* one—"no suh., no books." It also works well in this case. The ladies have a tea club, which they manage so quietly that we have nothing to say about it. Such is 42 Cannon Street. We do not forget that we have

#### COLLEAGUES IN THE ANTIPODES,

some of them having gone from 42 to spread the influence of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in the Greater Britain beyond the seas. They will not be the least interested readers of these pages, for here are their headquarters. The *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* is published monthly in Melbourne, and is circulated to all our Australasian subscribers. It is purely an Australasian journal, devoted solely to colonial matters, with a policy of its own and residential staff in Melbourne and Sydney, and representatives in other Australian capitals.

Our Melbourne office is located in the handsome building, 231 Elizabeth Street, figured on this page. An editorial and publishing staff, similar to what we have in London, but not so numerous, directs the colonial work. The interior shown in another picture is a general view of the office arrangements in Melbourne, but does not include the editorial and publisher's rooms. There our representatives are always pleased to receive any callers, especially those from the Old Country, who are in search of advice regarding pharmacy in Australia. The picture opposite shows the interior of our office in Post Office Chambers, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

In other parts of the British Empire (India, Canada, Ceylon, and South Africa) we have specially-appointed agents, and we believe that wherever THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST goes, there would we find a friend. This article is specially addressed to those who have not visited 42 Cannon Street. Some who have done so since the reconstruction was completed have expressed pleasure at the atmosphere of the place, if we may so express it, and as apostles

of light and leading in all things that are pharmaceutical we endeavour to carry some of the atmosphere to wider realms.

Perhaps these notes may not be unappreciated by our friends. We are not given to saying much about our own work, and have hesitated to do so even on such an apparently necessary occasion as the present. When all is said, the fact remains that in the forty years' success which has attended the publication of the *C. & D.* the consistent support of our advertisers and the unfailing loyalty of our subscribers have played an important part, and they, we feel sure, from the evidences we have received and are constantly receiving, have sufficient interest in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to appreciate these glimpses into our workshop and its methods which we have here given.



LOCATION OF OUR HEADQUARTERS IN MELBOURNE.



GENERAL OFFICE, MELBOURNE.

## The Poisons Regulations.

### Difficulties.

Before proceeding to select from suggestions which have been sent in competition for the five guineas which we last week offered in prizes, some difficulties submitted by correspondents may be dealt with.

*Proprietary Medicines.*—In reply to "Borax" (190/25), we corroborate our statement of January 21 that the regulations apply to all scheduled poisons, whether sold as proprietary medicines or otherwise. The makers of poisonous proprietary medicines for external use must see to it that only bottles rendered distinguishable by touch are used for the articles, as the retailer will be liable if distinctive bottles are not employed in the specified cases.

*Internal and External Medicines.*—The same correspondent asks if distinctive bottles must be used for internal medicines containing scheduled poisons. No; only for liniments, embrocations, and lotions, say the regulations. This is too limited a range, because we think that injections, ointments, and some other forms of medication containing poisons not used *per os* should be included; but the regulations were passed so speedily, and the principle rather than the practice was so much involved, that no thought was given to the details. Until the omission can be legally remedied, we think retailers should endeavour to carry out the spirit of the regulations, which clearly is that external remedies of a poisonous nature should be sent out in containers different from those used for internal medicines or non-poisonous external remedies. "Warburton" (191/71) asks if laudanum should be put in a poison-bottle. Not if it is for internal use, but if sold for making a fomentation or the like it should be.

*What is a Poison?*—Several correspondents put this question. Any article or preparation containing an article included in the schedule of poisons (see THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1899, page 211) is a poison and nothing else. There, again, it will be wise for retailers to keep the spirit of the regulations in mind, by seeing that no embrocation, liniment, or lotion which is likely to produce bad or toxic results by being taken inadvertently is sent out in an ordinary medicine bottle.

*Edwardus* (191/48) writes as follows:—

Will you kindly inform me through your "Poisons Regulations Column" whether the said "Regulations" apply only to poisons in Schedules I. and II.? [Yes.] If so, will syr. papav. alb., tr. camph. co. require to be stored in blue poison-bottles or other distinguishable vessels? [Not necessarily. Read Clauses 1 and 2 in C. & D. last week, page 290, first column. The bottles must be (1) labelled with the name of the article, (2) distinctly marked, and (3) capped, &c., or ribbed or placed in a cupboard, &c.] There are other poisonous preparations, such as unq. hyd. ammoniat. (a commodity in great request in some neighbourhoods); what precautions should be adopted as to storing and selling? It is largely sold in pennyworths. I may also mention unq. gall. c. opio. [Ointments may be kept in the usual shop-jars, but should be of a distinctive shape or marked distinctly, and kept amongst bottles or in some place where they may not be mistaken for non-poisonous articles.] Then as to such preparations as tr. iodi and liq. iodi fortis, which I have always dispensed and sold in poison-bottles. These latter are not mentioned in either schedule. Recipes for hair-washes containing a small portion of tr. cantharidis—will these have to be sold also in poison-bottles? Toothache-tinctures containing tr. opii—will they require to be sold in poison-bottles? Would corn-paint composed of ext. canab. ind., ac. salicylic., and collodium flex. require to be sold in poison-bottles? [No.] Would toothache-tincture and corn-paint avoid being sold in poison-bottles if 1½ d. p.m. stamps were affixed to the corks? [No.] These questions may interest others.

To the queries not parenthetically replied to we may state generally that distinctive bottles should be used when an article contains a scheduled poison—*e.g.*, hair-lotions containing cantharides. If a corn-paint is an embrocation, and a toothache tincture a lotion, and both contain scheduled poisons, a distinctive bottle must be used for them. Ointments are not specified in the regulations so far as dispensing and selling are concerned. Iodine-preparations are not scheduled poisons, but there is nothing in the regulations to prohibit the retailer from dispensing or selling them in poison-bottles.

193/39v. Under the new poisons regulations is it necessary that all poisons in one shop should be kept on one of the three systems, or may some be kept in one way and some in another—*e.g.*, (a) shop-rounds tied over on the shelves with other bottles, and (c) some bottles (morphia, &c.) kept in a poison-cupboard?—[They may be kept in any of the ways, not necessarily or desirably all in one way.]

193/39v asks: Is it necessary to render bottles sent out containing, say, camphorated oil, or hartshorn and oil, "distinguishable by touch"?—[No.]

### Suggestions.

The terms of our competition were stated fully last week on page 290. We repeat the clauses referring to the suggestions wanted:—

1. Description of systems of keeping poisons according to clause 1.
2. Drawings or descriptions of bottles, vessels, boxes or packages which will meet the requirements of clause 2. (If samples of bottles, &c., are sent to us, we can have them drawn.)
3. Descriptions or samples of dispensing-bottles and labels suitable for liniments, embrocations, and lotions containing poison different from those used for internal medicines and non-poisonous liniments, embrocations, and lotions (clause 3).
4. Suggestions as to how chemists can utilise in a business-promoting manner the regulations specially imposed upon them and not upon their unqualified competitors.

### HOW TO KEEP POISONS.

The keeping of a great number of poisons of various degrees of deadliness in a poison-closet, or other special place, is neither practicable nor expedient. In fact, it defeats its own object. It is far better to keep all poisons except a few of the more dangerous alkaloids, judiciously distributed on the ordinary shop-shelves, but in distinctive bottles. The bottles should either be fluted or have strips of coarse emery-cloth pasted on the back and sides. The "poison" label should be on the shoulder of the bottle, where it is most easily seen when the contents are being poured out. The bottle should also have a distinctive stopper, and one that cannot be handled without arresting the attention. Tr. opii and other liquid poisons in frequent demand should not be kept on a shelf along with non-poisonous liquids. I append a rough drawing of a suitable bottle.

Epworth.

C. C. BELL.

For carrying out the new poison regulations in reference to shop stock-bottles (shop-rounds), &c., place over the stoppers tin caps, either spiked or rough, like a sugar-grater, on the outside, and painted signal red. These should be made in different sizes to suit the bottles, and would save the outlay for new bottles.

Earlestown, Lancs.

F. A. BROWN.

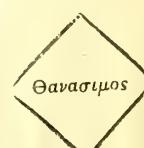
Shop-rounds containing poison should have a "cap" made of indiarubber with a rim to fit round the neck of the bottle. If a poison-slip be attached under the gold label or front of bottle the regulations would be complied with. Such a simple method would save purchasing special shop-rounds.

Brentford.

A. HAWTHORNE.

Immediately after the passing of the Pharmacy Act, now more than a generation since, I attached to vessels containing parliamentary poisons a green diamond label bearing the word Θανασίμος, or — or, thus:—

But as it was sometimes successfully contended that what contains a poison is a poison—*e.g.*, chloroform-water (not that this was ever proved a poison), it became evident that one might as well put a big diamond on the shop-door. These labels fell into desuetude, and for many years now I have relied



successfully on care and common sense, which are sufficient of themselves, and being absent nothing is enough except to cajole an ignorant jury. Still, "law is law," and now we must of necessity comply with it. I would suggest that a green or orange label be placed perpendicular on each vessel, as here shown, or, more elaborately, a label bearing the royal arms on the right, representing authority, the pharmaceutical arms on the left, representing wisdom, and between them, borrowing an idea from the law of the XII. tables, I would place a bull with a tuft of hay on its horn trampling on John Bull with the legend beneath, "Fœcum habet in cornu" (Hor., *Satir.* I. iv. 34). There is more shot in this locker, but for lack of time I fire these only now.

QUIVIS. (192/17.)

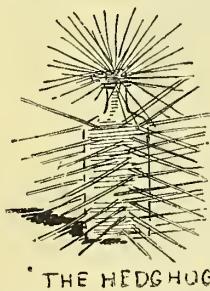
## BOTTLES.

A very simple and effective way to render poison-bottles distinguishable by touch would be to have all bottles containing poisons (both stock-bottles and bottles used in retailing to the public) corrugated or fluted about half-way up the bottle, the top half of the bottle to be left smooth on which to fix the labels and directions for use. Bottles made after this fashion would be distinguishable to the eye as well as the touch, so that the public, as well as the chemist, would soon become familiar with them, and a mistake could hardly be made. For retailing the bottles might be blue, and the word "poison" be printed in the glass. For stock-bottles any colour glass might be used, and any ordinary shape, so that they would not look too conspicuous on the shelves or in the cupboard.

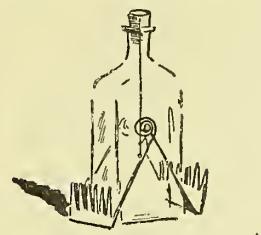
Wangford, R.S.O.

I have been much interested in reading your article *re* "Poison Regulations now Binding." I always have had a sneaking liking for designing poison-bottles. My workshop is full of them. Here is one which I have christened "The

H. ROLLETT.



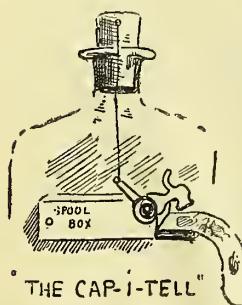
"THE HEDGHOG"



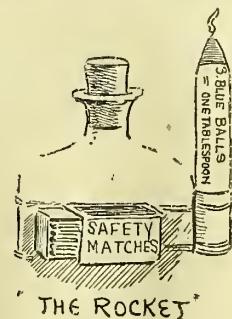
"THE RAT TRAP"

Hedgehog." No one has so far been able to uncork it, even in the daytime. Secondly comes my "Rat-trap."

I thought I should make a fortune out of this, but I lost one. Wishing to have it practically tried, I sent one filled with rum to a dear old female relative from whom I had great expectations. She tried it, lost three fingers and a thumb, and I lost the legacy. To make up for this sad mischanter



"THE CAP-I-TELL"



"THE ROCKET"

I designed "The Cap-i-tell." This, unfortunately, got into the hands of a nice old gentleman who was very deaf and dyspeptic. He did not hear the terrific explosion which took place the first time he drew the cork. Thinking

that the spotted red tape was ribbon of Brugé, placed there to burn in order to overcome the smell of the tr. asafetida which his mixture contained, he lit the end of it and was never seen again. My latest safety-bottle is, perhaps, the best of all; it is called "The Rocket." Fitted with a Roman candle and a box of safety-matches, it is particularly useful for night-use. The teaspoonfuls or tablespoonfuls are indicated by the number of blue fire-balls sent up. I only know of one accident which has happened through this—a trivial one—in which my mother-in-law was concerned. Others similarly situated will appreciate the value of this striking novelty.

Leeds.

[Mr. Reynolds sends these "for competition," which we take to be another of his jokes. We print his nonsensical suggestions here, because they help to throw into relief the ridiculous lengths to which over-zeal in carrying out the regulations may take one.]

Messrs. James Townsend & Co.'s method of distinguishing shop-rounds for poisons is also applicable to bottles for retail. The annexed sketch shows how it is done, the black bands on the drawing being the pieces of thick cardboard (scarlet outside) which the Exeter firm suggest. The next thing wanted is the strips of cardboard of that nature, which no doubt such firms as Messrs. Townsend will supply.

## ADVANTAGES OF THE REGULATIONS TO CHEMISTS.



In addition to strict observance of the regulations themselves, the public should be made to understand that the precautions taken are rather in excess of the legal requirements than under them; and that the requirements are binding on chemists and druggists only, other dealers in poisons not being recognised by the Council. This might be done by printed notices exhibited in the window and on the counter, and by slips distributed in the neighbourhood. The terms of the advertisement must depend on circumstances: there are neighbourhoods in which the regulations will be generally resented by the public, but in others it would be well to let it be known that they are due to the initiative of chemists themselves, to whose care the safety of the public, as regards poisons, is entrusted by the Legislature.

C. C. BELL.

## SOUTHALL'S POISONS SAFE-DEPOSIT.

Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham, have devised a clever and simple scheme for keeping ordinary stock-bottles containing poisons in a lock-up shelf



which will fully answer the purposes of a poison-cupboard. The shelf is shown in the engraving. A series of bottles is placed each in a separate compartment, and the whole shelf is locked up by the small hinged-flap barrier in front at the



bottom of the bottles. On turning the key this barrier falls down, and any of the bottles can be taken out. Special bottles are not required, and the labels are always exposed to view, though the poison label, if at the bottom of the bottle, would not be seen when the shelf was locked.

## A Few Novelties.

### PRETTY POLLY.

MESSRS. FASSETT & JOHNSON, Snow Hill, E.C., the agents for diamond dyes, have a showcard-novelty which they wish chemists to apply for. The annexed sketch shows its form, but not its colours, which are impossible to reproduce here, because THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is not printed with diamond dyes. Polly's language is choice and epigrammatic. She is a nice seasonable attraction, as Easter eggs are likely to absorb a good deal of the wares which she talks about. Druggists on the Continent and in the United States do quite a large business about this time in Easter-egg dyes, and chiefly by pushing them well.

### PURE MUTTON-ESSENCE.

To invalids who have to feed on liquid nourishment one of the sweetest changes in dietary is to get away from beef-tea and beef-juice to nice mutton-broth *sans* vegetables. The mutton is as nourishing as beef-preparations, and perhaps more easily assimilated. The appearance of an essence similar to extract of beef may help to bring home the above fact to people. Messrs. G. Nelson, Dale & Co. (Limited), 14 Dowgate Hill, E.C., are the makers of the "Hipi" brand pure mutton-essence. It is a stiff, granular, brownish jelly, which dissolves in hot water to form a pleasant-tasted and nourishing broth. It contains about 40 per cent. of proteids and 65 per cent. of solid matter. The essence is one of the cheapest invalid nutrients which we have met with, a 4-oz. tin retailing at 1s. It is a good line for chemists to take up. It may be obtained through any wholesale house.

### CARBOLIC SOLOIDS.

The art of compression has, we should think, reached its zenith in the 60 gr. carbolic solooids which are made by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, E.C. We assume that these large solooids ( $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter) are not



made by fusion, since "solooid" is the form of compressed tabloid for external remedies. This form is exhibited in the small illustration, and the manner of putting up the carbolic solooids is also shown, but the tubes are 1 inch in diameter and 4 inches long. This mode of dispensing carbolic acid is one of the safest, as poisoning with the solooids is a remote contingency, and, as the substance is coloured with a harmless dye, the solutions are distinguished from any other lotions.

### OXAPHOR.

This is the name given by the Farbwerke Meister, Lucius & Brüning, 46 St. Mary Axe, E.C., to oxycamphor, a derivative of camphor prepared by Dr. Manasse, and commercially produced by the Farbwerke in 50 per cent. alcoholic solution. Therapeutically, oxaphor has been found to be of benefit in the treatment of dyspnoeic troubles, such as cough

arising from weak heart and asthmatic bronchitis; in fact, it gives relief in most cases where shortness of breathing is the distressing symptom. The dose is 8 to 15 minims thrice daily, and the remedy is best exhibited in mixture, the oxaphor being dissolved in twice its volume of a 90-per-cent. alcohol tincture before addition to sweetened water. The remedy was first noticed in 1896, but the Farbwerke have only recently placed it on the market.

### THE "COMPACTUM" TRUCK.

Messrs. Rothschild & Baker, Summer Row, Birmingham, have introduced a new truck for chemists, which we illustrate. This firm make good articles which are strongly constructed though light, and are of elegant finish. The "Compactum" has wired-on rubber tyres, strong springs, double lids, and signboard, and its special advantages for chemists are a removable rack spaced for sixteen syphons, a strong hand-basket 18 inches long, forming a shelf for small parcels, bottles, and sundries, which can be used for delivering goods, and a third of the inside space is partitioned off, forming a useful bin for bulky parcels. The price is 8*l*. exclusive of lettering, and chemists get 50 per cent. discount.

### CALVERT'S SURGEONS' SOAP.

Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, have added another soap to their already numerous list. Surgeons have often expressed the opinion that the use of pumice-stone, which has hitherto been necessary to mechanically remove epithelial débris, interfered with the lathering power of soap. Messrs. Calvert have met this objection by turning out a soap which, while detergent and antiseptic, lathers quite freely. The soap, although designed especially for surgeons' use for operative work, will find several other medical uses, such as removing scarlet-fever scales from desquamating patients, and as a preliminary to vaccination. The soap contains 10 per cent. of carbolic acid, and sells at 6*d*. a tablet.

## New Remedies.

**Airol**—This bismuth-oxiodide compound is produced, according to German patent, by substituting for pyrogallol oxigallol, which is obtained through the action of air and ammonia vapour on pyrogallol. The compound is a brown powder, unaffected by light or air, and insoluble in water. It is preferable to the similar bismuth compound of pyrogallol because it is non-toxic.

**Dionine** is the name given by Merck to the derivative of morphine corresponding with codeine, which is  $C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3)NO_3$ , while dionine is  $C_{17}H_{18}(C_2H_5)NO_3$ . The hydrochloride ( $C_{19}H_{22}NO_3HCl H_2O$ ) of the new derivative occurs as a white crystalline powder, of somewhat bitter taste, and easily soluble in water and alcohol. According to J. Korte (*Therap. Monatsh.*, 1899, i.), dionine can be used safely and with excellent results for the irritating cough of phthisis. It can also be used beneficially in chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma. The dose is 0.015 grammes to 0.03 grammes ( $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.) several times a day in mixture or pills. 100 parts water at 15° C. dissolve 14 of dionine, and 100 parts (by weight) alcohol dissolve 73 parts. It is insoluble, on the other hand, in ether and chloroform. From its aqueous solution it is precipitated by most of the alkaloidal reagents; thus, a 1-in-100 000 solution gives a distinct cloud with potassium-bismuthic iodide, this being the extreme degree of detection.

## Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 23.

A VERY quiet week all round. The speculation-wave has subsided, and for the moment the camphor and quinine markets are calm. The Norwegian cod-fishing is getting bad, but the high quality of the livers has kept the yield of oil far in excess of last year at this period. Still, the fishing should be watched closely. We hear from one quarter that the Lofoten fishing has commenced. The gum-sales held to-day are reported on page 354. The principal changes of the week are:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Copper sulphate	Ammonia sulphate	Anthracene
Ferri et quininae cit.	Gentian	Belladonna-root
Quinine	Liquorice-root	Isinglass
	Oil, cod-liver	Menthol
	Opium	Oil, peppermint (Jap)
		Scammony-root
		Shellac
		Taraxacum-root

Among the arrivals this week, up to Wednesday, were:—Cape aloes 26, buchu 47, camphor 71, cardamoms 230, cinchona 153, crude cocaine 2, castor oil (Italian) 135, (French) 362, (East Indian) 936 cod-liver oil 261, eucalyptus oil 15, gum thus 250, juniper-berries 25, lemongrass oil 25 opium 122, orris (Italian) 95, quicksilver 5,100, rhatany 22, senna 161, vanilla 183.

At Hamburg the more important arrivals include:—Coca-leaves 112, camphor 95, cinchona 88, quillaia 118, rhatany 7, and Japanese peppermint oil 27.

### British v. American Consular Reports.

An important question was raised in the House of Commons on February 9, when Mr. H. H. Marks questioned the Foreign Under-secretary (Mr. Brodrick) about Consular reports; and from that gentleman's optimistic reply it is satisfactory to learn that

the utmost pains are taken to secure the earliest practicable publication of these reports, and the average time occupied between their receipt and issue is under a month. In this respect the British reports compare very favourably with those of the United States. The Commercial Intelligence Bureau which it is contemplated to create will secure the marshalling of the facts in the manner desired. As regards the form of the reports and the directions as to their compilation, very full and complete instructions, accompanied by skeleton tables and returns, have for some time past been in the hands of the Consuls.

Mr Marks afterwards told a *Sun* reporter that he would keep the matter well before the Foreign Office in future, and pointed out that the United States Government issued five distinct publications, among them being *Advance-sheets of Consular Reports*, issued daily, which were invaluable to the commercial community. His opinion was that at least six weeks were allowed to elapse between the receipt and issue of British reports, and he knew of a case where there was a delay of eighteen months.

### Seychelles Vanilla.

The Colonial Office has received a report from Mr. H. Cockburn Stewart, H.M. Administrator at the Seychelles, on vanilla-planting. Mr. Stewart says a vanilla-plantation should not be started in Seychelles with less than 1,000*r.*, seeing that it takes three years to bring in a crop. Suitable land cannot be secured under 200*r.* per acre, and even at

this price it is not easily obtainable. Under the old system (planting on bars, wires, &c.), from 1,200 to 1,300 vines were planted per acre. Vanilla is now planted on live trees, and the number of vines planted depends upon the number of trees existing on the land put under cultivation. Vines will begin to bear three years after planting, and will only get in full bearing five or six years after. Each vine can produce from 25 to 30 pods of different sizes—viz., from 4 to 8 inches long. On an average, 130 green pods go to 1 lb. of dry (prepared vanilla). The flowering-season is from August to December. The pods are gathered about nine months after the flowers have been fertilised, and it takes from three to four months to cure the pods. In Seychelles, as elsewhere, there are bad seasons (too much rain), in which case the yield is poor.

### German Chemical Exports.

The German chemical industry did well last year, increasing exports by 86,000,000 marks in value. Of the articles exported, three products contributed largely to this increase—viz., aniline dyes, 74,900,000*m.*, against 67,000,000*m.* in 1897; potassium chloride, 13,600,000*m.* against 11,400,000*m.* in 1897; purified glycerin, 6,100,000*m.* against 3,300,000*m.* in 1897.

### Thorium Nitrate.

This chemical has suffered an enormous fall in value during the past year. At the commencement of 1895 the nitrate was selling for 1,800*m.* to 1,900*m.* (90*l.* to 95*l.*) per kilo. To-day it can be obtained for 37*m.* per kilo. This strikingly rapid fall in price is due, not to competition, but to a change in the raw material used and in the method of manufacture. In 1895 the costly Norwegian thorite was used, and to obtain 1 kilo. of thorium nitrate 800*m.* to 900*m.* had to be expended upon raw material. The monazite, which is now alone used as the starting-point of the manufacture, was not a marketable article in 1895. The production of thorium nitrate three years ago was also a mere fraction of that of the present day, and, as usual, the increased scale of manufacturing-operations has tended to cheapen the cost per kilo. The present prices are, however, too low to render the manufacture, as carried on to-day, profitable.

### Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, February 23, 12.3 P.M.:—Star-anise is firm, at 210*m.* per 100 kilos. Quinine sulphate is now 38*m.* per kilo. (an advance of 1*1/2m.*) on last Thursday. Camphor is unchanged at 350*m.* Carnauba wax advancing.

BERGEN, February 23, 11.5 A.M.:—The fishing continues in a bad way, the catch during the past week being less than half of the corresponding week last year—viz., 328,000, against 747,000. The total so far is 1,428,000 fish, against 1,367,000 last year, but the richness of the livers is maintained, so that 1,387 barrels of oil will be got, against 696 from the corresponding catch in 1898. This market remains easy, with new medicinal oil quoted 60*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. this port.

### Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.] A steady tone continues the prevailing feature of the heavy-chemical market. Business, particularly on home account, is good; values are well maintained, and mostly without change.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda are very steady. Saltcake tends a shade higher again. Chlorates of potash and soda are moving well; the former keeps at 3*1/2d.* to 3*3/4d.*, according to quantity, and the latter at 3*1/2d.* Silicates of soda firmer and in good demand: 140*Tw.*, 3*1/2*. 7*s.* 6*d.*; 100*Tw.*, 3*1/2*. and 75*Tw.*, 2*1/2*. 15*s.*, f.o.b., in usual casks. Yellow prussiate of potash firm at unchanged figures.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS.—Carbolic acid: Crude, 75 per cent., 2*s.* 4*1/2d.*; 60 per cent., 1*s.* 11*d.*; crystals, 39–40°C., 6*1/2d.* to 6*5/8d.*; and 34–35°C., 6*1/2d.* to 6*d.* Aniline oil, 4*1/2d.* to 4*5/8d.* Aniline salts, 4*d.* to 4*1/2d.* per lb. Anthracene lower; A grade, 3*1/2d.* to 3*3/4d.*; B grade, 2*1/2d.* to 2*3/4d.* Pyridine, 4*s.* 10*1/2d.* to 5*s.* Toluol, 1*s.* Benzols quiet; 50 and 90 per cent. both stand at 8*d.* Naphthas are very firm: crude 30 per cent., 3*3/4d.* to 4*d.*; solvent naphtha, 95 per cent., 1*s.* 4*d.*; 90 per cent., 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 2*1/2d.* Solvent-wood, colourless, 3*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; and miscible, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*, according to quantity. Pitch in good demand, at 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*

SULPHATE OF COPPER higher; Anchor, 25*l.* 10*s.*; Liverpool, 25*l.*

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA steady; Beckton, 9*s.* 18*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* Beckton terms, 9*s.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; London and Hull, 10*s.*; and Leith, 10*s.*

to 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Exports from Leith last week were heavy, amounting in all to 1,323 tons.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, February 22.

**CASTOR OIL.**—The market for the week is characterised by greater steadiness, and, although the volume of business is not large, sellers of good seconds Calcutta are firm at 2*1*1/2*d.*, first-pressure French realising 2*1*1/2*d.* The shipments for January being small, there is a disposition on the part of holders to be wary in making sales. Madras good seconds, in cases, is selling at 2*1*1/2*d.*, and ditto second-pressure French.

**CAPSICUMS.**—A parcel of 40 bags bright Nigers sold at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

**QULLAIA-BARK** is steady at 15*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and holders show little disposition to part with their stocks at less money.

**GINGER, AFRICAN**, is slightly easier in tendency, and good sound root is obtainable at about 22*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* per cwt.

**BEESWAX.**—No transactions of importance have transpired, and a further parcel of Peruvian has arrived.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Quiet at last week's quotations for Soudan sorts, one lot selling at 68*s.*, and another at 70*s.*

**HONEY.**—Steady progress has been made with the stocks on this market, and business is recorded at prices ranging from 23*s.* 6*d.* for Pile 2, up to 30*s.* per cwt. for Pile X. Chilian, whilst Californian is dragging in consequence of the high prices asked.

**CANARY SEED.**—It is reported that considerable business has been done privately, but prices have not transpired. Current prices, however, of bright Turkish is 26*s.* to 27*s.* per quarter.

**KOLA NUTS.**—There have been large arrivals of fresh, but no buyers are forthcoming at the moment.

### German Drug-market

Hamburg, February 21.

Business in general is very quiet, and there is not much doing. **CAMPHOR (REFINED)** is steady, but does not show much business; refiners ask 260*m.*, and second-hand holders 245*m.* per 100 kilos.

**CEVADILLA-SEED** is dearer; the importers do not care to sell at less than 100*m.* per 100 kilos.; second-hand holders now ask 78*m.* to 80*m.* per 100 kilos., and are very firm.

**CUMIN-SEED.**—New Maltese is steady at 63*m.* to 65*m.* per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT OF RYE** is quiet; new crop, 200*m.* per 100 kilos.

**IPECACUANHA.**—No Rio is offered; Cartagena is 17*m.* to 17*1*1/2*m.* per kilo.

**MENTHOL** quiet and easier, at 16*1*1/2*m.* per kilo.

**QUININE** is very firm; manufacturers' quotation is 39*m.*, second-hands 38*m.* per kilo.

**WAX.**—Japan is firmer, at 60*m.* per 100 kilos. spot; Carnauba is advancing, 80*m.* to 125*m.* per 100 kilos. is quoted, according to quality.

**COD-LIVER OIL** unchanged.

### London Markets.

**ACETANILIDE.**—Quiet, at the nominal figure of 11*d.* per lb. for contracts. Offers are, however, in the market at 10*1*1/2*d.* per lb. Berlin advices report that strenuous endeavours are being made to raise the price of benzol by the formation of a syndicate comprising the whole of the manufacturers, and it is expected that the present price of acetanilide, now 220*m.* to 240*m.* per 100 kilos., will, in consequence, be advanced.

**ALMONDS.**—Messina advices report a slightly declining market, but stocks there are very small, and any inquiry may cause a reaction.

**BELLADONNA-ROOT** is more freely offered, and the market is decidedly lower at 32*s.* to 38*s.* per cwt. according to quality.

**BENZOIN.**—The stock of Sumatra gum in Amsterdam on December 31, 1898, was 630 piculs. During the year 370 cases were imported and 320 sold.

**BISMUTH.**—A very good business has recently been done, and is still going on, in bismuth and its salts, at unchanged values. The export trade is exceptionally good.

**BLEACHING POWDER** has been in better demand lately, and has become rather scarce at from 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton, softwood, and 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*, hardwood, f.o.b. Liverpool.

**CAMPHOR.**—The market for crude has been quiet, and up to Tuesday no business was reported. On that day there were buyers of Chinese at 126*s.* per cwt. for arrival, and

sellers at 127*s.* 6*d.*, and Japan sellers at 132*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., in second hands. On Wednesday business was limited to a single fairly large transaction (200 piculs) Chinese at 128*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., and some business was also done at 129*s.* in second hands. The cable quotation from Hong-Kong is 136*s.* There is no business in Japanese, and stocks on the other side are reported *nihil*. Chinese stocks are said to be 1,500 piculs. The tone of the market here remains good. There are only two first-hand sellers of Japanese on this market, and they quote 137*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. Refined is firm and unchanged. From Hamburg it is reported that speculators are paying 1*d.* per lb. above the official price, makers not being willing to sell in ton lots at 1*s.* 7*1*1/2*d.*

**CANTHARIDES.**—Russian flies are quoted at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. on the spot.

Shanghai reports that good dry flies are rather scarce: 3*50f.* per kilo could be obtained. The shipments during December were 3 piculs to Antwerp, and 1*1*1/2** to Havre.

**CASCARA SAGRADA**—Quiet. For new bark one holder is willing to accept 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for spot stuff.

**CINCHONA.**—As reported in our telegram last week, the Amsterdam sales were very animated, and the desire to buy was general. The richest parcel of bark offered at the sales was a lot of 14 bales *Ledgeriana* stem bark in broken quill, produced on the Government estate. It analysed 11*43* per cent. of sulphate of quinine, and sold at from 68*4*1/2*c.* to 69*4*1/2*c.* per half-kilo. The quantity of bark bought in at the auctions represented an equivalent of 3,214 kilos. of sulphate of quinine. The following figures show the result of the first two auctions of the years 1899, 1898, 1897, and 1896:—

—	Packages offered at the two Sales	Total Weight	Total Quinine	Average Quinine Content	Quinine Sold
1899 ...	12,867	kilos.	kilos.	per cent.	kilos.
1898 ...	12,202	1,103,249	53,547	5 <i>26</i> to 5 <i>39</i>	47,682
1897 ...	12,481	1,095,672	56,181	5 <i>14</i> " 5 <i>40</i>	28,288
1896 ...	14,441	1,136,086	59,766	5 <i>26</i> " 5 <i>75</i>	50,128
			69,037	5 <i>14</i> " 5 <i>53</i>	54,534

The units were as follows:—

—	1899	1898	1897	1896
First sale ...	4 <i>70c.</i>	6 <i>90c.</i>	2 <i>12c.</i>	3 <i>c.</i>
Second sale...	6 <i>70c.</i>	5 <i>50c.</i>	2 <i>90c.</i>	2 <i>82c.</i>

**CARDAMOMS.**—The exports from Ceylon for the week ending January 31 reached the heavy total of 20,957 lbs., of which 16,508 lbs. were shipped to London per ss. *Elphinstone* and ss. *Hakata Maru*. The shipments for the month were:—

1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs. ...	35,060	33,760	14,364
			10,968

Since the sales about 150 cases of Ceylon-Malabars have changed hands at previous prices.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—New York reports that the scarcity is increasing, and only limited quantities are offered at 20*c.* for Truxillo, and 24*c.* to 25*c.* per lb. for Huanuco.

The exports from Java for the six months (July to December) were:—

1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Bales ...	495	598	560	619
				369

**COCOA-BUTTER.**—The Amsterdam auctions, to be held on March 7, will consist of 70 tons Van Houten, 4 tons Hamer, and 5 tons Helm brand; while on the same date in London 85 tons Cadbury will be offered. During 1898 higher prices ruled at the Amsterdam cocoa-butter sales, as Germany, who in 1896-97 exported large quantities, was in 1898 a buyer in Amsterdam.

**COLCHICUM CORM** has been in demand, and for good quality as much as 50*s.* per cwt. is wanted; sales have recently been made at 45*s.*, but no more is to be had at this figure, as there is almost an entire absence of fine quality.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A fair business is going on, and prices are well maintained at 80s. per cwt. for 98 per cent. and 79s. for 95 per cent. powder. There are very few offers from Bordeaux this week, and the position is firm.

CUBEBS.—The Java shipments for the six months ending December were:—

	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Piculs ...	2,008	4,916	753	1,783	1,477

During 1898, 1,190 bales were imported into Amsterdam, 333 bales were sold, and the stock on December 31, 1898, was 1,250 bales. The prices paid ranged from 8c. to 15c. (1½d. to 3d per lb.)

CUMIN-SEED.—Quiet; some old wormy Malta has been sold at a low price, but good quality maintains its value.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Dull of sale. Small clean Russian can be had at 11d. to 1s. per lb., and there is plenty of Hungarian to be had at 11½d. The Hamburg market is well supplied, and offers come from there at 10½d. per lb.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CIT. has advanced to 7½d. per oz. in vials; 7d. for 100 oz lots; and 5½d. in bulk.

FENUGREEK.—Inclined to be lower, and is offering at 8s. 3d. per cwt.

GALLS—Market remains firm, with small sales of Persian blue at 62s 6d. per cwt. on the spot. To arrive, 60s. c.i.f. is quoted, and business has been done at this figure; green Persian are 53s. and white 50s. per cwt., c.i.f.; on the spot, white and green are scarce and firmly held. For parcels of Morea galls on the spot 17s. 6d. is asked. Chinese, usual shape, are quiet at 57s. spot, and for arrival 52s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., is asked.

GENTIAN.—At the close of the auctions last week, a fair quantity of whole French root changed hands at 16s. per ton, and this figure has since been paid; for less than ton lots 16s. 5s. is wanted.

GUINEA GRAINS.—Part of a parcel of dull seed offered last week has sold at 50s. per cwt.; for good bright 65s. is asked.

GUM, OLIBANUM.—In auction fair pale drop sold at 35s. to 38s. per cwt.; ungarbled at 20s. 6d. to 23s.; garblings, at 17s. to 18s.; and siftings, at 16s. 6d. per cwt. On Friday last some 200 cases were disposed of by private treaty, at 38s. to 42s. 6d. for good to fine pale drop; fair ditto, 35s.; and medium ditto, at 30s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM SALES.—Supplies in auction to-day were again heavy, amounting to 3,288 packages, all kinds, and met with the usual poor demand. For good pale and ambery sifted Aden, 49s. per cwt. was bid and refused, the parcel being bought in at 52s.; good bold reddish, picked, sold at 40s.; medium ditto, 34s.; good siftings 21s. to 22s.; and pickings at 19s. to 21s. 6d. Ghatti, good pale picked, realised 35s.; fair yellowish ditto, 26s.; and common to ordinary 14s. to 16s. Amrad, brown to fair palish, 22s. to 23s. per cwt. Bombay-Aden scented, good to fair amber, was bought in at 55s., and Ghezireh siftings were limited at 45s. Turkey sorts, good bold hard, were bought in at 75s., and for Australian, medium to bold red, 14s. was refused, 20s. being the limit; fine pale dusty frosted sold at 35s. Privately, the market for Soudan sorts is firm and a retail business continues to be done. The demand for Persian insoluble sorts is quiet, and little business has transpired.

GUM, TRAGACANTH.—At auction to-day, practically everything was bought in. Privately the demand is quiet, although fair sales have been made of the medium and lower grades at previous prices. Bussora hog-gum has been placed at from 32s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality. Fresh supplies are expected per s.s. *Baluchistan* next week.

IPECACUANHA.—Easier, owing to poor demand. Thin Rio can be bought from the importers at 12s. 6d. per lb. by the bale, and Cartagena is 8s. to 8s. 6d.

ISINGLASS.—At the periodical auctions, supplies were large, and lower prices were accepted—viz., 1d. to 2d per lb on Brazilian, 6d. on Penang, and 1d. to 2d. on Bombay and Karachi leaf.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—The stock here is said to be con-

centrated in the hands of one holder, who asks 40s. per cwt. for finest hand-picked flowers.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Firmer, as far as Russian and French are concerned, the former having been sold at 36s. per cwt. for good decorticated; cut root is quoted at 32s. up to as high as 44s. for fine. Persian decorticated is almost a dead letter.

MENTHOL.—Lower. We hear of no busness this week, and cables from Japan quote 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and the same figure is asked on the spot.

MORPHINE.—Salts are in good demand, partly on contract and for export, the nominal price remaining at 4s. 6d. per oz. for hydrochloride in powder.

NUX VOMICA.—The parcel of dull small offered in auction last week, and mixed with myrrabolans, sold, after the sale, at 5s. per cwt.

OIL, ANISE.—Star is dull of sale at 6s. per lb., both for spot and forward shipment. Russian is 7s., and German 7s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, CAJUPUT.—In Amsterdam, during 1898, about 4,000 bottles were imported, of which about 660 bottles were left unsold on December 31, although 3s. 7d. per bottle was offered.

OIL, CANANGA.—The sales in Amsterdam during 1898 were 1,182 bottles; imports, 783 bottles; the stock, which was 399 bottles on January 1, 1898, was exhausted before the end of the year. The prices paid ranged from 7½fl. to 8½fl. (12s. 6d. to 14s. 2d.) per bottle.

OIL, CASSIA.—Quiet and neglected, at 4s 5d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent.; 4s. 9d. for 75 to 80 per cent.; and 5s. for 80 to 85 per cent.

OIL, CASTOR.—Quiet at 36s. per cwt., c.i.f., for best Italian medicinal oil. French is slightly easier at 26s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., and Belgian is unchanged. Hull and London manufactured also unchanged.

OIL, CHAMOMILE.—English is offered at 45s. to 50s. per lb., according to quantity.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—The shipments from Ceylon for the month of January show a decided decrease as compared with previous years. The figures were:—

	1898	1897	1896	1895
Lbs. ....	5,028	81,960	8,695	12,313

OIL, COD-LIVER, has a slightly firmer tendency, but good pale Norwegian medicinal oil of this year's make is still offered at 65s. per barrel, c.i.f. Some agents have advanced their prices by 2s. per barrel, and 68s., c.i.f., may be regarded as the average quotation.

OIL, DILL, has recently advanced from 8s. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS, in good demand, at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for oil containing 50 per cent. eucalyptol

OIL, LAVENDER.—Finest Mitcham is quoted 45s. per lb. in quantity.

OIL, OLIVE.—Steady. "Sublime" oil of new crop (equal to druggists') is quoted at 49s. 10s. per ton, c.i.f. Advices from Messina indicate that the stock of olive oil on December 31, 1898, in Gallipoli was 3,485 tuns (1897, 2,700); Gioia, 3,055 tuns (1897, 2,700); and in Messina 940 tuns (1897, 400); total, 7,480 tuns, against 5,800 in 1897.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholisised is lower Kobayashi brand being now quoted at 3s. 6d. per lb on the spot, and this figure has been paid this week. Forward delivery is also quoted at 3s. 6d. HGH quiet and unchanged.

OIL, ROSEMARY.—For finest English 40s. per lb. wanted.

OILS, SICILIAN.—Lemon, bergamot, and orange all remain firm at previous quotations.

OPIUM.—The London market has a firmer tendency, in consequence of Smyrna and Constantinople advices, and a fair business has been done in Persian at 10s. to 11s. per lb., according to quality. A good business has also lately been done in druggists' kinds at recent prices. Turkey soft.

shipping is quiet at from 11s. to 12s. per lb. It is questionable if anything is obtainable here at less than 9s. for Smyrna seconds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 18.—The sales for the week amount to 12 cases only, at the equivalent of 8s. 1d. per lb. f.o.b., for druggists' grades, and at this figure the market closes firm, with few sellers. The weather for the moment is fine and favourable to the young plants.

SMYRNA, February 18.—Holders this week, on being persuaded that buyers could not pay the higher prices asked, were contented to accept 8s. 3d. to 8s. 5d., as to quality, and about 80 cases changed hands, principally for the United States; only 12 to 15 cases were for Germany and Great Britain. For the moment, weather has been very favourable for the crop, and unless hard, frosty weather, with a dry period, sets in, there is every prospect of a large one. The arrivals are 1,366 cases, against 3,357 at the same period of last year.

ORRIS.—Cable reports from Italy state that the market is firmer in consequence of buying for French and German account, but there is no sign of any revival here, and there are plenty of cheap offers about.

PHENAZONE.—In one quarter there are offers at 5s. 8d. per lb., though the general quotation is 6s.

PILOCARPINE.—We learn from Berlin that there is a considerable quantity of jaborandi-leaves in the market, but most of it is poor quality, and the new supplies now coming along are also of inferior grades. Manufacturers are, consequently, quoting 950m. per kilo. for the alkaloid, and this price is likely to be maintained.

QUININE.—Quiet this week, buyers and sellers rather keeping aloof from each other, with a sort of mutual understanding that before the London cinchona-auctions next week business may be resumed. Prices are unchanged. Howards have advanced their price of sulphate to 1s. 5d. per oz. in vials in 1,000 oz. lots. Makers have also raised their prices for salts other than sulphate, the quotations for the more important salts in 1 oz. vials now being as follows:—Quinine benzoate, 2s. 1½d.; bishydrobromide, 2s. 3d.; bishydrochloride, 2s. 1½d.; hydrobromide, 2s.; hydrochloride, 2s.; hypophosphite, 2s. 7d.; phosphate, 2s. 1½d.; salicylate, 2s.; and tannate, 1s. 3d. per oz.; 100-oz. lots, in one tin, are charged 4d. per oz. less.

During 1898 about 3,600 kilos. (116,000 oz.) of Java quinine, from the Bandoeng factory, were imported into Amsterdam, and chiefly sold privately at from 14½fl. to 19½fl. per kilo. There is now no stock left in Amsterdam, and for future delivery nothing has been offered. The quality is said to have greatly improved during the year, and averages between No. 2 and No. 3 of the Dutch Pharmacopoeia. Complaints have been made in Amsterdam that it is difficult to establish a fixed and steady price, owing to the irregularity of the shipments and the prejudice of buyers in favour of the German article. Objection is also taken to consignments being sent to other ports than that of Amsterdam, and the importers in Holland hope that the time will come when Amsterdam will alone receive all the supplies.

The exports of quinine from Java in December were 100 cases, 50 of which went to Rotterdam, and the remainder to the United Kingdom; for the twelve months (January to December, 1898) the shipments were 1,172 cases, or 468,800 oz., of which 236 cases have gone to Amsterdam, 188 direct to New York, 50 to Rotterdam, and the remainder to London.

RHUBARB.—A fair business has been done this week in common rough round high-dried at 6d. to 6½d. per lb. Shensi and Canton are quiet.

SALTSPETRE.—Steady. British refined in kegs is quoted at 21s. 6d., and barrels 20s. 6d. per cwt.; German is 19s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. per cwt. respectively. Bengal for arrival is 15s. 9d. per cwt.

SARSAPARILLA.—Since the auctions a few bales of Lima-Jamaica have sold at 1s. 1d. per lb. About 34 bales of Jamaica root have arrived, which will probably be offered at the next auctions.

SCAMMONY-ROOT is easier, business having lately been done at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt.

SENNA.—Fair picked Alexandrian leaf has been sold at 5½d. per lb. and siftings at 2½d. Twenty-five bales of Alexandrian have arrived in Liverpool this week. In Tinnevelly a fair business has been done in second-hands yellow and spotty medium leaves selling at 2½d., and pod at 2d. No further shipments advised.

SHELLAC.—In auction there was only a small demand, and a dull tone prevailed. Second orange sold at 1s. per cwt. decline, fair TN being now quoted at 65s. and AC garnet at 68s. per cwt. The following prices were paid:—Fair bright TN, 65s. to 68s.; medium red flat, 64s.; ordinary weak, livery and reddish, 63s., and common red cakey, 61s. per cwt. Since the auctions there has been a slight recovery, but only a small business has been done.

SPICES.—At the auctions on Wednesday Cocbin *Ginger* was difficult of sale, nearly all being bought in. Some Calicut rough was sold without reserve at 25s. per cwt. Japan sells slowly at 20s. and Bengal at 21s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* have fluctuated within narrow limits. The parcels offered at auction were bought in; the value for spot and delivery is about 3½d. per lb. Japan *Chillies* sold at 38s. per cwt. for palish red, 41s. for good, and 42s. 6d. for fine. *Pimento* again rather dearer, ordinary selling at 4½d. per lb. *Capsicums* sold at 26s. per cwt. for dark Sierra Leone. *Pepper* firm; 5½d. per lb. has been paid for Singapore black on the spot, and 5½d. for March-May shipment. Lampung sold at 5½d. per lb. Singapore white is quoted at 8½d. and Penang at 7½d. per lb.

TARAXACUM is cheaper and more plentiful, owing to the open weather favouring digging operations. This week 33s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted for foreign.

TURMERIC.—In auction fair split Cochin bulbs sold at 11s. per cwt., and good Chinese finger was bought in at 21s.

VANILLA.—About 1,000 tins from first hands, mostly Seychelles, will be offered next Thursday, when a good demand is expected.

WAX (JAPAN).—Steady at 29s. per cwt., c.i.f., for good squares, and 30s. to 31s. on the spot.

## Produce Notes.

### A SUBSTITUTE FOR CATECHU.

Cay-da, a species of mangrove growing in French Cochinchina, which is used by the inhabitants of Annam as a dye, has been recommended by M. Picquet, of Saigon, as a substitute for catechu. Experiments with cay-da have been successful, and the production of the dye in French China is to be encouraged. Catechu to the value of 1,492,625f. was imported into France in the first six months of 1898.

### SPURIOUS SARSAPARILLA.

Dr. Hartwich (Zürich) has received sarsaparilla-root which outwardly much resembled genuine sarsaparilla, and was also similar in their anatomy; in their constituent parts they were, however, essentially different. The drug contained no calcium oxalate and no starch. In place of the latter sugar was found. The root comes from the Amazon but its origin could not be clearly established, except that it is calileous.—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*.

### VANILLA FOR GERMANY.

Dr. W. Busse states in a German official publication (quoted in *Pharm Centralh.*, January 5) that the results obtained in the cultivation of vanilla in German East Africa leave no doubt that this colony is well adapted for it. The experiments made in the Cameroon district give equally favourable prospects. East African vanilla holds its own with the best Bourbon kind, and at no distant time it is believed that the supply from the German Protectorate will cover the German demand.

### NEW CINCHONA-BARKS.

At a recent meeting of the Zurich Pharmaceutical Association Professor C. Hartwich brought before the meeting three new kinds of cinchona-bark. Two of these were from South America, and both were supposed to be of the old Calisaya variety, but one of them only was of that class and the other was the cinchona of Cochamba. The barks were very poor in alkaloids, the first containing 1½ per cent. and the second 1½ per cent., and neither gave the thalleoquin in reaction, so that they were free from quinine. Both differ from the flat Calisaya in structure. Although they seem to belong to the yellow barks, the light colour supporting this theory, they most closely resemble Maracaibo bark.

## Cinchona-bark and Quinine.

AN interesting circular has been issued by Messrs. C. M. & C. Woodhouse, of 30 Mincing Lane, E.C., regarding the position of cinchona and quinine, which has been causing some talk in commercial circles during the past ten days. They begin with some rather ancient statistics (1878), which are not quite comparable with the figures of the last ten years, as Ceylon and Java cinchona have entirely revolutionised both the prices and the qualities of manufacturing-bark. Columbian barks of 1879 contained 2 per cent. of quinine, the Ceylon and E.I. barks 2 to 3, and the Java barks 5 per cent. In 1879-80, of the 8,224,000 lbs. of bark sent to Europe 6,961,000 lbs. came from South America, 1,172,000 lbs. from India and Ceylon, 70,000 lbs. from Java, and 21,000 lbs. from Jamaica. The highest importations into the U.K. (according to the Board of Trade) were in 1886, when 16,281,104 lbs., valued at 1,812,501*l.*, was the total; last year (1898) the imports were 5,143,000 lbs., valued at 98,132*l.* In an appendix to the report the firm give a number of interesting tables of statistics. Those in regard to bark show that the world's supply is well maintained. We quote the more important of the figures, which, unless otherwise stated, represent English lbs.:

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Ceylon, exports	2,229,261	919,877	1,328,498	591,136	975,784
E.I., exports ..	1,674,833	1,137,420	754,384	816,077	3,080,000
Java, exports ..	9,813,753	9,807,457	11,079,234	9,349,867	12,303,424
U.K., imports ..	6,535,000	3,562,000	3,952,000	2,758,000	5,143,000
U.K., exports ..	6,462,000	3,280,000	2,883,000	2,625,000	3,259,000
Holland, imports	10,498,000	8,967,000	10,922,000	9,070,000	11,657,000
Holland, exports ..	6,910,000	7,185,000	10,160,000	12,440,000	11,891,000
Germany, imports ..	8,004,000	4,465,000	7,649,000	9,279,000	7,805,000
France, imports ..	1,788,000	1,949,000	2,603,000	2,270,000	2,304,960
U.S.A., imports ..	2,684,000	2,018,000	2,599,000	2,696,000	3,302,128

The French imports for 1898 represent eleven months only. The figures regarding African and South American barks are stated in bales, and are therefore excluded. The most notable point about the above figures is that Holland was accumulating stocks up to 1896, when the exports began to approach the imports, and in 1897 and 1898 the exports exceeded the imports. In other words, U.K. and Holland, in 1893-95, imported 47,622,000 lbs and exported 39,584,000 lbs., leaving a surplus of 8,038,000 lbs.; and in 1896-98 the imports were 43,502,000 lbs., the exports 43,268,000 lbs., the surplus for that period therefore being 234,000 lbs. The stocks in London and Amsterdam at the end of 1895 were 43,597 packages, and at the end of last year 32,254 packages, these not including second-hand stocks in Amsterdam. The conclusion that Messrs. Woodhouse come to is that the supply of bark is barely sufficient for the consumptive demand. "Increased shipments from Java will be required to supply manufacturers and make up for the expected deficiency from British East India and Ceylon, and in any case we fancy the days of quinine selling below 1*s.* per oz. are numbered."

We have on several occasions referred to the world's consumption of quinine as being in the neighbourhood of 10,000,000 oz. annually. There are no absolute data for a true estimate, many of the figures being interchangeable, and they are complicated by bark which is not used for quinine-making. Taking the above line of German imports of bark it is interesting to compare with it the following exports of quinine from Germany — viz., in 1894, 4,927,000 oz.; in 1895, 5,616,000 oz.; in 1896, 6,930,000 oz.; in 1897, 8,876,000 oz.; and in 1898, 7,094,000 oz. The exports from France have been well maintained during the period, and amounted to 924,000 oz. last year; while Java exported 350,000 oz. (according to Messrs. Woodhouse, but our official figure is 468,800 oz.). Italy is responsible for exports of 86,405 oz., but the exports from the United Kingdom are not declared. We import roughly 1*1*/<sub>2</sub> million ounces of German quinine yearly, and the United States 2,747,000 oz. in 1893. The bark figures scarcely leave British manufacturers anything to work upon (another example of statistical trouble), but we may safely take it that quinine is made in this country, as our manufacturers would not buy bark to

pitch it away, and we give the following estimate of quinine production as a deduction from the foregoing figures:—

	Oz.
Germany exported ...	7,094,000
Germany consumed ...	500,000
U.S.A. manufactured ...	3,335,000
France exported ...	924,000
France consumed ...	500,000
U.K. manufactured and consumed ...	1,500,000
Java and other countries manufactured ...	1,000,000
	14,851,000

This represents the production of quinine sulphate in 1898. The figure seems excessive, but only a fourth of it is estimated, so that the total cannot be far wrong. As 100 lbs. of Java bark yield at least 85 oz. of quinine sulphate, last year's exports of bark from Java alone represented 10,000,000 oz. of quinine sulphate.

## Coming Events.

Monday, February 27.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 8.15 P.M. "The Germination of Barley: A Study in the Localisation of Enzymes," by Mr. A. F. Watson.

Tuesday, February 28.

*Royal Photographic Society*, 12 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. "Apparatus for Animated Photography," by Mr. Birt Acres.

Wednesday, March 1.

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. W. P. Rix on "Leadless Glazes."

*Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association*, at 11 A.M., in Robert Gordon's College. Sixty-first annual meeting.

Thursday, March 2.

*Royal Institution*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 3 P.M. Dr. Allan Macfadyen on "Toxins and Antitoxins" (IV.).

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*. Annual dinner, Holborn Restaurant. Tickets (5s. each) may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. E. Pearson), 184 Bloomfield Terrace, W.

*Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society*, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool, at 8.30 P.M. Paper by Mr. H. B. Morgan.

*Dewsbury Chemists' Association*, at 7.45. Annual dinner at the Royal Hotel, Market Place, Dewsbury.

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. The papers to be read include "Brom-methylfurfuraldehyde," by Mr. H. J. H. Fenton and Miss Mildred Gostling; and "The Reaction of Alkyl Iodides with Hydroxylamine," and "The Formation of Alkylated Hydroxylamines and Oxamines," by Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan and Mr. E. Goulding.

Friday, March 3.

*Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 8.15 P.M. Impromptu discussion.

*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association*. Annual supper at the Imperial Hotel, Edinburgh.

*Society of Chemical Industry (Manchester Section)*, at 6.30. Dinner to Mr. G. Beilby, at the Albion Hotel.

**THE MINERAL-WATER TRADE.**—The thirteenth annual meeting of the London Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society was held on Thursday, in the Hotel Cecil, Mr. E. S. Crick (Barrett's Bottling Company) in the chair. The Secretary, in his report, showed that there had been a falling-off in the past year's revenue, but their membership had increased by three, the total now being 333. During the year 579,213 dozens of bottles had been exchanged, as well as 51,727 boxes, 33,253 siphons, and 944 ginger-beer casks. The chief point of discussion was the wrong filling of mineral-water bottles with paraffin and turpentine, and the like, and it was generally conceded that the public should be educated about this evil. Mr. Mark Beaufoy was of opinion that people would not fill mineral-water bottles with oils, &c., if the owners of the bottles charged the full value for them. The officers of the Society were re-elected. The usual thanks closed the proceedings.

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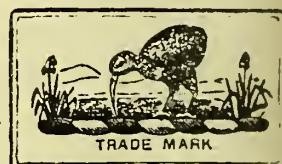
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Aloes, all the B.P. combinations.....	6 gr.	Orotone Oil.....	1-2 gr.	N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "MCK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.
Aloës & Dilute (Dr. Hall Dinner Pill).....	4 gr.	Diuretic—		
Aloës Barb.		Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat.....	1 gr.	Phosphorus and Iron—
Saponis Pulv.		Solids Pulv.....	1-2 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. ....
Pulv. Ext. Gloyyrrh.		Emmenagogue—		1-50 gr.
Theriaca, &c. ....	1 gr.	Ferr. Suiph. Exsio.....	1 1-2 gr.	Ferr. Redact. ....
Aloes and Nux Vomica—		Thus, American .....	1 1-2 gr.	Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—
Aloes Soc. ....	1 1/2 gr.	Aloes Socot. ....	1-2 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. ....
Ext. Nucis Vom. ....	1/2 gr.	Ergotin .....	3 gr.	1-100 gr.
Aloin .....	1/2, 1, 1, 1 gr.	N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.		Ferri Carb. ....
Aloin, various combinations.		Euonymin .....	2, 3 gr.	Quinine Suiph. ....
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—		Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron.....	1 gr.	Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—
strychnine .....	1/2 gr.	Ipecac.....	1-4, 5 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. ....
Pulv. Piper Nig. ....	1/2 gr.	Ipecac, Co. ....	5 gr.	1-60 gr.
Pulv. Ipecac. ....	2-3 gr.	Ipecac. and Squill, B.P. ....	5 gr.	Ext. Nucis Vom. ....
Ext. Gent. ....	1 gr.	Iron Pill, B.P. Add. ....	3, 6 gr.	1-4 gr.
Arsenious Acid.....	1-20, 1-50 gr.	Iron Arseniate.....	1-8 gr.	Phosphorus and Quinine—
Asafoetida, U.S. and B.P. ....	5 gr.	Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quenne) .....	1, 4 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. ....
Atropine .....	1-100, 1-300 gr.	Iron and Quinine Citrate.....	2 gr.	1-50 gr.
Blue Pill, B.P. ....	1, 2, 3, 5 gr.	Laxative, Vegetable—		Quinine Sulph. ....
Blue Pill, with Cetocynth and Hyoscyam. ....	5 gr.	Res. Podoph. ....		Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—
Calomel Sulphide .....	1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.	Ext. Hyoscy. ....		Phosphor. Pur. ....
Calomel, Colocyn., and Hyosc. ....	5 gr.	Ext. Tarax. &c. ....	1-4 gr.	1-80 gr.
Calomel Co., B.P. ....	5 gr.	Ext. Coloo. Co. ....	1 gr.	Podophyllin ....
Camphor and Hyoscyam. ....	2 gr.	Res. Leptand. &c. ....	1-2 gr.	1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Camphore		Oil. Menth. Pip. ....		Quinine, Bisulphate ....
Ext. Hyoscy. &c. ....	1 gr.	Mercury, Biniodide .....	1-16 gr.	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Cannabis Indica .....	1-4, 1-2 gr.	Mercury, Proto-iodide....	1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.	Quinine Co. (Anti-Malaria). ....
Cascara Sagrada. ....	3 gr.	N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure yellow impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide.		Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.
Cathartic Comp., U.S.P. ....		So-called "green" proto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.		
Ext. Jaiap .....	1 gr.	Mercury with Chalk .....	1 gr.	Rhubarb Comp., B.P. ....
Ext. Cetoo. Co. ....	1-1-3 gr.	Morphine Muriate .....	1-8, 1-4 gr.	Rhubarb with Blue Pill .....
Hyd. Subchlor. ....	1 gr.	Nitro-Glycerine .....	1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.	Salicylic Acid ....
Gambog. ....	1-4 gr.	Opium .....	1 gr.	Soap Comp., B.P. ....
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "MCK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.		Opium and Camphor. ....	1 gr.	Squill Comp., B.P. ....
Celocynth Comp., B.P. ....	4, 5 gr.	Opif. Pulv. ....	1 gr.	Strophanthus .....
Celocynth, other combinations.		Camphora .....	2 gr.	Strychnine .....
Copain Compound—		Pepsin, Pure .....	1 gr.	Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—
Cubeb Pulv. ....	2 gr.	Phosphorus .....	1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.	Quinine Sulph. ....
Ferri Sulph. Exsio. ....	1-2 gr.			2-3 gr.
Mass. Copain. ....	1 gr.			Strychn. ....
Tereb. Venet. ....	1-1-2 gr.			1-30 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate. ....	1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.			Ferri Redact. ....

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1/1½ size	-	-	-	-	-	Wholesale Price, 10/- per dozen.
						Minimum Retail Price, 1/-, box.
2/9	..	-	-	-	-	Wholesale Price, 24/-, dozen
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These Pills can be safely recommended by all Medicine Vendors as a mild and effectual aperient for both sexes. They never cause griping. They are useful for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, &c.

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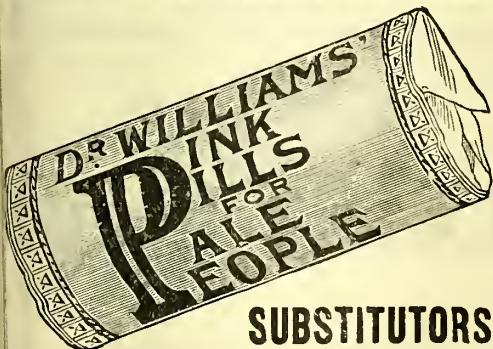
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Some months ago particulars were published of a case in Canada, where a man was sent to prison for selling a counterfeit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Another case (reported in the *Adelaide, South Australia, Advertiser*) shows that even in that far away country the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. is active in defending its rights and protecting the public against substitution and counterfeit. In this trial, two men were shown to have been engaged in partnership in offering a substitute for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, claiming that the substitute was "the same" as that medicine. Both men were charged with obtaining money under false pretences and with conspiring to defraud; and evidence was heard before the Chief Justice of the Criminal Court. The defendants (who were represented by Counsel) made a strong fight, but the Jury returned a verdict of **Guilty** in both cases. The Chief Justice sentenced the men to three months' hard labour.

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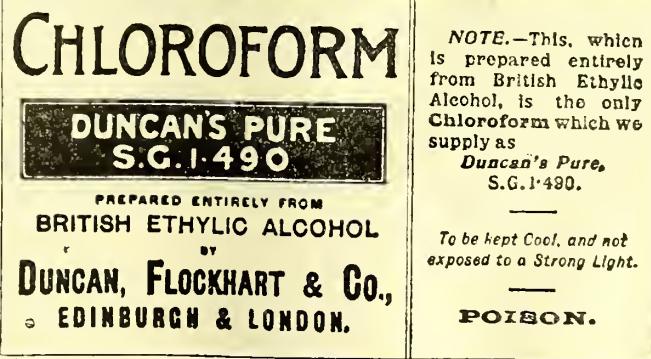
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Prepared by C. & G. KEARSLEY,  
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“Superior quality, pale, almost odourless. Remarkably free from taste; difficult to say that it tastes differently from fresh butter.”—*C. & D.*, March 5, 1898.

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“PEPSENCIA.” A palatable digestive, containing both the rennet and peptic ferments; it may be advantageously used for making junket and whey.

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“PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER.” This powder when added to cows' milk, water and cream yields a food exactly like human milk.

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SUPERIOR TO COD LIVER OIL, TINCTURE OF IRON, OR PEPTONE.

## HOMMEL'S HÆMATOGEN

(Hæmoglobinum concentratum et Glycerinum purissimum [Imperial German Patent, No. 81391], agreeably flavoured).  
Entirely free from Antiseptic Chemicals.

### A BLOOD-FORMING TONIC, OF THE UTMOST VALUE

In General Debility, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Neurasthenia, Rickets, Scrofula, Weak Heart, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach & Bowels, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence after Fevers, & Over-Rapid Growth in Young Persons.

Kept in Stock by all Pharmaceutical Chemists. Selling price of original 9-ounce Bottles, 4/-

Terms as well as Literature, containing numerous Testimonials of English and Continental Medical Men, free on application.

**NICOLAY & CO., 36 & 36a ST. ANDREW'S HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

## WE DO YOUR

Business a distinct amount of good if you stock our "D. C. L." Malt Extract, as it is sold at Popular Prices, and we do the

## ADVERTISING.

We shall be delighted to recommend Customers to you. And as no one is allowed to sell under our marked prices, or face value,

## WE GUARANTEE FAIR RETURNS.

We trust you will either stock our article direct from us or secure supplies from your usual Drug or Sundry House.

## SUPPORT US.

Our "D. C. L." Malt Extract is put up in 8-oz., 16-oz., and 52-oz. Bottles (fluid capacity), to sell at 1/-, 1/9, and 4/6 each respectively. Our prices to Retailers are 9/6, 16/6, and 43/6 per dozen net. Carriage paid on 3-dozen lots. "D. C. L." Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil is put up in same sizes of Bottles and at same prices as our plain "D. C. L." Malt Extract. No other firm will give you the same value. Our quality is unrivalled in appearance, flavour, and starch-converting power. We can prove this from Analysts' reports and extracts from Medical Press, but if you prefer to rely on your own research we shall be happy to send you a free sample. Write to us,

### THE DISTILLERS COY., LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

We believe many Chemists would find it profitable to sell our celebrated "D. C. L." Yeast, which has been extensively advertised for years, and is renowned all over the United Kingdom both for Home use and Bakery purposes. In some districts it is difficult for us to get Agents, and a Chemist would be just the right party to supply Families. If you are favourably disposed to the idea, write to

### THE DISTILLERS COY., LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

Showcards, Pamphlets, and Booklets, re "D. C. L." Malt Extract and "D. C. L." Yeast, on application.

# WYLEYS LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists, COVENTRY.



Pharmaceutical Preparations and Specialities.

Pearl and Gelatine Coated Pills.

Compressed Pellets.

"Tropels" or Compressed Lozenges.

Fluid and Solid Extracts.

Standardised, Concentrated, and Glycerine Tinctures.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

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Concentrated Infusions and Decoctions.

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Gelatine Capsules and Perles.

Medicated Wines.

Extract Malt and Combinations.

Packed Goods and Specialities.



For Prices see our "MONTHLY PRICES CURRENT."

# "PRIVATE BRANDS"

of Highest Class MILLED and SUPERFATTED TOILET SOAPS. De-hydrated Medicinal Soaps.

TOILET SPECIALITIES MADE FOR THE TRADE.

**COURVOISIER'S COMPETITION VIOLETTE DE PARME SOAP** Packed in Boxes of 1 dozen Tablets:—

1 Gross. 29/- | 3 Gross. 28/- | 15 Gross. 27.6 | Carriage paid in | 100 Gross. 27/- | Carriage paid and Soaps Branded  
Case, 1/- | Case Free. | Case Free. | England. | Cases free. | to order.

This offer is made on condition that Tablets are not cut under 4½d.

31 and 35 Danbury Street, Islington, LONDON, N.

**H. BRONNLEY & CO., LIM.**, LARGEST TOOTH SOAP COMPRESSERS IN THE WORLD.

# ALFRED WHITE & SONS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ACIDS, ÆTHERS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS CAREFULLY TESTED  
AND PACKED FOR EXPORT.

**BISMUTH SALTS**

Special Prices for  
Contracts.

MANUFACTURERS OF Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammonia, Soldering Fluids, &c., and preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth Salts, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

Offices and Warehouse—CASTLE STREET, SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Works—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

Telegraphic Address—"ETHER METHYLATED LONDON"

ESTABLISHED 1775.

# W. TOOGOOD'S SPECIALITIES.

## TOOGOOD'S BRONCHITIS KETTLES.

WELL MADE AND CHEAP.	1s. Line	2½-pint	8/9 doz.
"	2s. Line	3½-pint	15/- "
"	2s. 6d. Line	5-pint	18/- "

## VERY SPECIALS.

CACHET BOXES.	PIGMENT BOTTLES.
DUSTING POWDER BOXES, with Muslin Tops.	Actinic Green, B.W. Top Corks.
CORN SOLVENT BOTTLES.	PHOTO MEASURES.
IODINE BOTTLES, with C. H. Brush.	R.O. WHITE FLATS, Stopd. for Sal. Volatile, Ammon. Tr. Quin., &c.

## TOOGOOD'S FOOT WARMERS.

WELL MADE. OVAL TIN.	1s. Line	8/9 doz.
THE "PASTEUR."	POLISHED STEEL	1/6 each
BRASS		3/2 "
"	WOOLLEN BAGS, 6d. each.	
INDIA-RUBBER HOT-WATER BOTTLES.		

## TOOGOOD'S PATENT COVERED POTS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES, ROUND CORNER.  
THE GENUINE **W** BRAND.

TOOGOOD'S SPIRIT VOLUME BOTTLE,  
Graduated to make New B.P. Spirit. 1/8 each.

## TOOGOOD'S INHALERS.

THE "BURLINGTON."	Best 1s. Line	8/9 doz.
THE "WESTMINSTER."	1s 6d. Line	13/- "
Both these very Saleable.		
STAINER'S CHLORIDE AMMONIUM, compact and useful	2/3 each.	

And all other Makes in Stock.

## W. TOOGOOD, SOLE AGENT FOR ESTES & SON, NEW YORK.

THE CHEAPEST TURNED WOODEN BOXES IN THE WORLD.  
INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Illustrated Price List and Samples per Post upon application.

All the above subject to usual Discounts, and Special Terms for Quantities.

Warehouse and Showrooms: BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON ST., REGENT ST., W.

The following is extracted from a "Chemist and Druggist" leading article which appeared May 23rd, 1896, entitled:—

## "ON IMITATING A SPECIALITY."

"The way of the imitator is hard; he can never be sure when he gets there. Chlorodyne was invented by Dr. Collis Browne in 1848, and after an eight years' trial of it in India Dr. Browne came home in 1856, and by Mr. J. T. Davenport's assistance the compound was soon familiar to the medical profession and the public in England, and ere long it became known the world over. Straightway imitations of it commenced.

\* \* \* \* \*

But Mr. Davenport's policy from the first has been to keep silence amidst the multitude of guesses made respecting the composition of this speciality, and that this was the best policy will be evident to anyone who glances at the table of nineteen formulæ which we subjoin.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is but fair to add on behalf of some of the formulators that they have been careful to say that their products are not attempts at imitation, but something like it, or a substitute, and that it is still the rule in British pharmacy to give Dr. Collis Browne's article when 'Chlorodyne' is ordered in prescriptions—a very common-sense rule in view of diversity of opinion amongst authorities."

# Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This preparation does not contain any poison which is included in Part I, Schedule A, of the Poisons Act; therefore the signature of the purchaser is NOT required.

Chemists who study their own reputations should never be thoughtless enough to sell an imitation Chlorodyne. Any first-class, old-established Chemist will tell you that Dr. Browne's preparation is the only genuine Chlorodyne.

[1]

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

# DAVIES, GIBBINS & CO.

(Upwards of 20 years with John Richardson & Co., Leicester, Limited),

## WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Bridge Street, DERBY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### PETROLEUM EMULSION

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE FINEST PREPARATION ON THE MARKET.

(In bottles to retail at 1/6, 2/6 & 3/6, 9/-, 16/- & 26/- per doz. net. Or in Bulk.)

### SOLUBLE PEARL-COATED PILLS

#### FLEXIBLE GELATINE CAPSULES

(The Finest Obtainable).

### COMPRESSED TABLETS

(Of Pure Drugs Only).

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(Of the United States and British Pharmacopœias).

### LEVIGATED OINTMENTS

(Prepared by Steam Power.)

### SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER

(Prepared by distillation, and guaranteed to answer the official tests).

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(Miscible).

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### GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Prices Current of Pharmaceutical Preparations, &c., on Application.

Telegraphic Address—"PILLS DERBY."

National Telephone No. 331.

**ANIMAL EXTRACTS.****ARTICULAR EXTRACT.**

Prepared from the fresh Articular Cartilages and Synovial Membranes of healthy animals. In Bottles, 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s.

**SUPRARENAL PREPARATIONS.**

Bottles of Tincture, 2s. 6d.  
Pills, in Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 5s.  
Tablets, in Bottles, 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.

**EXTRACTUM CORTICIS CEREBRI (Brain Extract).**

Price, in Bottles, 3s. and 5s.

**BONE MARROW EXTRACT.**

In Bottles, 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s.

**EXTRACTS.****PITUITARY BODY PREPARATIONS.**

Fluid Extract, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.  
Elixir, Bottles, 3s., 5s. 6d., and 9s. each.  
Tablets, 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per Bottle.

**THYROID EXTRACT.**

(FOR MYXÖDEMA.)  
Price, in Bottles, 3s.

**THYROIDINE.**

Containing the active principle of the Thyroid Glands of the sheep  
4 grains equal to about one-eighth of a fresh gland. Also PILLS  
and TABLETS, each containing a dose of Thyroidine.

In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each.

**WILLOWS, FRANCIS, BUTLER & AYSCOUGH THOMPSON**

(Successors to HERRINGS & CO.),

Wholesale & Manufacturing Chemists & Export Druggists,

40 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

Leaflets descriptive of above and List of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations on application.

**BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.**

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

**GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, being Sole Proprietors of the Business of  
**BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,**  
and also the various Formulae of the Special Preparations of

**JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,**  
they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

SPECIMENS OF THESE PREPARATIONS have REMAINED in the MUSEUM of KEW GARDENS during 28 YEARS  
WITHOUT DETERIORATION.

**“SWEET” PEARL COATED PILLS.  
TINCTURES, ETC., IN BOND.****W. EDWARDS & SON,**

157 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DEALERS IN

**Proprietary Medicines & Druggists' Sundries,**

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, &c.

**SOLE AGENTS for ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION,**

Burchell's Anodyne Necklaces; Ford's Balsam of Horehound; Widow Welch's Pills, by Mrs. Smithers; Bertelli's Catramin Pills, &c.; Pacita, remedy for Horses, Dogs, &c.; Gombault's Veterinary Preparations; the Oleusaban Eucalyptus Disinfectants; Neufaline; Clark's Neuralgic Tincture; Ibeson's Foot Rot Ointment; Woolley's Candy; Digena Tea; and special agents for the Concentrated Liquors and other preparations of Messrs. Fletcher & Fletcher.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Agencies undertaken on advantageous terms for Proprietary Articles and other goods.

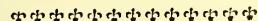
Telegraphic Address—“MEDICINES LONDON.” Telephone No. 285 Bank.

PRICES REDUCED

The "Winged Lion" Brand

# Seeds in Packets

FIRST INTRODUCED TO CHEMISTS BY MESSRS. POTTER &amp; CLARKE.



THESE Packets have gained for themselves

WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Wherever they are supplied good reports are forthcoming

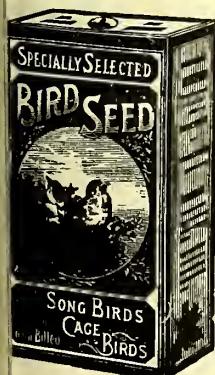
OF THEIR SALE AND GROWTH.

We have every confidence in recommending Chemists, especially those in country and suburban districts, to take up this clean and easily managed business. The profits are good, the risk almost nil, and the initial outlay very small.

We pack over 175 varieties of Flower Seeds and 76 of Vegetable Seeds. All the most popular favourites are included, and many choice flowers have been added, so that it is now possible to get in penny packets such seeds as Pansy King of the Blacks, Nicotiana affinis, Forget-me-not true, Musk, Shirley Poppy, Cockscomb, and many other choice varieties.

OUR SELECTION IS THE LARGEST, AND OUR PACKETS THE BEST FILLED.

NO PRETTIER PACKETS IN THE MARKET.

Price 5/- per Gross, net account. In 2-Gross Cases or on  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Gross Cards.

## The "Winged Lion" Brand **BIRD SEED.**

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

PUT UP IN CARDBOARD CASES WITH ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS IN COLOURS.

*The Seeds are carefully selected from the finest stocks, and are free from dirt and dust.**Our Combination is one of the best obtainable for all kinds of cage birds.*

1d. Packets, 8/- per Gross; 2d. Packets, 15/- per Gross; 4d. Packets, 26/- per Gross.

**FOR EXPORT.**—We put up a special 1-lb. Packet, without price printed on label.**POTTER & CLARKE, 60, 62, & 64 Artillery Lane, LONDON, E.**

And at 54 &amp; 56 Great Ancoats Street, MANCHESTER.

# PROTECTION FOR THE CHEMIST.

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Each and every box of **JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S** Belladonna Plaster, whether in 1-yard or 5-yard rolls, the regular porous back or breast Plasters, will contain a distinct guarantee over **JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S** Signature that the Plaster in the box specified conforms to the requirements of the B.P. 1898.

In addition to this, in each and every box will be placed a slip showing the actual analysis of the Plaster or Plasters the box contains.

This assures the safety of Chemists purchasing **JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S** Belladonna Plasters.

## NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WHOLESALERS, OR  
DIRECT FROM

**JOHN TIMPSON & CO.,**

104 Golden Lane, E.C.

*Look at the opposite page.*

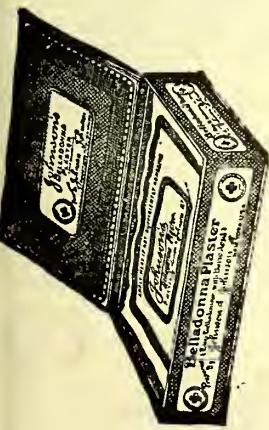


# BELLADONNA PLASTERS AT A GLANCE.

	Metric.	Imperial.	Metric.
Liquid Extract of Belladonna	... 100 c.c.	4 fl. oz. ...	100 c.c.
Resin Plaster	... 125 grammes	5 oz. ...	125 grammes

## CONSTITUENTS OF BELLADONNA . . .

Atropine.  
Hyoscyamine.  
Belladonnae.  
Atropamine.  
Atropine.  
Asparagine.  
Starch.  
Malic Acid.  
Chrysotropic Acid.  
Leaxotropic Acid.  
Succinic Acid.  
Acetic Acid.  
Prondatorin.  
Phytdeumscolla.  
Gum, Wax, Mucilage.  
Asparagin, Albumin.  
Atrosin.  
Chlorophyll.  
Potassium Salts.  
Magnesium Malate and  
Phosphate.  
Calcium Malate and  
Oxalate.  
Sodium Phosphate.  
Ammonium Salts.



28 Victoria Street, Westminster.  
MESSRS. JOHN TIMPSON & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—

I have made a careful examination of Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plaster.

The result of three careful extractions of the plaster mass titrated with Mayer's reagent, and using Dragendorff's factor of 0.0414 for Belladonna alkaloids is 0.489 %.

I hereby certify that 0.489 of Alkaloids were present in Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.

I have further identified the alkaloid as Atropine,

and proved the absence of Hyoscyamine and Scopolia Extract.

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL RIDEAL, D.Sc.Lond, F.I.C.

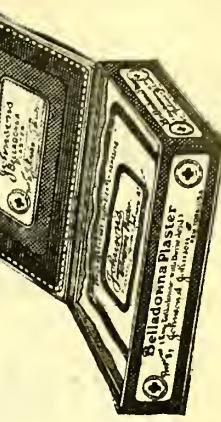
*Johnson's Belladonna Plaster conforms strictly to the B.P. 1898 in strength and kind of drug used.*

## BELLADONNA PLASTER.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S FORMULA.

Belladonna gathered in proper time and season extracted with alcoholic menstruum so as to retain all soluble constituents of the drug by macero-percolation, reduced in vacuo to a semi-solid extract. Incorporated by mixing cold with plaster mass.

## JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER CONTAINS ALL THE SOLUBLE CONSTITUENTS OF BELLADONNA IN ABSORBABLE FORM.

**The essential feature of Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is the use of an absorption promoting base that frees the pores from fatty matter, thus insuring reliable and increased action of the drug.**



Each and every box of Johnson & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters contain a warranty over their signature that the plasters contained in the box conform to the requirements of the B.P. 1898.

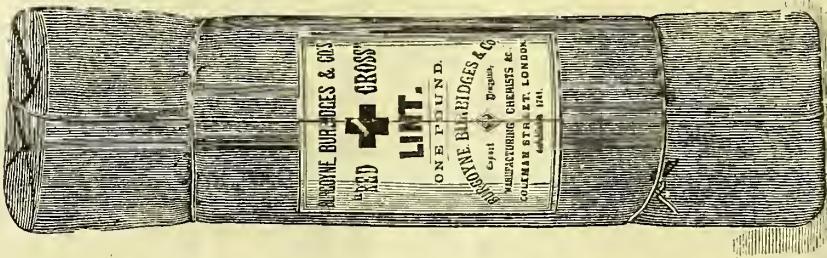
Also each and every box contains a statement showing the analysis of the plasters in that identical box.



# BURGOYNE'S SPECIALITIES

FOR  
**Doctors, Chemists, & Nurses.**

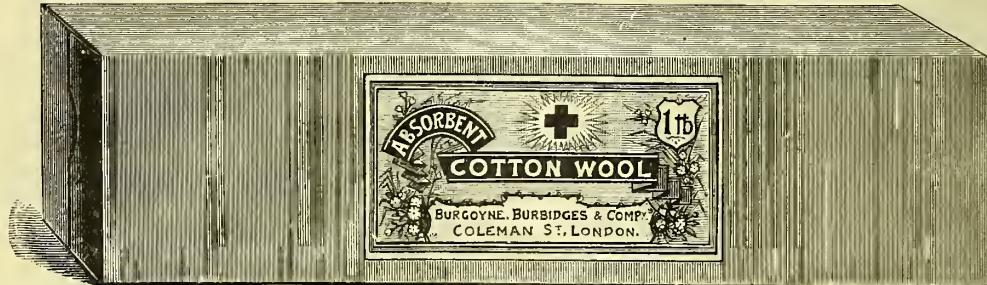
## “RED CROSS” LINT.



This Lint is **Easily Tearable Both Ways**, and has given great satisfaction in the Field and Hospital Practice.

Per lb. 1/9; 1 cwt Quantities, per lb. 1/6.

## “RED CROSS” COTTON WOOL.



White Absorbent, in **Sheets interleaved** with Tissue **Paper**.

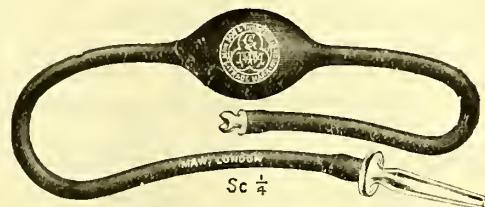
1-lb.	½-lb.	¼-lb. Cartons.
1/2	1/4	1/6 per lb.

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.**

**BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO.**  
**12 & 16 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.**

# MAW'S

SEAMLESS



**S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,**  
7-12 Aldersgate Street, LONDON.

## ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS, &c.

		Percentage	In Paper Parcels	In Boxes	In Sealed Tins
<b>GAUZES</b> (36 in. wide)—Boric	... per dozen yards	25	1 9	2 0	2 3
Carbolized, unbleached	...	5	1 8	1 11	2 2
Iodoform	... " "	10	4 0	4 3	4 6
Iodoform	... " "	5	4 0	4 3	4 6
Lister's Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc	... " "	3	3 2	3 5	3 8
Sal Alembroth	... " "	1	1 9	2 0	2 3
Salicylic	... " "	4	2 4	2 7	2 10
Sublimate, Unbleached	... " "	1/4	1 6	1 9	2 0
<b>LINTS</b> —Boric...	... per lb.	45	1 6	1 9	2 0
Carbolized	... " "	5	2 0	2 3	2 6
Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc	... " "	3	3 4	3 7	3 10
Iodoform	... " "	10	5 0	5 3	5 6
Sal Alembroth	... " "	2	2 1	2 4	2 7
Salicylic	... " "	4	2 4	2 7	2 10
Sublimate	... " "	1/4	2 0	2 3	2 6
<b>WOOLS</b> —Boric	... " "	45	1 4	1 7	1 10
Carboliz'd	... " "	5	1 6	1 9	2 0
Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc	... " "	3	2 8	2 11	3 2
Iodoform	... " "	10	4 6	4 9	5 0
Sal Alembroth	... " "	2	1 6	1 9	2 0
Salicylic	... " "	4	1 9	2 0	2 3
Sublimate	... " "	1/4	1 4	1 7	1 10

**S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, LONDON.**

# **NOTE OUR PRICES.**

<b>TOW</b> , very superior, none better	...	...	...	...	...	<b>4½d.</b> per lb.	...	28 lbs. at <b>4d.</b>
"    good	...	...	...	...	...	<b>4d.</b> per lb.	...	28 lbs. at <b>3½d.</b>
<b>ABSORBENT COTTON</b> , interleaved	...	...	...	...	...	<b>9½d.</b> per lb.	...	28 lbs. at <b>9d.</b>
<b>CLINICAL THERMOMETERS</b> , Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	<b>10s. 6d.</b> per doz.)		
"	"	Lens...	...	...	...	<b>12s. 0d.</b> per doz.)		including
"	" { $\frac{1}{2}$ -doz. }	English Ordinary	...	...	...	<b>14s. 0d.</b> per doz		metal cases.
"	" { named free }	English Lens	...	...	...	<b>24s. 0d.</b> per doz.		

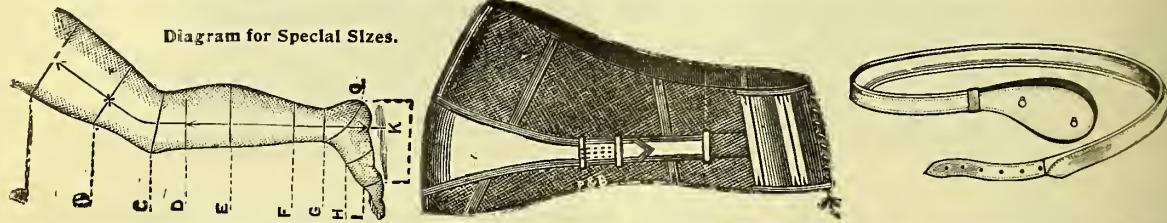
**5 per Cent. Discount, Cash with Order, or Monthly Account.**

# **WILKINSON & CO., 114 CHEAPSIDE, E.C.**

# Powell & Barstow, Ltd., 58 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

(Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830),

**Makers on the premises of every description of Elastic Gum Surgical Instruments, Elastic Stockings, &c.**



**Chest Protectors, Eye Shades, Respirators, India-rubber Goods, Pessaries, Bath Gloves, Hot Water Bottles, Sponge Bags, Catheters, Bougies, Specula, Artificial Limbs, &c., &c.**

**Male and Female Attendants for Special Orders.** Measurement forms free. **Detailed Price Lists on application.**

## **HOT WATER BOTTLES, RUBBER BANDAGES, &c., &c.**



FIG. 400

### THE "EMPIRE" PURE PARA BANDAGES (Fig. 400)

	Width, in	6 ft.	7½ ft.	10½ ft.	15 ft.	21 ft.	(Fig. 180.)
Light Substance	.. 3 ..	1/- ..	1/6 ..	1/11 ..	2/10 ..	3/9 ..	each
Heavy "	.. 3 ..	7/11 ..	1/4 ..	1/9 ..	2/6 ..	3/5 ..	"
" "	.. 3 ..	1/- ..	1/6 ..	2/- ..	3/- ..	4/- ..	"
" "	Plain, Pricked, or Perforated	all are the same price.	1/- ..	1/5 ..	1/10 ..	2/9 ..	3/8 ..

**CLINICAL THERMOMETERS (Guaranteed English Make).**

Ordinary. Flat Back. Lens Front. 30-sec. 30-sec., Lens Front  
 13/6 21/- 30/- 27/- 48/- doz.

ט' ט' ט'

Fig. 955.

#### HOT WATER BOTTLES (Figs. 955 or 957)

Size.	Light Substance.	Heavy Substance.	Covers.	Size.	Light Substance.	Heavy Substance.	Covers.	Size.	Light Substance.	Heavy Substance.	Covers.
8 by 6	2/-	2/6	7/8 each.	12 by 6	2/9	3/6	7/11 each.	14 by 8	4/-	5/-	1/- each.
10 by 6	2/5	3/-	9 "	12 by 8	3/6	4/6	1/- "	14 by 10	4/6	5/6	1/2 "
10 by 8	3/-	3/9	11/-	12 by 10	4/-	5/-	1/- "	14 by 12	5/3	6/8	1/3 "

Owing to the continued advance in Price of Raw Rubber we are compelled to add an advance of **10 per cent.** to above Prices of Hot Water Bottles and Rubber Bandages. This advance will be taken off immediately the state of the Rubber Market will permit. We are convinced that a Trial Order will show better value than others in the market. Our Polished "Empire" Enema Syringe, at 17/- dozen, plus 10 per cent. advance, is still without a rival as a high-class article at a low price. **Will not get hard in cold weather.**

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue and compare our Prices with other Houses. The Quality of all our Goods we guarantee to be the Best.

**BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

**FACTS SUPPORT OUR GUARANTEE !**

**SEABURY'S**

# **Belladonna Plasters**

Messrs. **SEABURY & JOHNSON** have for years maintained 5 per cent. of Belladonna Alkaloids as the standard strength for their Belladonna Plasters, and for this reason no change has been called for in their formula, which has now been standardised by the British Pharmacopœia. Honest and standard goods *ONLY* have always been manufactured and supplied, hence protection and satisfaction has always been secured by Chemists stocking Seabury & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters. Independent analyses and published official reports support their statements, and, furthermore, prove that Seabury & Johnson's Plasters alone can be relied upon.

## **GUARANTEES UNSUPPORTED BY FACTS ARE MISLEADING.**

*Report of "THE LANCET," December 3rd, 1898.*

"SEABURY & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS are not only satisfactory on account of the rubber basis, but—of more importance still—are standardised in regard to the constituents of Belladonna, the yield of alkaloids on analysis being just slightly over half per cent. in accordance with Pharmaceutical requirements. These Plasters may therefore be relied upon."

***The Name of SEABURY & JOHNSON on any Plaster stands for a guarantee of full Pharmacopœial strength, and the highest standard of excellence of manufacture and uniformity.***

A Written Guarantee is given to Purchasers of Seabury & Johnson's Plasters where requested.

**SEABURY & JOHNSON,**

SOLE DEPOT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:

**ASSETT & JOHNSON, 31 & 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, E.C.**

# SURGICAL LINTS, BANDAGES,

BLEACHED, GREY AND ABSORBENT COTTONS.

SURGEONS' TOW.

PROTECTIVE LINT

TELEGRAMS:

"LINT LIVERPOOL."



WORKS:

MARK ST. MILLS, LIVERPOOL.

## THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.

**SOLPORT  
BROS.,**

66 SHAFTESBURY STREET,  
NEW NORTH ROAD,  
LONDON, N.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Telegrams: "SOLPORT LONDON."

**MANUFACTURERS (Wholesale & Export) OF**

Corn, Bunion, & Court Plasters.  
Gold Beater's Skin.  
Bath and Flesh Gloves, Straps  
and Pads.  
Loofah Bath Gloves, Straps and  
Pads.

Chest Protectors.  
Finger Stalls.  
Eye Shades.  
Vaccination Shields.  
Loofah Socks for Boots & Shoes.  
Respirators, &c., &c.

**SOLPORT'S "FURFELT" CHEST PROTECTORS.**

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

# HAYWOOD'S NOVELTIES FOR 1899

**TRUSSES, covered with a  
New Material, CONGO.**

Soft to the body, and do not chafe. Do not get hard with perspiration, as is the case with Leather, and therefore suitable for those working in Pits, Furnaces, &c., as it can be washed, combining Cleanliness, Comfort, and Cheapness.

**BELTS made from CONGO.**

Light, Warm, inexpensive, and can be washed.

**SUSPENSORY BANDAGES**

With purses woven to the shape. No Binding, no Wrinkles. CONGO Bands. Light and Washable.

**PREMIER ELASTIC STOCKINGS  
AND APPLIANCES**

Made from New Material. Softness and Brightness of Silk at the price of Thread.

**J. H. HAYWOOD,** and Veterinary Appliance Manufacturer,  
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Surgical, Electrical, Athletic,

and Veterinary Appliance Manufacturer,

London Office: 27 FALCON SQUARE.



# RENDELL'S

## "WIFE'S FRIEND" SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



### IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION

Several Injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained against "Infringers" (reports of which have appeared in "The Chemist and Druggist," the most recent being in issues of April 24 and May 29, 1897, and March 19, 1898), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof, in connection with Pessaries *not* manufactured by

**W. J. RENDELL,**

Inventor and Sole Maker of the "WIFE'S FRIEND" SOLUBLE PESSARY,

15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

See that the Registered Trade Mark and Number (but in red ink) are upon each box thus:—

Registered  
Trade Mark   
without which  
none are genuine.  
No. 182,688.

*W. J. Rendell*

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

# THE SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

TO RECOMMEND IS

## The "SYRACUSE,"

With SELF-ADJUSTING LOOP at back of Pouch.

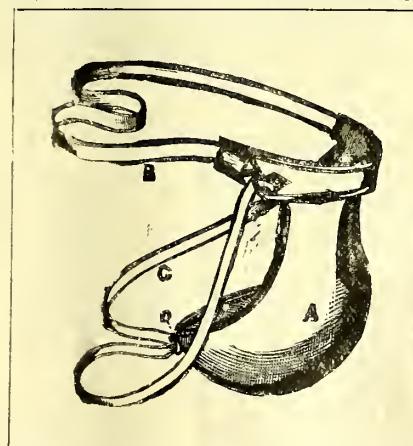
(PATENTED IN ENGLAND.)

HAS THE  
LARGEST SALE  
OF ANY  
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE  
IN THE STATES.

3 Sizes, Large, Medium, & Small.

Made in Seven Qualities, to  
suit all Markets.

Each Bandage is carded separately  
with Printed Guarantee.



Each Bandage bears a  
Guarantee to give satis-  
faction to Wearer, or  
money returned at our  
expense.

### COTTON POUCHES.

Nos. 10	16	21
6/6	12/-	18/- per doz.

### SILK POUCHES.

Nos. 26	31	34	36
24/-	30/-	48/-	72/- per doz.

We call attention to the fact that our Bandages are advertised in all the leading Athletic papers, and are largely used by Athletes of all kinds. We would strongly recommend all Chemists who require a first-rate Bandage, and who wish to give satisfaction to their Customers, to hold stock, which will enable them to supply our Bandages when asked for.

*May be obtained from all leading Druggists' Sundries Houses throughout the Country, or from the*

**WELLS MANUFACTURING CO. (H. C. Quelch), LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**

# POROUS PLASTERS

Of Reliable Strength and Guaranteed Purity,  
IN RUBBER COMBINATION.

7½ by 5 inches.  
In Boxes of 2 dozen.

## BELLADONNA, B.P. 1898.

BROWNISH COLOUR, STANDARDISED.

Containing 0.5 per cent. Root Alkaloids.

On Cotton Cloth	...	...	...	per gross	42/-
On Scarlet Felt	..	..	..	"	48/-

## BELLADONNA (LEAF).

GREEN COLOUR. Made from Alcoholic Extract  
of Belladonna Leaves.

On Cotton Cloth, opt. } special quality	{	per gross	42/-	
On Scarlet Felt, opt. } and strength	{	"	48/-	
On Red Canton Flannel	...	..	..	31/-
On Cotton Cloth	...	..	..	25/-

## STRENGTHENING.

On Cotton Cloth	...	..	..	per gross	25/-
On Red Canton Flannel	...	..	..	"	25/-
On Scarlet Felt	...	..	..	"	36/-

Other sizes (12 by 7, 9 by 6, &c.) at proportionate prices.

Name and Address of any Customer printed without extra  
charge on lots of one gross, which may be assorted.

SUBJECT TO USUAL DISCOUNT.

## A. de St. DALMAS & Co.

(Formerly MOOR—Established 1823),

### LEICESTER.

Makers by Appointment to Her Majesty's Government.

## TO CLINICAL THERMOMETER BUYERS, SHIPPERS, &c.

DENTON'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS have had a constantly-increasing sale for upwards of a quarter of a century. They are guaranteed the best English make. There are various patterns to choose from. They are reliable, accurate, and neat. One trial is sufficient to recommend them. They are in use all over the world. All standard patterns kept in stock (special kinds and scales made to order). Our latest pattern, the "Quickset," can be "set" with only one or two shakes, thus avoiding the trouble of swinging the arm for five minutes. They are the greatest boon on the market for Nurses, as they save fatigue. Wholesale of

**S. G. DENTON** (Maker to the Government),  
Correspondence  
Invited. 25a Hatton Garden. LONDON.

## DISPENSING BOTTLES.

### THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction  
in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain  
or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. ..	7/6 per gross.	10 & 12 oz. ..	12/- per gross.
6, 8, ..	8/6 ..	16, ..	16/- ..

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—			
½ oz. ..	3/6 per gross.	1½ oz. ..	4/6 per gross.
1, ..	3/9 ..	2, ..	5/- ..

### PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid  
to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

**I. ISAACS & CO.**, Glass Bottle Manufacturers,  
106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Established 50 years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

**NOTICE.**—Our Reduced Prices for Soothers will be  
maintained.

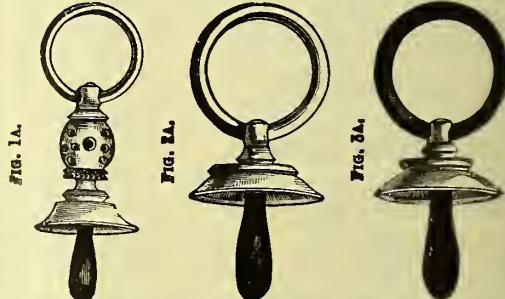
Retail at 2d., 3d. 4d., 6d., and 1s. each.  
Price Lists on application.

## 'THE LILY.'

### LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Figs. 1A, 2A, and 3A, with Patent Unbreakable Ring and  
**CONCAVE SCREW SHIELDS, TEAT and**

SHIELD SECURELY FIXED.



"Concave Shields," Invented and Registered by T. E. Marriott.

Retail at 6d. & 1/- Other Patterns supplied as usual.

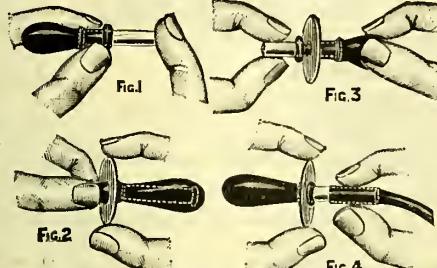
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS

**E. MARRIOTT & CO.**  
HASTINGS, England.



### PATENT HOLDFAST SOOTHERS AND FEEDING BOTTLE UNIONS.

Well incisit Union and push into Teat, as shown in Fig. 1.  
Pull Teat through hole in Shield, as shown in Fig. 2.



#### ADVANTAGES.

Absolute fixture of Teat and Shield, therefore impossible to get out of place by accident.

Complete Bone and Rubber Rings. Attractive get up, with Whistles, Bells, &c.

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Patentee and Manufacturer—

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Wholesale and Shippers only.



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Established over 60 Years, and the First House to Import Corks into Great Britain.

SPECIAL



DRY

ROUND

PROCESS.

## "MAXA" BRAND CORKS

THE ONLY PERFECT CORKS  
IN THE MARKET.

NO CORKY MICROBES! NO MILDEW! NO DUST!

Speciality in Chemists' Corks: To FIT THE BOTTLES with an even all-round pressure.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

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To avoid inferior substitutes, insist upon the goods being invoiced to you as "MAXA" Brand.

## THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE VACCINE LYMPH

(ESTABLISHED 1877).

12 PALL MALL EAST,  
LONDON, S.W.  
CALF and HUMAN.

GLYCERINATED PURE CALF VACCINE was first introduced in England in 1882, and since that date no other preparation has been sold by this Association. Its use in S.V. tubes, with an ANTISEPTIC INJECTOR is now required by the Local Government Board. See Instruction to Public Vaccinators, 19th October, 1898.

SINGLE VACCINATION (S.V.) TUBES, 6d. each.

TUBES, 1/6, and HALF-TUBES, 1/- each.

PIN POINTS, 1/- per doz.

VACCINE ANTISEPTIC EJECTORS, 1/3.

VACCINATORS which remove the cuticle without drawing blood, 5/-, post free.

HUMAN VACCINE from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes two-thirds full, 1 1/8 each; one-third full, 1/- each

Special quotations for quantities.



Telegraphic Address—

"DARQUE LONDON."

Office Hours—

10 till 4. Saturdays, 10 till 2.

Pure and Reliable.

P.O.O. (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders payable to EDWARD DARKE, Secretary.

THE ORIGINAL

**Dr. WARLOMONT'S  
GLYCERINATED CALF VACCINE**

(Introduced into England in 1892.)

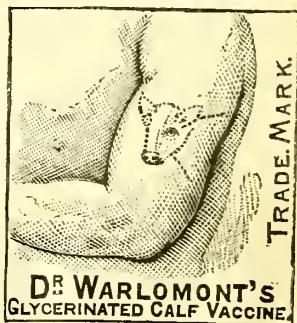
Every antiseptic precaution most carefully observed. Tubes, 1s. 9d., half-tubes, 1s. each, post free.

The adoption of GLYCERINATED CALF VACCINE is now recommended in the report made by Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K.C.B., to the President of the Local Government Board.

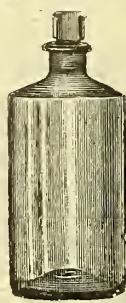
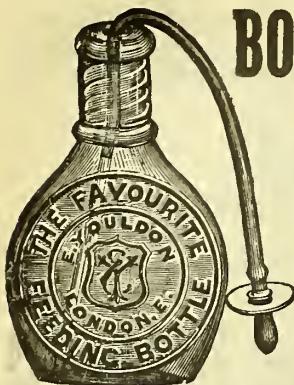
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ESTABLISHED 1840.

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## THE SURGEON'S LINT, V.B. QUALITY.

The superior quality of Newsome's Absorbent Surgeons' Lint is universally admitted. The V.B. quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C., D., E., and F. qualities are equally pure and absorbent; E. is stronger in fabric.

NEWSOME'S BLEACHED ROLLED BANDAGES, 3 in., 2½ in., 2 in. Also SURGICAL ABSORBENT OPEN BANDAGES, Specially Bleached and Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent & Bleached & Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED THROUGH THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

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London Agents—E. PRATT & CO., 1 Wood Street, E.C.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO **T. WOODRUFF, Ph.C., WITHTINGTON, MANCHESTER.**

## GENUINE EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, AND BLACK LEAD.

**JOHN OKEY & SONS, LIMITED,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glass and Flint Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth; Emery, Black Lead, Emery Wheels, Pumice, Putty Powder, Crocus, Urn Powder, Tripoli, Rouge, Plate Powder, Steel Polish, Furniture Polish, Knife Boards, Brunswick and Berlin Black, &c.

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Prepared expressly for Okey's and other Knife Boards, Buff Leather Boards, and all the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. Sold in Canisters with perforated Tops to prevent waste, at 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

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For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

**OKEY'S "POLYBRILLIANT" (REGISTERED).**

A Magic Pomade for Cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannia Metal, &c. Never becomes dry and hard like other Metal Paste. Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

**WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD,**

In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks, and 1s. Boxes.

**WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS**, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.

Highest Award and Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; and Boston, 1883. Gold Medal, Crystal Palace, 1884.

# PERONI'S NEW PATENT CLINICAL THERMOMETER

## The "IDEAL."

No more Shaking Down Required. The Greatest Invention in Clinical Thermometers ever Patented.



FIG. 1.

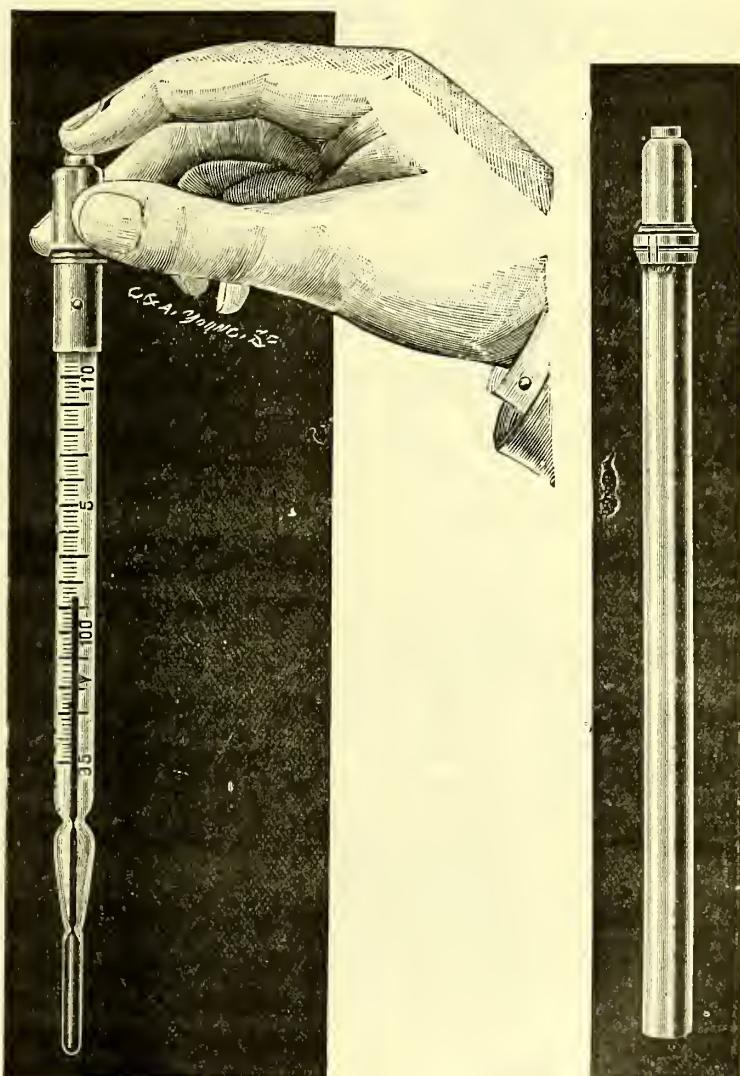


FIG. 2.

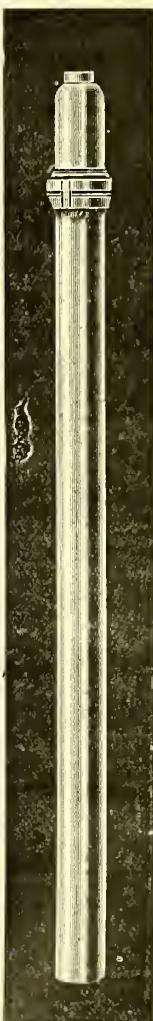


FIG. 3.

I simply pressing the knob, as shown in illustration (fig. 2), the index can be reset immediately; it cannot get out of order, and is pronounced by competent judges to be the best clinical on the market.

**CHEMISTS, BE IN TIME TO MEET THE DEMAND, AND ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE AT ONCE.**

Prices from 30/- doz.



Fig. 1 shows Clinical only.

Fig. 3 shows Clinical complete in case.

**A. PERONI** { Inventor, Original Patentee, and Manufacturer of the Lens Magnifying Clinicals,  
(Late L. PERONI),  
45 Hatton Garden, LONDON, E.C.

# H. F. LOVE & CO.

41 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,

Telephone No. 2676 AVENUE  
Telegrams—"LOVESOME LONDON."

LONDON, E.C.

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# CASTOR OILS

Of every description, for all purposes, a SPECIALITY.

PHOSPHORIC ACID, CARBOLIC ACIDS.

SEED-, VEGETABLE-, ANIMAL-, FISH-, AND MINERAL-OILS.

BEES', CERESINE, CARNAUBA-, PARAFFIN-, AND JAPAN WAXES.  
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AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN. \* NEW OILS INTRODUCED.

ADVANCES made against Consignments of all descriptions of Colonial Produce.

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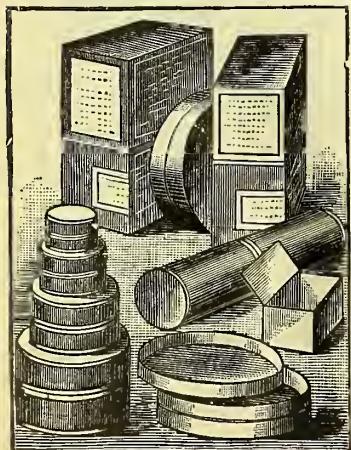
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THE TINPLATE DECORATING CO. LTD.

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PRINTED IN COLOURS.  
SEAMLESS DECORATED TIN BOXES  
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# AUSTIN & CO.

Patentees and Manufacturers of FANCY CARD

## ROUND, OVAL, & SQUARE SHAPED BOXES

FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

ALSO PATENT BARREL PACKAGES, WITH METAL ENDS, FOR DRY GOODS,

AND

Makers of best class of Violet Powder Boxes, and high-class goods of every description for Perfumery, &c.

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STEAM WORKS, 2 PRINTER'S BUILDINGS.

# THE "ACME" WEED KILLERS

Have now a large sale through CHEMISTS, and early application should be made for Illustrated Counter Bills and Show Cards.



## POWDER WEED KILLER,

Packed in small decorated tins.

Immediately soluble in cold water.

All tins Free.

No return empties.

Specially adapted for Export.

## LIQUID WEED KILLER.

Strength: 1 gall. sufficient for 25 gallons. of water.

## DOUBLE STRENGTH.

1 gall. sufficient for 50 gallons. of water.

Liberal terms to the Trade.

Particulars on Application.

## GENUINE KENTISH COMPRESSED HOPS.

In 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets, with directions for making Hop Ale, Hop Bitters, &c.

Also best Kentish Hops in bulk.

## QUASSIA CHIPS, QUASSIA CUPS, &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

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And CARLTON ST., BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

# CONCENTRATED SIZE,

IN  
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PACKETS  
AND  
½-cwt. CASES.



# FINE PALE GLUES AND GELATINES

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In Ornamental Retail Packages.



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**MIXED PAINTS.**—In Lever-lid Lacquered Tins—all Colours.

**ENAMEL.**—In 3d., 6d., 1/-, and 2/- Tins—all Colours. Surface like China.

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**VARNISH STAINS, BLACK LACQUER, BRUNSWICK BLACK, OAK & COPAL VARNISH, CYCLE OILS,  
BOOT POLISH, FURNITURE CREAM, &c., &c.**

Very effective Show Cards and Counter Bills supplied with good orders.

Write for Prices and particulars to the Manufacturers—

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STONEFERRY WORKS, HULL.

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10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES : Glycerine — Gum Arabic —  
Gum Tragacanth — Pure Beeswax — Honey.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEALER IN  
**PURE SPANISH CANARY SEED**  
AND  
**CUTTLEFISH BONE.**

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AND PORT ST. MARY, SPAIN.

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
Scientific Apparatus and Pure Chemicals,  
6 CROSS STREET, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.  
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS  
NOW READY.

wherein New Apparatus will be found described. Sent post free to Chemists  
on application. *See page 234, July 30 1898.*

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MECHANICAL DENTISTS TO THE PROFESSION,  
88 South Street, GREENWICH.

FIRST-CLASS Work of every description on very moderate terms.  
Send for Price Lists.  
Great Reduction in Vulcanite Work. Punctuality Guaranteed.  
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

**CACHETS "FINOT"**

(White or Coloured),

WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN ANY DESIRED  
TINT; ALSO PLAIN OR EMBOSSED.

"Beautifully made, and the inscriptions give them a distinction all their  
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These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia, & other powders.

COOPER & CO., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON.  
In Nine Sizes. Also made to fit existing machines.

HIGH-CLASS MECHANICAL  
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Lowest Prices, Superior Workmanship. Price Lists free.

**FRED. H. BARKER, DENTIST, GRIMSBY.**

Barker's Premier Amalgam. The Best Stopping.  
PRICE 10/- PER OZ.

**THE "ITSEM" HOUSEHOLD DYE CO.**

BOROUGH MILLS, BRADFORD,  
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MANUFACTURERS OF

**"ITSEM" SUNBEAM CRYSTAL HOUSEHOLD DYES**

UNEQUALLED FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK.

To sell at 3d. per Glass Tube. Sample free on application.

**PRECIPITATED CHALK,**  
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Whitest & Purest Quality. Cheapest Sellers in the Market.

**AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 34 Lime St., LONDON, E.C.**  
Telegrams—"LEVERMORE LONDON." A B C Code used.

**TO DENTISTS.**

High-class Dental Mechanism in Gold, Dental Alloy, Tubes, Gum Sections, Valonite, Celluloid, or their Combinations, by

**A. J. FENTIMAN & CO., Dentists,**  
2 UPPER EAST SMITHFIELD, LONDON (Near Royal Mint and Mark Lane Stations), E.

In no way connected with any other address. MODERATE CHARGES.  
ESTABLISHED 1885. Telegraphic Address—"ULLINGLY LONDON."

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**EUCALYPTIA.**  
From "Eucalyptus Globulus." An antiseptic regenerator of the hair, instantly stopping its falling off, and is invaluable for hairdressing; a safeguard in epidemic times, protectingly surrounding the respiratory functions from malarious and vitiated emanations. In Bottles at 2/-, 3/-, 6/-, 7/-, 10/-, &c.  
All Wholesale Houses, or direct from

**E. H. THIELAY**  
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(SHOW ROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.) [2]

**FINEST SHEEP DIPS.**

Fluid, Powder, and Paste.

**PATENT SHEEP DIPPERS.**

With or without Wheels.

**GUARANTEED DISINFECTANTS.**

Soluble Fluids and Carbolic Preparations.

**FLETCHER BROS. & CO.,** Government Contractors, CRIMSBY.

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See our 2 paged Adv't.,  
pages 100 and 101,  
Diary, 1899.

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**CORKS ! CORKS !! CORKS !!!**  
**RINGROSE & COBB, Cork Merchants,**

129 Cambridge Road, Mile End, London, E.  
Manufacture and supply every description of Corks, Bungs, Shives, Taps,  
Bath Mats, &c., &c.

Dispensing Corks, 6 and 8 oz., from 6d.

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Samples forwarded on application to any price stated.

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Write for our illustrated Catalogue of  
**THE NEW ROTARY PILL MACHINES, PIPING  
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**THE BENEDICTINE SALVE.**

(Made by the Benedictine Monks of Buckfast Abbey, Devon.)

CURES CANCEROUS WOUNDS, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, TUMOURS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, WHITLOWS, SCROFULOUS SORES, and other similar diseases. The ingredients and preparation of this salve are, and have been for centuries, a secret with the Benedictine Monks of France. Its healing properties have been effectually proved, and hundreds of testimonials might be given.

SPECIFIC ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are also supplied.

The Salve and Pills are sold in boxes, 1s. 1d. each; post free for 1s. 2d. each; two boxes 2s. 4d., with full directions for use. Apply to the Rev. Procurator, Abbey, Buckfastleigh, Devon.

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NEW  
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IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Finest Beans, 8 to 9 inches .. price 27/-, 29/- per lb.  
Medium " 6 " 7 " 24/-, 27/- "  
Short " 4 " 6 " 21/-, 25/- "  
Manufacturing quality " 18.6, 20/- "

Terms—Cash or references with first order.

FELIX PAVIA, VANILLA MERCHANT,  
28 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.**COLOUR PRINTING**SHOWCARDS, LABELS, POSTERS  
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Great Advantages to Large Buyers. Test Our Prices.  
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GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS  
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WHOLESALE & EXPORTATION**O'BRIEN'S**  
SELF-CLOSING **CHECK TILLS**

ALL THE LATEST &amp; GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS. THE ONLY SELF-CLOSING CHECK TILLS.

Pay for themselves in an incredibly short space of time. Fourteen Days' Trial before Purchase.

THOUSANDS SOLD IN OVER 1,000 TOWNS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Most suitable Till for a quick Cash trade. Made in Solid Mahogany.

SIZE, 18 x 10 x 7 inches. { PRICE, without Coin Exhibitor, £3 0s. nett, or £3 10s. 3 months.  
" with " " £4 10s. " £5 0s. "*The Chemist and Druggist* says:—"Mr. O'Brien claims, we think justly, that his till is as good a one as has yet been produced for the Chemists' trade. The new coin exhibitor is so simple and costs so little that we would commend this form to new purchasers."*The British and Colonial Druggist* says:—"The drawer is self-closing, that is, when the outside edge is brought within 3 or 4 inches of the case the drawer snaps to at once. There can thus be no secret manipulation of the drawer."*The Irish Grocer and Druggist* says:—"For accuracy, infallibility, or wear and tear, they stand unrivalled."

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This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

TRIAL BOTTLES 6d. size supplied on 4/- per dos.; 8/6 size, 25/- per dos.

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A. G. FENTIMAN (longest practical experience working for the Profession), assisted by four Dental Mechanics of 25, 23, 19, and 15 years' experience, executes guaranteed best materials on' skillful and well-finished cases.

Of many received this is a recent testimonial:—"Since you have done my mechanical work all my cases have been most satisfactory. I have much pleasure in complimenting you upon your good, practical, well-finished cases."

PROMPT RETURN OF WORK MAY BE RELIED UPON.

Most moderate Inclusive Price List on application.

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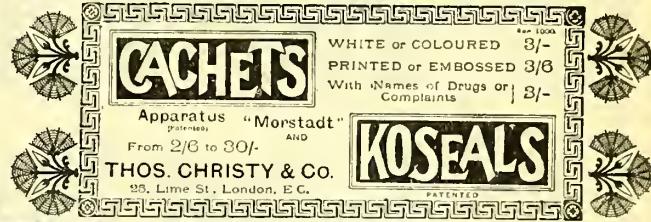
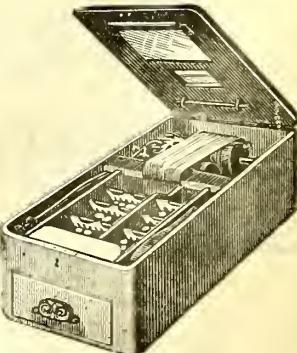
**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.****LORIMER & MOYES, Sundriesmen,**

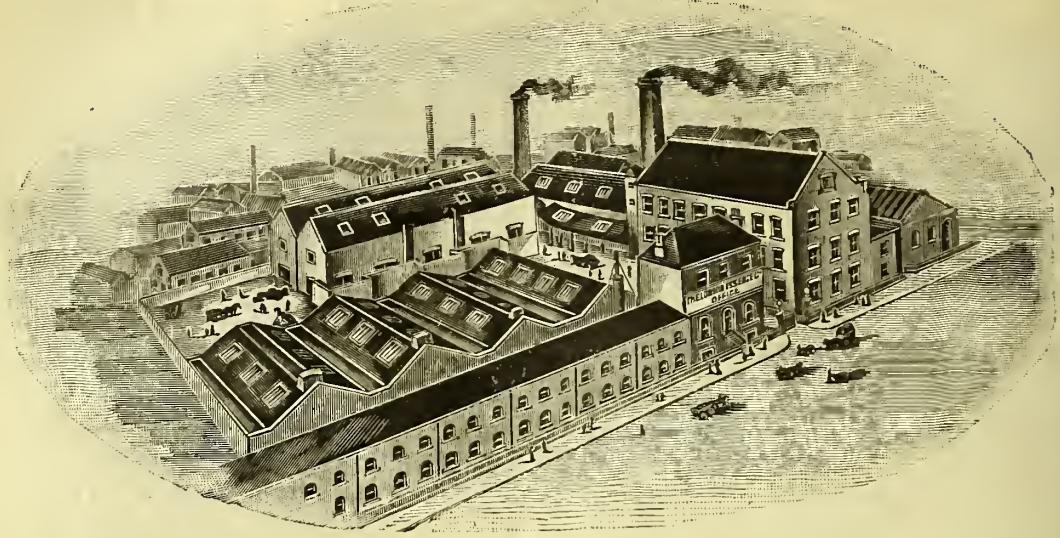
Late 56 Howard St., Now at 191 Argyle St., GLASGOW.

They call the attention of their customers to the New Address, 191 Argyle Street. These commodious premises have been fitted up specially to meet the requirements of their increasing business. Sole Agents in Scotland for

T. F. BRISTOW &amp; CO.'S HIGH-CLASS SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &amp; OTHER SPECIALITIES

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**GOLD MEDAL.**—  
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
REQUIRING  
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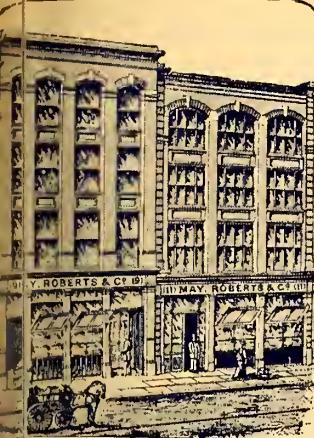
Should write us for Special Terms  
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GEORGE ST., CAMBERWELL GREEN, S.E.

Telegrams—"VANILLIN LONDON."

Telephone 810 HOP.

Three Minutes' Walk from Aldersgate St. Station.



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Sent Post Free on application with Business Card.

**Druggists' Sundries.****Packed Drugs & Perfumery.****Patent Medicines.****NO TRAVELLERS.**Their Expenses  
given to Buyers.  
**CARRIAGE PAID.**

See Terms.

**MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LONDON**

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Telephone No. 889, Holborn Exchange.

# MENTHOL CONES.

(M., R. &amp; CO.'S.)

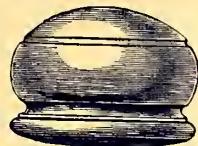
IN BOXES OF  
ONE DOZEN.

FIG. 2.

SOLIO CONES OF  
PURE MENTHOL.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 1. Polished Boxwood, per dozen	2/6	In Polished Boxwood.	6d., Fig. 3, in Glass Bottles	... per dozen	3/-
" "	3/-		1/-	" "	6/-
Varnished "	6/-	6d., Fig. 2, per dozen	3/-	(Cones first wrapped in tinfoil, suitable	
" "	4/6	1/-	4/6	for export.)	
White Wood, on plain cards of 1 dozen or "Head" cards of $\frac{1}{4}$ gross	...	...	...	...	per gross 6/6
(One-gross lots, 6/-)					
Varnished, on "Head" cards of $\frac{1}{4}$ gross ...	...	...	...	...	13/-
(One-gross lots, 12/-)					
" on "Head" cards of 1 dozen	...	...	...	...	per dozen 2/-
(Six-dozen lots, 1/10 per dozen.)					

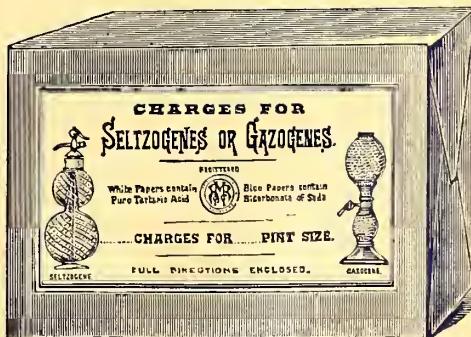
## EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

4. *Fine Dry Powder, Effervescent  
Briskly.*Put up in stoppered Cheltenhams,  
each in carton and coloured wrapper.

No name on wrapper.

Per dozen ... ... ... 7/6  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross lots, per gross ... 84/-The same without carton or wrapper,  
per dozen 7/-.

## SELTZOGENE AND GAZOGENE CHARGES.



2	3	5	8 pint.
11/-	12/-	17/6	27/- per dozen (10 in box).
11/8	13/-	20/-	30/- " (12 in box).

**MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.** 9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, **LONDON, E.C.**

# Cadbury's Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE,  
therefore BEST.

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst*.  
NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC SUPERVISION

# "APENTA"



THE BEST NATURAL  
APERIENT WATER.

### Trade Prices :

Per Case.

25 Large Bottles	-	20/-	Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.
50 Small ,,"	-	32/6	
100 Quarter ,,"	-	32/6	

5 per cent. Discount upon orders for 10 Cases.

TERMS:—Six Months' Credit from date of Invoice,  
Net Cash.

The retail prices printed on the labels are 1/3 per large bottle, 1/- per small bottle, and 6d. per quarter bottle.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LTD

4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.